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DOCUMENTS

JANUARY 5, 1952



OTTAWA
CANADA

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Fisheries of Canada . . . a Valuable Asset.

(see page 2)



Our New Cover . . .

Presenting our new cover . . . we hope you like it. Other changes are in prospect . . . new features can be added . . . the format may be changed. We have been considering a new cover design since last June. Innovations result from plans to keep pace with your changing needs.

The *Weekly Report* was first published nearly fifty years ago, at the turn of the century, to provide Canadian businessmen with information on market conditions in other lands. Canadian trade had a relatively simple structure . . . raw materials were exported and manufactured items imported. Industry was young and simple.

The First World War was responsible for an industrial awakening in Canada. The flow of trade swelled and became more diversified. Though progress was checked in the depression years, the demands of the Second World War stimulated industrial development and expansion. Our goods are shipped all over the world. This country is now one of the great trading nations, ranking only after Great Britain and the United States in aggregate commerce.

During this period of phenomenal growth, there was a broadening demand for market and economic information. The *Weekly Report*, later the *Weekly Bulletin*, became the *Commercial Intelligence Journal*, and, of recent years, *Foreign Trade*. Each change of name was associated with the increased importance of this country as an industrial and trading nation. The new cover is a token of our endeavour to furnish you with the information you desire in *Foreign Trade*.

THE EDITOR.



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one of the common methods
harvesting one of Canada's
est industries. This country's
istal and inland waters,
ming with many varieties
fish, provide employment
many persons the year
nd as well as a major item
export trade.

National Film Board Photo

Published weekly by the Foreign Trade Service, Department
of Trade and Commerce, under authority of the Right Hon.
C. D. HOWE, Minister and WM. FREDERICK BULL, Deputy
Minister.

Price: 10 cents per copy. Subscriptions: \$1.00 in Canada and \$3.50 abroad.
All subscriptions and orders should be forwarded to the King's Printer, Government
Printing Bureau, Ottawa.

The Fisheries of Canada

A Valuable Asset

By T. R. Kinsella, Agriculture and Fisheries Branch,
Department of Trade and Commerce.

CANADIAN fish exports in 1950, including those from the province of Newfoundland were valued at \$118.5 million compared with shipments in the previous year of \$106.1 million. The main outlet was the United States, which accounts for roughly 70 per cent of the value of all fisheries exports. However, the products produced in Canada are known world wide since in normal times, shipments are made to almost every country in the globe.

There are other countries which possibly export larger quantities of fish. Canada, however, through its high ratio of preferred products, such as Atlantic lobster and Pacific salmon, leads all others as the nation getting the most returns from abroad for its fisheries products.

Canada's production of fish has recently increased, and it is estimated that Canada ranks sixth in the list of world fish producers with the entry of Newfoundland into Confederation. In the prewar period, Canada ranked tenth, with an annual production of 1.0 billion pounds. The catch of fish by Newfoundland in 1950 amounted to about 549 million pounds with a marketed value of \$29 million, while the total mainland landings reached 1.577 billion pounds and the marketed value was \$151 million. Thus, the addition of the famed Newfoundland fisheries to the former Canadian catch now means a yearly crop fluctuating between 1.8 to 2.1 billion pounds.

The Early Fisheries

Fishing is one of the earliest and most historic industries in Canada. Leaving aside inconclusive evidence in favour of authentic record, one must ascribe to John Cabot the honour of having discovered in 1497, the cod banks of Newfoundland, when he first sighted the mainland of North America. He reported that the seas were so covered with fish that they could be caught "with baskets, a stone being attached to make the basket sink in the water". Cape Breton, one of the oldest place-names on the American continent, is a memorial of the early French fishermen, with the Spaniards and the Portuguese but little behind. It is mentioned that all three were frequenters of the "Grand Banks" before 1502. The fishing was by hand lines over barrels made fast to the bulwarks to prevent fouling, the vessels remaining during fine weather, then returning to France with from 30,000 to 50,000 cod. Voyages along the coast soon showed the cod as plentiful inshore as on the outer banks, and it became common for a crew to anchor in a bay, to erect a hut on shore, and make daily excursions to the fishing grounds. The products were salted and dried on land and at the end of the season shipped to France. Jacques Cartier, when he sailed up the St. Lawrence in 1534, found traces everywhere of these early "Captains Courageous" and of their rivalries in arms

no less than in the capture of the teeming product which had tempted them so far from home. An establishment of the kind mentioned was founded at Tadoussac by Chauvin in 1599. Soon the fishermen began to stay all winter and to erect permanent fishing settlements. The first grant of the fisheries of Canada was made by the King of France to de Monts in 1603. Fishing, therefore, may well be regarded as the first industry to be systematically prosecuted by Europeans in what is today the Dominion of Canada. It has never since ceased to yield a perennial harvest.

The Canadian Fishing Grounds Are Extensive

Canada's fishing grounds are perhaps the most extensive in the world. On the Atlantic, from Grand Manan to beyond Labrador, the coast line, not including the lesser bays and indentations, measures over 5,000 miles. The Bay of Fundy, 8,000 square miles in extent, the Gulf of St. Lawrence, fully ten times that size, and other ocean waters comprise not less than 200,000 square miles, or over four-fifths of the area of the fishing grounds of the North Atlantic. In addition, there are on the Atlantic seaboard over 15,000 square miles of inshore waters controlled entirely by the Dominion. Large as are these areas, they represent only a part of the fishing grounds of Canada. The Pacific coast of the Dominion measures 7,180 miles in length and is exceptionally well sheltered. Throughout the interior is a series of lakes, which together contain more than half the world's fresh water, Canada's share of the Great Lakes alone amounting to over 34,000 square miles. This does not include Lake Winnipeg (9,457 square miles), Lake Manitoba, and others of even greater area.

Still more important than the extent of the Canadian fishing grounds is the quality of their product. It is an axiom among authorities that food fishes improve in proportion to the purity and coldness of the waters in which they are taken. Judged by this standard, the Canadian salmon, cod, halibut, herring, mackerel, and whitefish are equal to the best in the world. It is possible, therefore, to state that the most valuable fisheries of the western hemisphere, if not of the globe, belong to Canada. Omitting Hudson Bay and the peri-Arctic region, which extends from Ungava to Alaska, the following comprise the Canadian fisheries.

Atlantic Coast Fisheries

The Atlantic coast fisheries were the first Canadian fisheries in point of time, and until 1918 they remained the most important for aggregate value of product. Cod, halibut, haddock, herring, mackerel, smelt, sardine, swordfish, salmon, lobster and oyster fisheries are included. Conditions are fairly uniform throughout these fisheries, which are commonly divided into the inshore and deep-sea fisheries. The inshore or coastal fishery is carried on in small boats, usually motor driven, with crews of two or three men, and in a class of small vessels with crews of from four to seven men. The means of capture employed by boat fishermen are gill nets and hooks and lines, both hand lines and trawls; whilst from shore are operated trap nets, haul seines, and weirs.

The deep-sea fishery is often called the "banks" fishery, because it is largely carried on in waters which cover those "banks" or upland and hill portions of the ocean bottom that are found between the outer edge of the shore fishery area and the deep waters of the Atlantic. The main

"banks" range from the Grand Bank, southward of Newfoundland, to Georges Bank, off the southwestern coast of Nova Scotia. Twelve of them have a combined area of nearly 70,000 square miles. A number of smaller "banks" are also fished by Canadian fishermen.

Deep-sea fishing schooners are sturdy craft, equipped with both sails and engine power, which are capable of withstanding stormy weather. They range in size from vessels of 70 tons to those of more than 125 tons, and they carry crews of from 14 to 25.

Fishing in deep-sea waters is also carried on to some extent by otter trawlers—really steam vessels which operate by dragging "trawls" or specially constructed strong bag-like nets, through the water behind them. Steam-trawling or otter trawling is done by steam vessels of from 250 tons to over 350 tons.

The marketed value of the Atlantic coast fishery in 1950 was \$94,500,000, whilst the catch amounted to approximately 1.283 billion pounds.

A large part of the Atlantic sea catch is marketed in fresh and frozen form in Canada and the United States, with some shipments going also to Europe. During the war years, large quantities of Atlantic frozen fish and substantial shipments from British Columbia were sent to the United Kingdom. Marketing of frozen fish has increased greatly in comparatively recent years, due in part to the development of a mechanical process known as "rapid freezing". Fish frozen by this process will keep fresh for months, if properly handled, without losing any of the flavour and the firmness of tissue which characterizes it when fresh from the water. Numerous kinds of fresh and frozen fish alike are marketed both "in the round" or, in other words, as whole fish, and as fillets, which are slices cut from the fish in such a way as to be virtually free from bones.

Large quantities of Atlantic cod, haddock, hake, cusk, and pollock are put up for market as "dried salt fish". There is a large trade in dried fish with the British West Indies, Puerto Rico, Cuba, Portugal, Italy, and other countries. Atlantic fish is also used for pickling and smoking, being marketed as smoked fillets of cod, haddock, finnan haddie, smoked herring, pickled alewives, herring and mackerel.

Although lobster packing is the major branch of the fish canning industry in the East Coast provinces, in point of value of output, there is also a very large production of canned sardines, mostly in New Brunswick. Among other important branches of canning are the processing of herring, mackerel, clams, chicken haddie and "flake-fish".

Fish livers, medicinal cod liver oil, some other fish oils, fish meal, fish glue, fish fertilizer and herring scales are among the by-products of Atlantic fishery operations. Large quantities of certain varieties of fish are used for bait in commercial fishing and some use is made of waste fish for fertilizing fields.

It should also be mentioned that considerable quantities of whale and seal oil are processed in Newfoundland.

Pacific Coast Fisheries

Salmon are first in importance among Canada's Pacific coast fish and are the chief factor in placing British Columbia in top position among the ten provinces, so far as the value of fisheries production is concerned. Other major species taken by British Columbia fishermen include, in

alphabetical order, grayfish or dogfish, halibut, herring, and pilchards. Among others of substantial importance are clams, crabs, lingcod, oysters, sharks, and whales. All of the species named, except grayfish, sharks and whales, are used for food purposes, though some of them also enter into the manufacture of fish meal and oil. The grayfish are turned into meal and industrial oil, and vitamin oil in large and valuable volume is produced from their livers. Shark livers are also sources of vitamin oil. Meal, industrial oil, and fertilizer are produced from the whale landings. A number of minor species, in addition to those already named, come into the British Columbia catch. In the 1937-39 period, the Pacific catch had an average annual value of \$17,500,000, and in 1950 the marketed value reached \$68,800,000. The importance of salmon in the Pacific fisheries is emphasized by the fact that the average annual return from the salmon fishery in 1937-39 exceeded \$13,100,000 and in 1950 it was over \$48,700,000.

Most of the Pacific Coast salmon catch is used for canning. In 1941 a record pack of 2,248,870 cases (48-pound cases) was produced by the canneries from the year's catch, but cannery output fluctuates more or less from year to year. Many of the fish are also sent to the fresh and frozen fish markets, some are mild cured, a few smoked or pickled. In normal times, some dry salting of salmon is also carried on. Waste from salmon processing operations is used to some extent in the manufacture of meal and oil and some livers go into the production of vitamin oil.

The catches are made by means of gill-nets, purse seines, trolls, traps and drag seines.

Under normal conditions, British Columbia canned salmon goes to many parts of the world, the main markets being Great Britain, South Africa, Australia, New Zealand, Belgium and France. However, the critical currency situation is presently curtailing shipments.

In the prewar period, the bulk of the Pacific herring catch was used in preparing dry salted fish for export to the Orient and in making fish meal and oil. Following the outbreak of war, the canning operations were expanded enormously as Britain's food needs became more urgent. The remarkable expansion which took place in cannery operations is sufficiently indicated by the fact that in 1938 the British Columbia pack of canned fresh herring was less than 23,500 cases, while in 1942 it exceeded 1,537,000 cases. However, with the decline in the demand for this commodity after the war, the main production of herring was changed to fish meal and oil. The 1950-51 pack of canned herring was 117,000 cases, while production of meal amounted to 31,349 tons, most of which was sold either in the United States or in the domestic market. The output of herring oil from that season's production amounted to over 3,250,000 gallons. This was also sold chiefly in the United States and Canada.

Practically all the Pacific landings of herring are made by means of purse seines, which are similar in design to the salmon purse seines, though the mesh of the herring seine is smaller.

British Columbia is fortunate in being close to the world's greatest halibut fishing grounds. The various areas in this fishery yield up to 60 per cent of the world's annual halibut catch. United States vessels share in it, but the Canadians make large landings, in some years amounting to more than 18 million pounds.

Pacific halibut fishing is done with "long lines", set from power vessels, each line carrying a large number of hooks. The vessels range from 40 feet to 80 feet in length and may remain on the grounds for as long as two weeks at a time, keeping the catch in good condition by icing. Virtually all of the fish are marketed either fresh or frozen. The bulk of the catch is sold in Canada and the United States, though shipments have been made to the United Kingdom. Halibut livers have taken on value since the discovery some years ago that the oil extracted from them is rich in vitamin content (A and D). Vitamin oil is also produced from halibut viscera.

Not so many years ago, grayfish or dogfish were regarded as only a nuisance because of the damage they did to some kinds of fishing gear and their appetite for commercial fish. Then they took on some value when it was found that they could be satisfactorily used as raw material for the reduction plants producing fish meal and industrial fish oil. Later on, only a few years ago, scientific research revealed that the livers of the Pacific grayfish contain vitamin A. In consequence, the once-despised creature became one of the important fish of British Columbia.

Fresh-water commercial fishing is carried on principally in Ontario, the Prairie Provinces of Manitoba, Saskatchewan and Alberta, and Quebec, but there are also small-scale operations in New Brunswick, and the Yukon. There are many fish-containing waters in the Northwest Territories, but commercial exploitation of them has so far been limited to Great Slave Lake.

Total marketed value of the inland or fresh-water catch averaged \$6,600,000 in the 1937-39 period, and \$15,024,800 in 1949. Ontario usually accounts for something under half of the total value, with Manitoba ranking second.

The chief kinds of fish taken in Ontario are lake trout, whitefish, herring, pickerel, pike, and sturgeon. Virtually all fishing is done

Canadian Exports of Fishery Products Values to Principal Destinations

	1949	1950
	('000)	
TOTAL	\$106,147	\$118,554
United States	67,223	80,923
CARIBBEAN AREA	16,389	15,007
British Caribbean	6,381	4,128
British Guiana	453	356
Barbados	705	542
Jamaica	3,167	2,216
Trinidad and Tobago	1,227	447
Leeward and Windward Islands	702	462
Other Caribbean	10,008	10,879
Cuba	2,806	3,025
Dominican Republic	879	1,190
Haiti	583	964
Panama	356	357
Puerto Rico	4,614	4,795
EUROPE	17,897	20,004
United Kingdom	8,225	5,381
Belgium and Luxembourg	3,057	5,374
Italy	2,354	2,890
Netherlands	82	926
Portugal	1,837	4,068
Switzerland	147	336
REST OF THE WORLD	4,636	2,620
Other Commonwealth	1,414	876
Malaya	142	347
Hong Kong	478	390
Other Countries	3,222	1,744
Belgian Congo	192	369
Brazil	2,142	496

with nets. Whitefish leads among fish of the Prairie Provinces, so far as the marketed value of the annual catch is concerned. The other principal species taken in all three provinces are pickerel, pike, tullibee, saugers and perch. Whitefish and lake trout are of course the principal species taken in Great Slave Lake N.W.T.—and this fishery is becoming an important producing centre.

The main markets for fresh-water fish, which is processed in fresh, frozen and smoked forms, are in the Dominion and the United States.

Canadian Trade Commissioners in all parts of the globe, through head office in Ottawa, furnish the industry with information on developments in their respective territories, in particular, the fancies and tastes of the populations in the various markets. In this way, the industry—which lands something like 2 billion pounds of fish each year—may continue to supply the fish consuming nations throughout the length and breadth of the world with the products they desire.

While Canada is the principal exporter of fish in the world, it also imports substantial quantities of specialty packs and other types of fishery products from such countries as—

United Kingdom	Portugal	United States
Norway	Morocco	Mexico
Sweden	Italy	Venezuela
Netherlands	Poland	Ecuador
Denmark	New Zealand	Peru
France	Australia	Hong Kong
Spain	South Africa	Japan

Imports of fish and fish products from these countries into Canada during 1950 reached \$4·8 million—and in 1949 they were \$5·6 million.

It is realized that international trade is a two-way street—and the Fisheries Section, Foreign Trade Service, Department of Trade and Commerce, together with officials in the field, make every effort to foster trade between Canadian importers and suppliers in the other fish producing countries.

Since 1867, the federal fishery authorities by their protective activities have helped to conserve the great natural resources on which the Canadian fishing industry is based. In accordance with legislation, the Federal Department of Fisheries regulates the catch of many species of fish by closed seasons, size limits, closed areas, gear limitations, and licensing. A staff of field officers and guardians, as well as protection vessels and patrol boats, is employed to supervise the application of conservation measures.

The government is equally concerned in counteracting developments that might decrease fish populations and in assisting actively in maintaining and developing runs by fish culture. The Inspection Services of the Department of Fisheries, operated partly on a voluntary and partly on a compulsory basis, help the fishing industry to maintain a high standard of quality and facilitates the marketing of fishery products by proper grading.

The Fisheries Research Board has charge of all federal fishery research stations in Canada, and conducts and controls investigations of practical and economic problems connected with marine and fresh-water fisheries.

Imports of Softwoods by Private Traders From All Sources Permitted by Britain

By R. D. Roe, Commercial Secretary for Canada (Timber).

LONDON.—Effective January 1, 1952, private traders in the United Kingdom will be permitted to import softwoods from all sources. Timber Control, which has been transferred from the Board of Trade to the Ministry of Materials, will take delivery of the balance of its existing contracts, but will not place any more. It is the present intention to allow importers freedom in choosing the sources from which they buy, within the global limit on imports.

Total imports of softwoods during 1952, including balances of public and private contracts, will be limited to an amount necessary to maintain the present rate of consumption, and to provide commercial stocks of about 400,000 standards at December 31, 1952. If it is decided to increase the strategic reserve in 1952, the total imports will be correspondingly increased. The stocks already forming the strategic reserve will not be disposed of without prior consultation with the trade.

The amount of softwoods to be imported privately by the trade during 1952 is estimated on the basis of the preceding paragraph to be about 600,000 standards, including any shipments under existing private contracts which have not arrived in 1951.

Against the estimated 600,000 standards, quotas in the form of import licences, valid until December 31, 1952, for an initial total quantity of 350,000 standards of softwoods will be issued as soon as possible. Timber Control will not recommend the granting of import licences for softwoods in excess of the applicant's quota, until a further notice has been issued about the method of dealing with the quantity remaining to be privately imported during 1952, concerning which no decision has yet been taken. The Ministry of Materials can give no undertaking as to the conditions under which the importation of this remaining quantity will be permitted.

Quotas Given in Proportion to Sum of Purchases

After consultation with the Softwood Decontrol Committee of the Timber Trade Federation, it has been agreed that quotas totalling 350,000 standards will be given to persons or firms in proportion to the sum of the quantity of softwoods which they have purchased at first hand from overseas shippers, and which has arrived during the period January-November, 1951, and the quantity which they have purchased from National Softwood Brokers, Limited, under the present scheme up to the end of November, 1951. The information necessary for these calculations is already in the possession of the Timber Control, and no applications for quotas should be made. Persons or firms who qualify will be advised not later than December 21 of the amount of their quotas and sent form ILB/A (Revised)—Application for Import Licence—together with instructions for completion of the form which must be sent in the first instance to the Ministry of Materials, Timber Control, Department IIIX/8, Room 344, Lacon House, Theobalds Road, London, W.C.1.

After verification, these applications will be passed to the Import Licensing Branch of the Board of Trade, which will then issue to the

applicant a specific import licence, valid during 1952, for the importation of the approved quantity from any country.

In those cases where an applicant intends to import through a number of separate ports in the United Kingdom, the applicant may apply for his quota to be divided into convenient quantities for which separate import licences will be issued. This arrangement will enable a licensee to present specific import licences for goods arriving simultaneously at more than one port, thus obviating delay in making the customs entry and obtaining clearance of the goods. Requests for multiple licences should be made on receipt of Form ILB/A (Revised). The number of forms appropriate to the number of licences required must then be completed.

Specific Import Licence Required for Customs Entry

It will be understood that the specific import licence must be produced to the customs with the customs entry for each consignment. In cases of re-sales on c.i.f. and c. & f. terms (unless the second-hand buyer himself holds a specific import licence and elects to enter the goods under that licence) it will be necessary for the licensee to lodge with the customs at one time all the entries appropriate to a particular shipment both for himself and for all his second-hand buyers so as to enable the quantities imported to be marked off against the licence. In such cases contracts of re-sale should be clauseed to the effect that the goods will be imported under specific import licence No. (quoting the number of the seller's import licence) and that the second-hand buyers will arrange for the completed forms of entry to be available to the licensee for lodgment with the Customs. Unless this is done, clearance of the goods for the second-hand buyers may be delayed and additional costs incurred.

The procedure involving the issue and lodging of import certificates for presentation with entries of softwood purchases through National Softwood Brokers, Limited will continue.

It is proposed that on and after January 1, 1952, imports under Timber Control's contracts not required for strategic reserve stock will be offered to the trade on similar lines to those now obtaining under phase I of the Procedure for the Sale of Softwood from Non-permitted Countries, including the system of reservation notes. They will continue to be sold by National Softwood Brokers, Limited to signifiers only. Such purchases will not be set off against the buyer's quota but, as indicated in the preceding paragraph, will be imported as hitherto on the authority of an import certificate issued by National Softwood Brokers, Limited on behalf of Timber Control. They will thus be additional to the 600,000 standards.

It will be recognized that a portion of Timber Control's contracts provides for special requirements and it remains to be considered what method should be adopted to avoid the obviously undesirable duplication of purchases for these requirements.

The present licensing regulations will continue in force, both as concerns acquisitions by importers and merchants of material situated in the United Kingdom and acquisition and consumption by consumers. It has, however, been agreed that from January 1, 1952, allocations to licence-issuing departments will be for six months instead of three.

The Minister of Materials has personally informed the Softwood Decontrol Committee of the Timber Trade Federation that this is not to be construed as a relaxation of the control over consumption, which will continue to be strictly enforced. Traders are also reminded that it is a contravention of the Timber Control orders to supply softwood to a buyer not in possession of the requisite licence. The Minister emphasizes that, where he receives evidence of unlicensed supply or consumption of softwood, he will take a serious view of the case.

The statutory directions issued to the trade which call for the rendering of returns remain in force.

Timber Control will continue to furnish the Timber Trade Federation with monthly statements of purchases, arrivals and stocks.

R. G. Hunt Appointed to Export Credits Insurance Corp. in Toronto

Reginald George Hunt has been appointed Toronto Branch Manager of the Export Credits Insurance Corporation, effective January 1, 1952. Mr. Hunt has been Credits Officer of the Corporation in Ottawa since 1945. He was born in Montreal in 1918 and attended Sir George Williams College. After being employed by Dun & Bradstreet for six years, he joined the R.C.A.F. in 1941 and was awarded the Distinguished Flying Cross. Mr. Hunt is a member of the Canadian Credit Institute and holds the M.C.I. degree.

Great Northern Railway to be Operated by Irish Governments

Dublin, October 31, 1951.—(FTS)—After lengthy negotiations, agreement in principle has been reached between the Government of Northern Ireland and the Government of the Republic of Ireland on the joint acquisition and future administration of the Great Northern Railway (Ireland) which operates between Dublin and Belfast.

The cost of acquiring the railway from its shareholders is expected to exceed £3,900,000. The public have been warned to disregard the unofficial rumours that it will be as much as £4,500,000. Whatever the final figure may be, it is to be borne by the two governments in equal shares. An offer of £3,900,000 was rejected by the shareholders. In general, profits or losses on future operations are to accrue to or become the responsibility of the government in the area in which they occur. Fixed assets in each area will be vested in the government for that area, except for the workshops at Dundalk, which are to be the main workshops for the whole system. All the other assets (including the Dundalk workshops) and the obligations will be transferred to a joint board, on which each government would be equally represented, and which would operate the railway as a whole.

It is the intention of the Government of Northern Ireland to designate the Ulster Transport Authority for all purposes connected with the railway. The Republic of Ireland has not yet designated its representation, but it is generally assumed that Coras Iompair Eireann (Irish Transport Company), the entity which operates all other rail and bus transport in the Republic, will be named.

Current interim financial assistance to enable the railway to operate in the face of its present difficulties, will be borne in the ratio of 60 per cent by the Government of Northern Ireland and the balance by the Republic of Ireland.

Portugal's Balance of Trade Improved During Past Year

Exports have increased both in value and volume—Imports have decreased in volume, although value has increased slightly—Internally, business in general has been sluggish—ECA financial assistance no longer considered necessary.

By Lester S. Glass, Canadian Government Trade Commissioner.

(Editor's Note.—One conto equals \$36.1 Canadian.)

LISBON.—Steadily improving external economic conditions but continuing stagnancy internally, are features of Portugal's economic and trade conditions, during the first six months of 1951. Externally, Portugal has succeeded in increasing her exports both in value and in volume, while imports, particularly from the dollar zone, have decreased in volume although there has been a slight increase in value. The increased value of exports, however, has more than offset the increase in the value of imports and Portugal has managed to bring her international payments position more nearly in balance. Portugal's position with the EPU continues to be strongly on the credit side. It has been decided that this country has advanced so far towards recovery in her international position that ECA funds are no longer necessary.

The internal aspect is that, while there has been a steady development of new industries, of hydro electric projects, cultivation of new lands, improvement in transportation facilities and the continuation of the government's long term projects of construction, business in general has been, to say the least, sluggish.

High Prices Deter Buyers

The international situation, besides being responsible for the high price and short supply of essential raw materials for local industry, has also created a very strong disinclination to risk capital, and the ordinary buyer has refrained from purchasing at present high prices and is waiting for what must be an inevitable reduction in prices.

The death of Marshal Carmona, President of the Portuguese Republic, was not without its reaction on the commercial and industrial life of the country. Marshal Carmona had been at the head of the state for twenty-six years and his death and the prospect of a general election, the outcome of which might have far-reaching effects, injected a further depressing note into the general outlook. Even though the elections are now over and General Craveiro Lopes was elected practically without incident, there will continue a state of uncertainty until he is firmly established in his new office.

Import Volume Decreased But Exports Were Higher

For the five months ending May 31, 1951, total imports from all sources were valued at 3.4 million contos and exports to all destinations at 2.8 million contos, giving an unfavourable balance of 619,337 contos, as compared with the similar period in 1950 when imports were valued at 3.3 million contos and exports at 1.7 million contos, giving an unfavourable balance of 1.6 million contos. The volume of imports decreased

from 1.3 million tons to 1.2 million tons, reflecting a general increase in the price of imported materials, while export tonnage increased from 536,000 tons to 853,000 tons. An increase in price of exported goods has certainly occurred, but it is encouraging to note the marked increase in physical volume.

Reverting to the external trade and balance of payments, it is interesting to note that, if the imports and exports to the Portuguese overseas colonies are extracted from the totals, the unfavourable balance of trade is somewhat larger, amounting to 811,570 contos. Of this amount 408,144 contos arises from countries not participating in ECA, and 220,832 contos from participating countries.

The negative balance with the United States was 89,523 contos, the total values for the five months being, imports, 439,221 contos and exports, 349,698 contos.

In the case of Canada, the unfavourable balance amounted to 54,354 contos, imports being valued at 77,404 contos and exports at 23,050 contos. In considering the Canadian balance, however, it should be borne in mind that during the period in question Portugal imported 4,267 tons of dry cod which was paid for in sterling.

Trade Balance With Sterling Area Was Favourable

With the sterling zone in Europe, Portugal enjoyed a favourable balance of 131,163 contos, total imports being valued at 566,544 contos as against exports to the value of 697,707 contos. With the rest of Europe (participating in the Marshall Plan) the unfavourable balance amounted to 429,549 contos, out of a trade valued at 1.1 million contos for imports and 708,749 contos for exports. The greatest deficit was in the case of Belgium and Luxembourg where the unfavourable balance amounted to 238,748 contos. German trade with Portugal continues to expand, and during the period under review imports were valued at 182,310 contos and exports at 118,664 contos.

Portugal continues to hold an overall credit position with the EPU. In February the favourable balance was some \$12,000,000 and in March it had dropped to just under \$5 million. For the first nine months of EPU existence, Portugal had built up a favourable balance of over \$63 million, of which \$24.7 million was paid off in dollars and the remainder stood as a credit to Portugal. In June for the first time, Portugal succeeded in having a small debit balance.

ECA Financial Assistance No Longer Necessary

Portugal is no longer to receive financial assistance through ECA as it is considered that this assistance is no longer necessary. However, Portugal will, if necessary, continue to receive assistance through the North Atlantic Defence Pact, and Point 4 assistance in the colonies which are being rapidly developed.

During the two years in which Portugal participated in the Marshall Plan she received \$36.7 million in loans; \$8.3 million in conditional aid; \$5.5 million in grants. Industrial establishments built or improved with Marshall Aid comprise a pulpmill and a tube mill, as well as irrigation projects and thermal electric centres. Mining and agriculture and the fishing industry benefited also, while railway equipment was bought and airdrome construction in Portuguese colonies was furthered.

The assets and liabilities of the Bank of Portugal as on June 14, 1950, and June 13, 1951, are as follows:

	June, 1950	June, 1951 (Contos)
Gold	3,138,012	3,849,951
Holdings of foreign currencies, etc.	3,138,050	3,850,043
Total	6,276,062	7,699,994
Notes in circulation	7,690,472	8,236,736
Escudo sight responsibilities	4,302,868	6,478,557
Total	11,993,340	14,715,293

The proportion of reserves to set off liabilities on each date was 52.32 per cent. It will be noted from the figures that there has been a very marked increase in Portuguese foreign earnings, but these have not led to any change in the internal prosperity nor has there been any real effect in loosening credit. No information is available as to what percentage of the extra gold and foreign exchange has come from the dollar area. As has already been indicated, Portugal received rather important payments in gold and dollars from the EPU and has been endeavouring to balance her position with that organization. To do this, export licences were withheld on certain shipments destined to European countries and at the same time importers were encouraged to purchase. Some 30,000 tons of wheat were bought in Dutch florins and as a result the situation has improved.

Retail prices for the first three months of 1951 reached their highest peak, the index in March being 215. After March decreases occurred and in May the index had fallen to 204. Wholesale prices also registered an increase but not as marked as retail prices.

Export Inspection Required for Certain Japanese Products

Tokyo, November 8, 1951.—(FTS)—The Ministry of International Trade and Industry has announced that on and after November 11, 1951, the following Japanese products will not be permitted export unless they have been inspected by private inspection offices that have registered with and have been approved by the Ministry of International Trade and Industry: binoculars, bearings, ball bearings, complete sewing machines, and sewing machine parts.

The announced purpose of the inspection is to prevent the export of inferior merchandise and to try to reduce the claims that are being received from foreign countries for inferior shipments of these goods.

TRANSPORTATION

The Transportation and Communications Division is in a position to furnish information water, rail, air and road transport services to and from Canada. Shippers having any transportation problems are invited to use the facilities of this Division.

A list of the principal Canadian trade routes and the various steamship companies maintaining services thereon has been compiled and may be obtained on request.

Inquiries for this list or other information concerning international transportation services should be addressed to the Director, Transportation and Communications Division, Department of Trade and Commerce, Ottawa.

Economic Position of Sweden

Showing Steady Improvement

Balance of trade growing more favourable—National Bank's reserves of gold and currency and pounds sterling increased—Industrial production exceeded all expectations.

By B. J. Bachand, Commercial Secretary for Canada.

STOCKHOLM.—Sweden's balance of trade at the end of June, 1951, showed an import surplus of 580 million kronor, while at the end of September it amounted to 533 million according to a recent report prepared by the Swedish Economic Research Institute. It is expected that this figure will be reduced to only 120 million kronor for the whole of 1951. This estimate is based on the assumption that in the last quarter, October-December, there will be an export surplus of over 400 million kronor.

During the first nine months of last year the National Bank's gold and currency reserves, minus kronor debts, increased by 337 million kronor. The largest increase in 1951 is for pounds sterling which rose from 212 to 380 million kronor. Holdings of United States dollars decreased from 493 to 347 million, but this was compensated by an increase in gold reserves from 466 to 664 million. Better terms of trade constituted the principal cause of this improvement. During the first half of the year export prices rose 40 per cent, and import prices 21 per cent. Price rises for the second half of the year are estimated at 62 per cent and 34 per cent respectively. According to these estimates, Swedish terms of trade were improved by 16 per cent for the first half of the year and 21 per cent for the second, with 19 per cent for the whole year. In addition there are the net profits from shipping amounting to 300 million kronor. Sweden's real income, therefore, for 1951 is estimated to show an increase of 1 to 1½ billion kronor at 1950 prices, which is equivalent to an increase in production of about 5 per cent.

Industrial Production Exceeds All Expectation

With regard to domestic production, the inferior harvest brought the contribution by agriculture to approximately 100 million kronor less than was estimated. Industrial production, on the other hand, has exceeded all expectations, mainly as a result of an improvement in the recruiting of labour. Total production will thus probably agree with an earlier conservative estimate of 1 billion kronor.

The sharp rise in export prices has naturally favoured the export industries, particularly forestry. Total profits to export concerns are estimated at about 2 to 2½ billion kronor, of which amount 650 to 700 million have been blocked by the export fee system.

Private consumption during the first half-year shows hardly any increase in volume as compared with the same period for 1950, and the consumption industries have had difficulties in covering the rise in the prices of raw materials.

As to prospects for 1952, the Institute expects a continued rise in production, despite the shortage of such raw materials as coal, coke, scrap, metals and sulphur. Present high export prices of forestry products are not expected to continue, which means a probable decrease in export income. On the consumption side, however, an increase is expected as a result of the proposed strengthening of defence preparedness.

Trade Notes

HONG KONG

Hong Kong Trade Figures Higher in October

Hong Kong, December 6, 1951.—(FTS)—The value of Hong Kong's trade in October, 1951, is reported as, imports, \$418·8 million, exports, \$274·4 million, and total trade, \$693·2 million.

This result is 17 per cent higher than that for September, 1951, thus arresting a trade decline which has been in progress since March, 1951. Nonetheless, it is lower than that for October, 1950, when imports were \$368·5, exports, \$427·8, and total trade, \$796·3 million.

Kowloon Canton Railway Had Record Year

Hong Kong, December 6, 1951.—(FTS)—The financial results accruing to the Kowloon Canton Railway (British Section) for the fiscal year 1950-51 were a record. The mileage within the Colony is only 22½ miles, and it is impressive therefore to note a gross income of \$10·4 million, and net revenue of \$6·1 million.

Passengers carried totalled 6,055,398, providing fares amounting to \$6·9 million. Total freight moved grossed 371,788 long tons, earning revenue of \$2·5 million. Total traffic revenue was 37 per cent above results for 1949-50—a reflection of the continuing of the difficulties besetting coastal shipping services to China ports.

Hong Kong Stages First Poultry Exhibition

Hong Kong, December 6, 1951.—(FTS)—A ten-day poultry exhibition, the first of its kind to be staged in Hong Kong, was held from November 23 to December 2 under the sponsorship of the Hong Kong and Kowloon Poultry Breeders' Association. Over 10,000 birds were on display. The purpose of the exhibition was twofold—to promote poultry raising within the Colony and to arouse the interest of the general public in the results achieved to date.

Since the war, the breeding of poultry has become a specialized pursuit in Hong Kong. Much technical advice and assistance has been extended to farmers by the Animal Husbandry Officer of the Government's Agriculture Department, and the raising of birds is no longer a farmers' sideline. Amongst the breeds on display were Plymouth Rocks, Leghorns, White Silkies, Rhode Island Reds, Wai Chow chickens, Japanese Nagoyas, the Philippine Los Banos Improved Cantonese breed, and few specimen crossbreeds derived from mating one or other of the foregoing with the native Chinese chicken.

Hong Kong Places New Controls On Mining Activity

Hong Kong, December 6, 1951.—(FTS)—Control of mining in the Colony is to be regulated by new measures known as the Emergency (Control of Mining) Regulations, 1951, effective December 1, 1951. The regulations are designed to prevent illegal mining by making it an offence for unauthorized persons to move, buy, sell or have in their possession wolfram, or the ores of lead or tin, and to provide heavy penalties for offenders.

The government has been much concerned about the illegal and indiscriminate activities of unlicensed miners, particularly in the New Territories. Not only has the government been deprived of substantial revenues from mining royalties, but the miners' activities have created a grave threat to public order and the health of the Colony. The miners and their families have squatted in primitive settlements within the water-works catchment area affording grave danger of pollution of the Colony's water supplies, and their haphazard digging is causing serious damage to the surface of the land which is likely to result in soil erosion and the silting of water supplies.

ISRAEL

Israeli Exports Increased By Over One Third

(Editor's Note.—I£1 equals US\$2·8, official).

Athens, December 8, 1951.—(FTS)—Israel's exports during the period January 1-August 31, 1951, reached a value of I£ 12·3 million as compared with I£ 8·97 million for the same period of 1950—an increase of 37·4 per cent, according to the Statistical Service of the Israel Ministry of Finance. During this eight-month period, exports of manufactured articles increased by I£ 2·4 million or 77·7 per cent, and food, drinks and tobacco by I£ 961,416 or 16·6 per cent. Exports of raw materials decreased by I£ 10,442 or 14·6 per cent.

Exports of citrus fruits, Israel's most important export item, increased from I£ 4·99 million to I£ 5·1 million; diamonds from I£ 1·8 million to I£ 2·5 million; fruit juices from I£ 505,443 to I£ 1·1 million; woollen manufactures from I£ 401,655 to I£ 896,961; apparel from I£ 165,738 to I£ 514,946; cotton manufactures from I£ 56,928 to I£ 223,305; preserved fruits from I£ 42,330 to I£ 238,830; liquors and wines from I£ 32,959 to I£ 74,190; drugs and medicines from I£ 24,897 to I£ 178,596; essential oils from I£ 50,363 to I£ 118,502; and printed or manuscript books from I£ 33,527 to I£ 44,831. Sales of Israel's newest export item, motorcars, produced by the Kaiser-Frazer factory inaugurated this year, reached I£ 229,325. Slight decreases were shown for chocolates and sweets, from I£ 144,156 to I£ 123,142, and for artificial teeth from I£ 198,314 to I£ 181,146.

Israeli Cost of Living Rising

(Editor's Note.—I£1 equals US\$2·8, official).

Athens, November 9, 1951.—(FTS)—The inflationary trend continues unabated in Israel, with recent increases in the price of basic commodities such as foodstuffs, clothing and electricity rates; pay awards and cost of living allowances for industrial and agricultural workers and civil servants; an increase of nearly I£ 1 million in the currency in circulation; and a drop in the value of the Israel pound on the Geneva exchange during the first week in November to an all-time low of 62 cents. Between July and September the cost of living index registered an increase of 18 points. In an effort to control inflation, plans are being drawn up by the Ministry of Finance for a "semi-compulsory" popular loan, which may take the form of periodic wage deductions toward payment of the bonds.

Israeli Rolling Stock Increased

Athens, November 1, 1951.—(FTS)—Under the terms of an agreement being negotiated with a Belgian firm, Israel is to receive 215 railway wagons, mainly freight cars, within the next twelve months.

Three diesel locomotives, ordered over a year ago from the United States, have already been shipped to Europe, where they are being tested on long-distance runs, prior to delivery early in 1952.

NEW ZEALAND

New Zealand Car Imports Set Record

Wellington, December 3, 1951.—(FTS)—In the first nine months of this year, New Zealand imported nearly 20,000 cars from Britain. This is some 3,000 more than were imported from all sources, including America, for the whole of last year. The Minister of Industries and Commerce said there was no slackening-off in the import of cars from Britain, and that more American and Canadian cars too, were arriving. The total for this year should be more than 30,000.

New Zealand Will Increase Dairy Exports to United Kingdom

Wellington, December 3, 1951.—(FTS)—In consideration of the food position of the United Kingdom, the Chairman of the New Zealand Dairy Products Marketing Commission has announced that New Zealand will restrict her drive for other markets this year and will send an extra 4,000 tons of cheese and 4,000 tons of butter to Britain. Of the total New Zealand export volume, the United Kingdom will now get 4½ per cent more cheese, leaving 10 per cent for other markets, and 3 per cent more butter, leaving 5 per cent for other markets.

According to figures issued by the Department of Agriculture, butter gradings for export in the first three months of the new season are 453 tons higher than in the comparable period last season (in which total butterfat production was a record), but cheese gradings were down by 2,499 tons. In terms of butterfat, the decrease for butter and cheese compared with the first three months of last season is just over one per cent.

New Zealand Dairy Exports Greater in Volume and Value

Wellington, December 3, 1951.—(FTS)—According to estimates by the New Zealand Dairy Board, dairy produce exports in 1950-51 were greater in volume by 7 per cent and in value by 13 per cent than in the previous year. The total revenue from export sources of £62·3 million represented a three-fold increase on prewar revenue, the annual average from 1934-38 being about £20 million. Local market sales increased in value by 16 per cent from 1949-50, due mainly to the larger consumption of creamery butter.

Total income for the dairy industry should include revenue from cow beef, pig meats, calf skins, hides, etc., and the aggregate revenue from all sources should be between £90 million and £100 million.

Wool Prices Higher At Auckland Sale

Wellington, December 3, 1951.—(FTS)—At the first sale of the current season, held at Auckland, about 95 per cent of the offering of 26,416 bales of greasy wool, was sold at prices higher than those ruling at the closing

sale of the old season in Wellington, but $7\frac{1}{2}$ to 10 per cent lower than those at the previous Auckland sale. The estimated average price for all wools sold at the sale was 52·5d. Competition was keen within limits, particularly for fine wools, with the Continent dominating the market. Because wet weather had interrupted shearing, only 19,000 bales were offered at Wanganui instead of the allocation of 30,000 bales. There was a full bench of buyers, most of the wool being taken by Continental buyers. Prices compared favourably with those at Auckland, although a few lines were slightly easier.

At the first Napier auction prices were between $2\frac{1}{2}$ and $7\frac{1}{2}$ per cent lower than those realized at Wanganui. A total of 21,000 bales of new season's wool was offered and competition was well spread but somewhat erratic. The Continent was the principal buyer with good support from some Bradford buyers. America, Japan and Canada competed keenly on specialty lines, particularly coarse, good length, fleece wool. On the second day, 21,000 bales were offered to a full and representative bench of buyers. Prices for average to good quality wool fell up to 3d. per lb. compared with the first day, but prices for the best fleece wools held firm.

Overseas Private Investment in New Zealand Increased

Wellington, December 3, 1951.—(F.T.S.)—A survey of companies with overseas affiliations undertaken by the Census and Statistics Department shows that for the year ended March 31, 1950, overseas investment in New Zealand subsidiaries and branches of overseas companies increased by £2·99 million. Of this sum only £0·8 million was contributed by direct capital remittances from overseas, the balance being financed from other sources, the most important of which was imports, £1·28 million, for which no direct cash payments were made.

The survey also yielded information on the amounts, by countries, of "direct" overseas investment in New Zealand. The amounts are composites of nominal paid-up capital, debenture capital, value of branch assets and intercompany liabilities. Of the total "direct" investment in New Zealand, £48·45 million, as at March 31, 1950, the United Kingdom had contributed 61·6 per cent; Australia, 28·2 per cent; United States and Canada, 9·4 per cent; and countries in the European Payments Union, 0·8 per cent.

New Zealand Cost of Living Index Higher

Wellington, December 3, 1951.—(F.T.S.)—The all-groups consumers' price index for the third quarter of 1951 was 1207 on the base first quarter, 1949=1,000. This is an increase of 38 points ($3\frac{1}{4}$ per cent) above the figure for the second quarter. The groups showing the greatest percentage increases in the quarter were the food and clothing and footwear, each rising by 4·3 per cent. The miscellaneous group increased by 2·4 per cent, the fuel and lighting group by 2·0 per cent, and the housing group by 1·0 per cent. Among the sub-groups, the largest percentage increase, 10·4 per cent, was recorded by the fruits, vegetables and egg sub-group. The meat and fish sub-group rose by 8 per cent and the clothing sub-group by 4·5 per cent. Of the 38 points rise in the all-groups index, approximately 19 points were contributed by food, 10 by clothing and footwear, 6 by miscellaneous items, 2 by housing, and 1 by fuel and

lighting. Reductions in the prices of bread, flour, butter, tea and gas, which were operative from September 3, have not yet produced their full effect on the quarterly index.

New Zealand Wool Retention Funds to be Repaid

Wellington, December 3, 1951.—(FTS)—Under the terms of the Wool Proceeds Retention Amendment Bill, which was introduced in the House of Representatives on November 2, sheepfarmers' money frozen in wool retention accounts is to be repaid in instalments over five years, beginning in 1952. The bill provides that the frozen funds will be taxable in the year in which the taxpayer receives them, and also allows trustees of deceased estates to apply for withdrawal of money from the retention account to pay death duties. If any money remains in a retention account after 1956, it is to be paid out free from any restrictions.

Because some wool sales were delayed, the total amount frozen in wool retention accounts was £32·6 million (including £2 million of voluntary freezings), instead of £40 million as estimated earlier. Up to the end of October, 1951, there had been 888 applications for release of frozen money because of hardship or death, involving £515,131. All of these had been granted.

SCOTLAND

Clyde Coal Shipments Were Larger

London, November 7, 1951.—(FTS)—During the year ended September 30, 1951, 400,129 tons of cargo and bunker coal were shipped from the port of Glasgow, as compared with 362,003 tons for the previous year. In the year ended June 30, 1939, the shipments totalled 1,708,761 tons, and in the same period of 1913 they were 4,016,070 tons.

Scottish Shipyards Maintain Tonnage Rate

London, November 6, 1951.—(FTS)—In spite of sectional labour troubles and steadily developing supply difficulties, Scottish shipbuilding firms, in the ten months to the end of October, 1951, had a launching total nearly 6,000 tons greater than that of the same period of 1950, the 1951 figures being 329,654 tons.

Scotland Has New Welding Fittings Industry

London, November 23, 1951.—(FTS)—During the past three years a new dollar earning and conserving industry has arisen on Clydeside, the manufacture of welding fittings, which previously could be obtained only from the United States. The new industry resulted from many years of intensive research by Shaw Petrie Ltd., whose subsidiary, Clyde Tube Forgings, Ltd., was formed to carry on development and distribution at Hillington, Glasgow.

New Scottish Reservoir to Provide Hydro-Electric Power

London, November 8, 1951.—(FTS)—A £20,000 scheme for using the water of the new reservoir under construction at Upper Glendevon, Perthshire, for generating electricity has been approved, and it is estimated

that it should produce not less than 1,500,000 units a year. The present proposal is to pass the water from the reservoir through large dispenser valves, which by breaking up the jet of water into a fine spray, dissipates the energy and allows the water to fall harmlessly into the stream bed. It would be possible to discharge this water through one or more turbines to develop power to drive electric generators. The size of the turbines would be about 800 h.p., and the generators 600 k.w.

SOUTH AFRICA

South African Coal Production Costs Continue to Rise

Cape Town, November 29, 1951.—(FTS)—Annual reports by gold mines emphasize the concern being felt over the continuing advance in production costs. The bonus of forty-four per cent resulting from devaluation in 1947 is rapidly being eliminated. Six of the forty-two producing mines in the Transvaal have already had advances in costs in excess of forty-four per cent while seven more are now at about this critical point.

According to the Transvaal Chamber of Mines the working revenue of the forty-two Transvaal mines during October was £11,686,454, as against £11,352,715 for the previous month. Working costs absorbed £8,127,120, leaving a gross working profit of £3,565,334. On an output of 9,591,984 ounces of fine gold, cost of production per fine ounce rose from 170/9d. to 183/9d. based on a recovery of 3.756 dwt. per milled ton.

South Africa Plans New Railway Link

Cape Town, November 29, 1951.—(FTS)—Reports are currently in circulation of plans for the direct linking of South West Africa and the Union via Namaqualand, with terminus at Cape Town. The proposed rail link will involve the construction of a three hundred mile link between Karasburg and Bitterfontein but will replace a present journey of eight hundred miles.

South Africa to Produce a National Car

Cape Town, November 29, 1951.—(FTS)—A South African Volkswagon, named the "Gutdrod," will be in production by the middle of 1952 in the Pretoria plant of the Swiss South African Engineering Corporation. Target production for the plant is five hundred vehicles per month. It is expected that the popular-price car will sell at about £400 and have a petrol mileage of fifty miles per gallon.

South African Base Metal Exports Increase

Cape Town, November 29, 1951.—(FTS)—Exports of base metals by South Africa during the first half of 1951 amounted to £11.7 million, as against £8.5 million during the corresponding period of 1950. Antimony ores and concentrates were significantly more important, being seventy per cent greater by weight at 10,376 tons with an on board value of £110.10.0 per ton. The largest buyers of base metals during the first six months of 1951 were Britain (asbestos), United States (chrome, manganese and vermiculite), and Pakistan (coal).

New South African Industries Must Be Self-Sufficient

Cape Town, November 29, 1951.—(FTS)—“We welcome new industries but they must be economic industries which can maintain themselves without protection of import control” said the Minister of Economic Affairs in addressing the Northern Transvaal Chamber of Industries on November 20.

“New industries that have come into being as a result of import control may be responsible for the indirect pressure exerted on the government for the continuance of import control or for an alternative substitution of tariff protection. I want to say clearly that the new industries that have grown up behind the wall of import control, must be prepared to stand on their own legs when import control is removed—as it surely will be removed as soon as it is possible.”

South African Imports Expected to Decline in 1952

Cape Town, November 29, 1951.—(FTS)—The Director of Imports and Exports, in discussing trends of trade at the Annual Conference of the Association of the Chambers of Commerce of South Africa, stated that imports during the first eight months of 1951 had been at the highest level in the history of the Union at a rate of £470 million per annum. Provisional figures for the first ten months of the year now available indicate that this rate has further increased to almost £480 million.

Much of the expenditure had been in procurement of essential raw materials for industry which were being stockpiled domestically in anticipation of increasing shortages abroad, lengthening delivery times and higher international price levels. The decline of £44 million in the country's foreign exchange balances in the six months to September 30 was not causing concern since South Africa had received value for the expenditure. Import values inflated by these stockpiling purchases must be expected to decline in 1952, but the full effect of the curtailment would not become apparent until after the close of the first quarter of 1952 which provided ninety days of grace in connection with 1951 purchases. Restrictions on the imports of consumer goods would be continued and of necessity intensified, with the sixty per cent value quota in 1951 already replaced by a provisional quota of thirty per cent for 1952.

Plans for Water Conservation Considered in South Africa

Cape Town, November 29, 1951.—(FTS)—“Although the Orange River, South Africa's major waterway, is not being substantially exploited in the interests of water conservancy, there has been a long term consciousness of the potentialities of this system,” said the Minister of Lands and Irrigation, in opening the Orange River Conservation Conference. Adequate development of the Orange River prospects will involve expenditure of some £70 million but would provide year-round irrigation for approximately 600,000 acres.

In the period from 1910 to 1946 conservancy expenditures in the Orange River system have averaged £1 million per annum, but in the four years to 1950 the spending has totalled £12 million. Proposals considered at the conference included the creation of an Orange River Hydro Electric Board and the building at Zastron of a sixty-four million acre-foot dam.

Uruguayan Foreign Trade

Established New Record

Favourable trade balance of US\$52,586,506 recorded, as compared with US\$6,948,207 in 1949—Prior import permit re-imposed on purchases from sterling area as reserves depleted—More permits and exchange granted for imports from dollar area as dollar reserves built up from wool sales.

Prepared by the Office of the Commercial Secretary for Canada in Buenos Aires.

BUENOS AIRES.—Uruguayan foreign trade established a record in 1950, resulting in a new high favourable trade balance of US\$52,586,506, as compared with a favourable balance of US\$6,948,207 in 1949. These figures include the value of gold brought into the country by banking institutions valued at US\$737,700 in 1950 and US\$67,270 in the previous year.

*Foreign Trade of Uruguay

	Imports	Exports	Balance
1949—Including gold	US\$184,711,320	US\$191,659,527	+US\$ 6,948,207
1949—Excluding gold	184,644,050	191,659,527	+ 7,015,477
1950—Including gold	201,694,860	254,281,366	+ 52,586,506
1950—Excluding gold	200,957,160	254,281,366	+ 53,324,206

*These statistics are based on import clearances authorized and customs houses clearances.

Exports during 1949 were valued at US\$191,591,000 and imports at US\$181,235,000 on a c.i.f. basis, yielding a favourable trade balance of US\$10,356,000. The export value increased by about US\$13,467,000 over the previous year while the value of imports decreased by some US\$19,-195,000 over the corresponding figure for 1948, when the country's foreign trade deficit was equivalent to US\$22,306,000.

Trade of Uruguay by Main Commodities

Imports			
Commodity	1950	1949	
Raw materials	US\$57,383,900	US\$47,903,147	
Machinery, etc.	32,428,940	27,366,160	
Motor vehicles	22,481,870	14,668,987	
Building materials, etc.	18,176,735	16,452,790	
Groceries, beverages, etc.	17,193,091	20,337,402	
Fuels and lubricants	13,306,008	18,862,550	
Drapery and haberdashery	11,908,523	13,957,873	
Electrical appurtenances	5,830,885	4,507,989	
Hardware in general	4,514,479	5,062,512	
Chemical and pharmaceutical products	3,994,489	2,459,271	
Toys, household requisites, etc.	3,035,947	2,840,757	
Jewellery, watches, etc.	2,394,557	2,435,537	
Books, paper and office appliances	2,302,177	1,564,578	
Optical, surgical and hygienic requisites	1,769,269	1,701,743	
Seeds, plants, trees and fodder	1,157,483	1,366,936	
Livestock	353,436	375,650	
Exports			
Commodity	1950	1949	
Wool	US\$152,684,282	US\$67,044,916	
Meats and by-products	43,243,023	39,793,418	
Skins, hides and hair	29,318,941	27,990,146	
Processed agricultural and farm products	14,215,626	29,067,910	
Spinning and weaving products	9,663,149	3,834,737	
Sundry industries	2,134,045	5,170,837	
Livestock	1,845,013	759,092	
Unprocessed agricultural and farm products	734,372	16,271,563	
Mining products	368,412	1,671,536	

Canada took only 0.44 per cent, or US\$846,017 of the total Uruguayan exports in 1949; on the other hand, Canada supplied 1.38 per cent, or US\$2,495,903 of total Uruguayan purchases abroad in the same period. This gave Uruguay's trade with Canada an adverse balance of US\$1,649,886.

Sterling Reserves Depleted

Uruguay purchased heavily from the United Kingdom in 1950 and also used available sterling to pay for imports from other countries within the sterling area. This, coupled with the stoppage of meat shipments to Great Britain in July, 1950, resulted in a depletion of Uruguay's sterling reserves in spite of the release early in 1951 of the blocked sterling balance of £2,600,000. It is this situation which provoked the re-imposition by Uruguayan authorities of the "prior" import permit requirement on imports from the sterling area, as from January 15, 1951.

The result has been that, since then, more permits and exchange were granted for imports from dollar countries and fewer for those from sterling countries.

Trade of Uruguay, by Main Countries

Imports

Country of Origin	1950	1949	% of Total Imports	
			1950	1949
United Kingdom	US\$ 45,715,162	US\$42,605,318	22.67	23.07
United States	39,251,736	39,517,277	19.44	21.39
Brazil	17,269,075	19,685,667	8.56	10.66
France	14,539,412	7,373,647	7.21	3.99
Belgium	8,596,043	13,550,079	4.26	7.34
Italy	7,366,225	5,064,592	3.65	2.74
Sweden	6,729,878	5,632,243	3.34	3.05
Peru	5,794,861	5,235,082	2.87	2.83
Venezuela	5,299,838	8,777,850	2.63	4.75
Paraguay	5,114,189	3,320,899	2.54	1.80
Switzerland	3,220,278	3,195,755	1.60	1.73
Argentina	3,116,270	2,164,132	1.55	1.17
Holland	2,929,873	4,500,239	1.45	2.44
CANADA	1,796,003	2,495,903	0.89	1.35
Spain	1,735,937	759,313	0.86	0.41
India and Pakistan	1,716,572	4,046,737	0.85	2.19
Union of South Africa ..	1,482,278	677,612	0.73	0.37
Czechoslovakia	1,349,976	1,528,180	0.67	0.83
Cuba	1,210,407	820,000	0.60	0.44
Dutch West Indies	1,077,362	895,131	0.53	0.49
Ecuador	609,321	2,968,823	0.30	1.61
Chile	487,225	740,864	0.24	0.40

Exports

Country of Destination	1950	1949	% of Total Exports	
			1950	1949
United States	US\$129,150,243	US\$50,305,221	50.79	26.25
United Kingdom	32,688,434	42,356,655	12.86	22.10
Belgium	14,657,077	8,507,325	5.77	4.44
France	14,157,018	6,006,134	5.57	3.13
Germany	13,080,813	20,543,830	5.14	10.72
Sweden	8,122,289	2,813,154	3.19	1.47
Holland	6,313,650	4,624,081	2.48	2.41
Italy	5,442,638	7,234,689	2.14	3.78
Switzerland	5,277,249	4,822,357	2.08	2.52
Japan	4,927,199	2,153,651	1.94	1.13
Brazil	2,449,650	13,741,245	0.96	7.17
CANADA	1,897,582	846,017	0.75	0.44
Australia	1,702,370	....	0.67	....
Argentina	1,305,242	7,622,507	0.51	3.98
Czechoslovakia	1,021,524	640,501	0.40	0.34
Union of South Africa ..	997,349	69,305	0.39	0.04
Ireland	794,920	775,811	0.31	0.41
Poland	588,939	676,198	0.23	0.35
Venezuela	381,786	782,156	0.15	0.41
Yugoslavia .....	....	588,041	....	0.31

In the first half of 1950, the United Kingdom was Uruguay's principal supplier, contributing 26 per cent of the total Uruguayan imports. In the last half of the year, that country provided only 17 per cent of Uruguay's imports of essential and semi-essential goods. However, the position of the United Kingdom as a supplier has gradually improved since the end of April, 1951, when meat shipments recommenced.

The greater part of the wool exported from Uruguay went to dollar area countries, principally to the United States. Owing to the unprecedentedly high international wool prices, the value of United States wool purchases in 1950 accounted for more than 50 per cent of total Uruguayan exports.

Uruguayan exports to dollar countries, principally wool but also other goods such as hides and canned meats, built up Uruguay's dollar reserves to over US\$100,000,000 by March, 1951. The value of these exports exceeded that for the corresponding period in 1950 by US\$72,348,-414, mainly because of larger shipments of wool. Uruguay's total dollar income from sales of the 1950-51 wool clip is reported to be approximately US\$110,000,000.

On the other hand, Uruguayan imports during the first four months of 1951 totalled US\$104,625,647 compared with US\$58,618,081 for the corresponding period in 1950.

During the first four months of 1951, the Export-Import Control Office authorized imports of essential goods under the "sworn declaration system" for a total value of US\$71,158,529. This system was introduced on July 20, 1950, and from then until December 31, 1950, exchange allocated totalled some US\$106,000,000 or approximately US\$21,000,000 per month. Comparative figures available for 1951 are as follows

1951	Imports under "Sworn Declaration"	Total Imports
January	US\$20,000,000	US\$28,882,857
February	13,000,000	22,852,743
March	18,000,000	20,680,454
April	17,000,000	32,209,573

or a monthly average of US\$17,000,000.

Uruguayan Balances of Trade, by Countries

Country	Balance, 1950	Balance, 1949
United States	+US\$89,898,507	+US\$10,787,944
Belgium	+ 6,061,034	- 5,042,754
Japan	+ 4,564,803	+ 1,689,168
Holland	+ 3,383,777	+ 123,842
Germany	+ 2,378,569	+ 19,343,732
Switzerland	+ 2,056,971	+ 1,626,602
Australia	+ 1,693,015	- 13,542
Sweden	+ 1,392,411	- 2,819,089
Ireland	+ 780,747	+ 774,608
Greece	+ 685,837	+ 2,297,822
Colombia	+ 132,017	+ 152,283
CANADA	+ 101,579	- 1,649,886
Mexico	+ 15,626	- 184,996
Norway	- 251,810	+ 417,993
Chile	- 307,594	- 722,470
Czechoslovakia	- 328,452	- 887,679
France	- 382,394	- 1,367,513
Union of South Africa	- 484,929	- 608,307
Ecuador	- 598,394	- 2,940,156
Dutch West Indies	- 968,929	- 807,015
Yugoslavia	- 1,117,579	+ 524,499
Cuba	- 1,199,086	- 526,343
India and Pakistan	- 1,711,300	- 3,950,086
Spain	- 1,730,463	- 757,735
Argentina	- 1,811,028	+ 5,458,375
Italy	- 1,923,587	+ 2,170,097
Paraguay	- 4,433,734	- 3,069,328
Venezuela	- 4,918,052	- 7,995,694
Peru	- 5,426,051	- 5,088,000
United Kingdom	- 13,026,728	- 248,663
Brazil	- 14,819,425	- 5,944,422

Netherlands Fishing Industry Affected By Loss of Important Export Markets

Restrictions imposed on Netherlands herring by importing countries hamper improvement of export position—Considerable part of fishing fleet should be renewed if productive efficiency is to be maintained—Over 400,000 barrels of salted herring not yet disposed of at end of 1950.

By the Office of the Commercial Counsellor for Canada.

THE HAGUE.—The Netherlands fishing industry during 1950 continued to encounter difficulties in regaining its prewar position. The virtual loss of the important East German and Polish markets has not been made up in other areas despite increasing efforts to find alternative outlets. Restrictions imposed by importing countries on Netherlands herring hamper improvement of the export position and are reflected in the depressed state of the fishing industry.

A considerable part of the Netherlands fishing fleet has reached an age which will necessitate renewal if productive efficiency is to be maintained. In view of market difficulties it is not likely that it will be possible to make replacements. The president of one of Holland's leading herring fishing companies has stated that in view of prevailing market conditions and the very high costs of replacement it would be virtually impossible for his company to maintain its existing fleet at top efficiency levels. Any thought of expansion at the present time is considered to be completely out of the question.

Granting of Coal Subsidy Rejected by Government

The granting of a coal subsidy to trawl-fishers, which has been put forward as a means of immediate assistance to this phase of the industry, has been rejected by government fishery officials. In the opinion of the Minister of Fisheries, such a subsidy would only bring back into service non-profitable ships and hence forestall efforts to replace these craft with more economical equipment. He stated that in the past it has been demonstrated that a languishing branch of the industry can only be maintained by continuous assistance if the problem is attacked in piece-meal fashion.

Owing to the continually increasing competition of canned fish offered by other countries, the export sales of products of the Netherlands fish canning industry have become more difficult. In addition, a ban which has been placed on the use of tin for tin plating of other than products destined for export seriously hampers Holland's canning industry. Netherlands fish cannery are attempting to reduce production costs by improved working methods but are greatly affected by the increasing prices of raw and auxiliary materials.

Prices of fish are to a large degree regulated voluntarily by the fishing companies. Since the results of the fresh herring and mackerel branch of the fishing industry were much more satisfactory than other types of sea-fish the companies turned to the more profitable varieties. The resultant increase in the price of sea-fish, while an important factor, was not the main danger to exports. At the end of 1950 over 400,000 barrels of salted herring had not yet been disposed of. As a result, on November 17, the government issued a ban on herring fishing for salting purposes. Thus, the principal problem facing the Netherlands fishing industry is to find export markets for its products.

Trade Commissioners on Tour

CANADIAN Trade Commissioners return periodically from their posts abroad to familiarize themselves with conditions in this country and the special requirements of businessmen. They are able to furnish information concerning markets in their respective territories and possible sources of supply. Exporters and importers are urged to communicate with these officers, when in their vicinity, and to discuss the promotion of their particular commercial interests, now and in the future. Arrangements for interviews with these trade commissioners should be made directly through the following offices in the area concerned:

Ottawa—Foreign Trade Service, Department of Trade and Commerce

Brantford—Board of Trade
Brampton—Chamber of Commerce
Brockville—Chamber of Commerce
Calgary—Chamber of Commerce.
Charlottetown—Board of Trade.
Edmonton—Canadian Manufacturers' Association.
Fredericton—Chamber of Commerce.
Guelph—Board of Trade
Halifax—Board of Trade.
Hamilton—Chamber of Commerce.
Kitchener—Chamber of Commerce
London—Chamber of Commerce.
Moncton—Canadian Manufacturers' Association.
Montreal—Montreal Board of Trade.
Quebec City—Board of Trade.

Regina—Chamber of Commerce.
St. Catharines—Chamber of Commerce
Saint John—Board of Trade.
Saskatoon—Board of Trade.
St. John's—Department of Trade and Commerce, Stott Building.
Toronto—Canadian Manufacturers' Association.
Vancouver—Department of Trade and Commerce, 355 Burrard Street.
Victoria—Department of Trade and Industry.
Welland—Chamber of Commerce
Winnipeg—Canadian Manufacturers' Association.

J. C. Britton, Commercial Representative of the Department of Trade and Commerce with the Canadian Liaison Mission to Japan since January, 1949, will complete his tour of Canada by visiting Edmonton on January 25 and Vancouver from January 28 to February 7.

Cuban Consumption of Fertilizer Increased

Havana, November 19, 1951.—(FTS)—Consumption of fertilizers has increased considerably in Cuba in the last six years. Whereas in the crop year 1944-45 only 74,860.75 short tons were used, the amount utilized in the 1950-51 crop year has been 236,112.84 tons, an increase of 215 per cent. This represents an increase in the number of farms using fertilizers of from 12 per cent of the total in 1945 to 37 per cent in the 1950-51 crop year, and of from 144,983 hectares to 456,697 hectares of land using fertilizer.

Foreign Trade Service Directories

The list of Canadian Government Trade Commissioners, formerly reproduced in each issue of "Foreign Trade," will be published henceforth once a month, appearing in the last issue of every month.

The Head Office Directory and the list of Foreign Commercial Representatives in Canada, which formerly appeared once a month, will be published henceforth once a quarter, in the last issues of September, December, March and June.

Trade and Tariff Regulations

Benelux Continues to Suspend Duty on Canned Salmon

Brussels, December 27, 1951.—(FTS)—The Benelux countries (Belgium, the Netherlands and Luxembourg) will continue to suspend the Customs duty on canned salmon until December 31, 1952, according to the official *Moniteur Belge* of December 22, 1951. (See *Foreign Trade* of January 27, 1951 regarding the suspensions in effect during 1951. Information has not yet been received regarding the other commodities on which Benelux duties have been suspended or reduced in 1951).

Republic of Ireland Expands Dressed Meat Exports

Dublin, November 22, 1951.—(FTS)—Meat exports from Ireland are growing rapidly and existing cold-storage and abattoir facilities are becoming inadequate. Vigorous steps are therefore being taken by private interests to build new plants or expand existing ones. A new company, *Frigorifico (Ireland) Ltd.*, in which directors of existing Irish meat and cold-storage firms are associated with Scottish and English directors, has acquired premises in Dublin, which are now undergoing reconstruction as a modern abattoir, with the latest type of plant for freezing, chilling and canning meats, and processing by-products. The plant for the factory is on order from Great Britain and the Continent, and delivery is expected to begin in the next few weeks.

The company, capitalized at £600,000, expects to have a capacity for handling 2,000 head of cattle and 2,000 sheep a week. The premises are centrally located on railway trackage and close to the Dublin docks and shipping facilities. Refrigerated shipping will be chartered as necessary.

In addition to this large project, a number of smaller meat freezing and/or canning plants are being developed by private interests, some in the Dublin area, others at country points. In most instances, the object is to share in the presently remunerative meat trade with dollar areas, which has been developed primarily with the United States, and to a lesser degree with Canada. A further development is the export of Irish meat to the United States Armed Forces in Germany, and in Great Britain, which would also contribute to Ireland's dollar earnings. Some further market possibilities are believed to exist in Italy and Spain. These would also assist in correcting Ireland's adverse balance of payments position with those countries.

Apart from the present profitable financial features of the dressed meat trade, considerable stress is laid on the possibility of a further development of Irish industries dependent on cattle hides and offal.

Because of the slow increase in availability of suitable animals, it is thought that this dressed meat trade may cause reduction in the historic livestock trade with Great Britain, to which upwards of 500,000 head a year of Irish fat and store cattle are normally shipped on the hoof.

Doubts are expressed in some quarters that limitations may be imposed on the volume of this dressed meat trade to countries other than Great Britain, arising out of implications in the Irish-United Kingdom Trade Agreement of 1948. Official pronouncements on this subject are awaited with interest. Until such doubts are resolved, and until it is reasonably clear that there will be continuity and growth in the dressed meat trade, there may be some fears that killing and freezing facilities in Ireland could become over-expanded in relation to the number of cattle available for processing.

Foreign Exchange Quotations

The following are nominal quotations, furnished by the Foreign Exchange Division of the Bank of Canada. These quotations may be found useful in considering statistics and prices generally. Both importers and exporters are advised to communicate with their bankers before completing financial arrangements for the sale or purchase of commodities.

Country	Monetary Unit	—	Nominal Quotations Sept. 17*	Nominal Quotations Dec. 21	Nominal Quotations Dec. 28
Argentina.....	Peso.....	Off. Free Export	·2977 ·2085	·2046 ·0712	·2037 ·0714
Austria.....	Schilling.....			·0479	·0477
Australia.....	Pound.....		3-2240	2-2810	2-2720
Belgium and Belgian Congo.....	Franc.....		·0228	·0203	·0202
Bolivia.....	Boliviano.....		·0238	·0170	·0170
British West Indies (Except Jamaica).....	Dollar.....		·8396	·5966	·5943
Brazil.....	Cruzeiro.....		·0544	·0553	·0550
Burma.....	Rupee.....		·3022		
Ceylon.....	Rupee.....		·3022	·2148	·2139
Chile.....	Peso.....		·0233	·0014	·0114
Colombia.....	Peso.....		·5128	·4091	·4075
Costa Rica.....	Colon.....		·1800	·1826	·1818
Cuba.....	Peso.....		1-0000	1-0228	1-0187
Czechoslovakia.....	Koruna.....		0-200	·0204	·0203
Denmark.....	Krone.....		·2084	·1481	·1475
Dominican Republic.....	Peso.....		1-0000	1-0228	1-0187
Ecuador.....	Sucre.....		·0740	·0675	·0672
Egypt.....	Pound.....		4-1330	2-9371	2-9254
El Salvador.....	Colon.....		·4000	·4091	·4075
Fiji.....	Pound.....		3-6306	2-5801	2-5698
Finland.....	Markka.....		·0062	·0044	·0044
France, Monaco and French North Africa.....	Franc.....		·0037	·0029	·0029
French Empire—African.....	Franc.....		·0073	·0058	·0058
French Pacific Possessions.....	Franc.....		·0201	·0161	·0160
Germany.....	Deutsche Mark		·3000	·2435	·2426
Guatemala.....	Quetzal.....		1-0000	1-0228	1-0187
Haiti.....	Gourde.....		·2000	·2046	·2037
Honduras.....	Lempira.....		·5000	·5114	·5094
Hong Kong.....	Dollar.....		·2519	·1790	·1783
Iceland.....	Krona.....		·1541	·0628	·0625
India.....	Rupee.....		·3022	·2148	·2139
Iran.....	Rial.....		·0212		
Iraq.....	Dinar.....		4-0300	2-8512	2-8400
Ireland.....	Pound.....		4-0300	2-8512	2-8400
Israel.....	Pound.....		3-0000	2-8512	2-8400
Italy.....	Lira.....		·0017	·0016	·0016
Jamaica.....	Pound.....		4-0300	2-8512	2-8500
Japan.....	Yen.....		·0028		
Lebanon.....	Piastre.....		·4561		
Mexico.....	Peso.....		·1157	·1182	·1178
Netherlands.....	Florin.....		·3769	·2692	·2681
Netherlands Antilles.....	Florin.....		·5308	·5423	·5402
New Zealand.....	Pound.....		4-0150	2-8512	2-8400
Nicaragua.....	Cordoba.....		·2000	·2046	·2037
Norway.....	Krone.....		·2015	·1432	·1426
Pakistan.....	Rupee.....		·3022	·3091	·3079
Panama.....	Balboa.....		1-0000	1-0228	1-0187
Paraguay.....	Guarani.....		·3200		
Peru.....	Sol.....		·1538	·0641	·0638
Philippines.....	Peso.....		·4975	·5114	·5094
Portugal and Colonies.....	Escudo.....		·0400	·0355	·0355
Singapore.....	Straits Dollar.....		·4702	·3341	·3328
Spain and Colonies.....	Peseta.....		·0916	·0939	·0935
Sweden.....	Krona.....		·2753	·1977	·1969
Switzerland.....	Franc.....		·2336	·2343	·2332
Thailand.....	Baht.....		·1000		
Turkey.....	Lira.....		·3571	·3653	·3638
Union of South Africa.....	Pound.....		4-0300	2-8512	2-8400
United Kingdom.....	Pound.....		4-0300	2-8512	2-8400
United States.....	Dollar.....		1-0000	1-0228	1-0187
Uruguay.....	Peso.....		·6583	·6733	·6707
Venezuela.....	Bolivar.....		·2985	·3053	·3041
Yugoslavia.....	Dinar.....		·0200		

* September 17, 1949.

OTTAWA—EDMOND CLOUTIER, C.M.G., O.A., D.S.P.
Printer to the King's Most Excellent Majesty, 1951.

Trade Publications Available

ABC of Canadian Export Trade

Prepared by Export Division, Foreign Trade Service. Obtainable from King's Printer, Government Printing Bureau, Ottawa, for 25 cents a copy in Canada and 50 cents for delivery abroad.

Canada—Butcher, Baker, Grocer—Third Edition

Brochure, illustrating the extent to which foodstuffs are being shipped to the United Kingdom, prepared for distribution to provision trade in United Kingdom. Obtainable from Information Division, Department of Trade and Commerce, Ottawa.

Canada Produces—Second Edition

Brochure, illustrating productive capacity of Canada, prepared for distribution at British Industries Fair, in London, and by trade commissioners in their respective territories. Obtainable from King's Printer, Government Printing Bureau, Ottawa, for 25 cents.

Canadians as Consumers

Brochure, illustrating market opportunities in Canada, prepared for distribution at British Industries Fair, in London, and by trade commissioners in their respective territories. Obtainable from King's Printer, Government Printing Bureau, Ottawa, for 25 cents.

Canadian Export Timbers

Brochure, illustrating and describing Canadian woods available for export, prepared for distribution at Building Trades Exhibition, in Manchester, England. Obtainable from Information Division, Department of Trade and Commerce, Ottawa.

Eighty Years of Foreign Trade

Reprint of article in *Canadian Geographical Journal*, which reviews development of Canadian trade between 1867 and 1947. Obtainable from Information Division, Department of Trade and Commerce, Ottawa.

Reprint of Economic Reviews

Reports on the following countries, reproduced originally in the *Commercial Intelligence Journal* and *Foreign Trade*: Argentina, French North Africa, India, Iran, New Zealand. Obtainable from Information Division, Department of Trade and Commerce, Ottawa.

Reprints of Special Articles

Articles on the following subjects, published in *Foreign Trade*, have been reprinted in pamphlet form, and may be obtained from the Information Division, Department of Trade and Commerce, Ottawa.

Branch Plant Expansion Encouraged
Canadian Toy Industry—Second Edition
European Recovery Program Related to Canadian Economy
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Production of Sports Equipment in Canada

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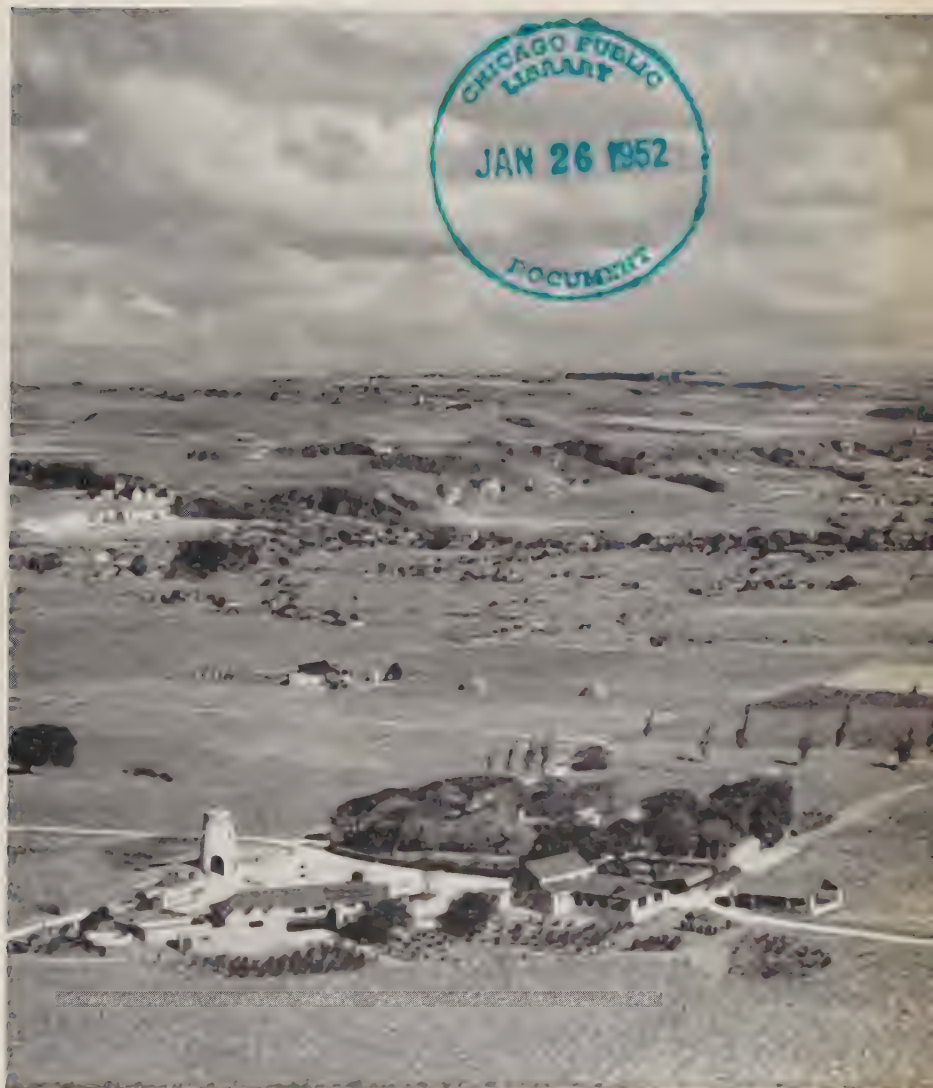
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Published weekly by the Foreign Trade Service,
Department of Trade and Commerce,
Under the authority of
The Right Hon. C. D. HOWE, Minister, and
WM. FREDERICK BULL, Deputy Minister.

Price: 10 cents per copy.

Subscriptions: \$1.00 in Canada and \$3.50 abroad.

All subscriptions and orders should be forwarded to

The King's Printer, Government Printing Bureau, Ottawa.

Argentina's Important Agricultural Exports Seriously Cut by Drought

Prospects for foreign exchange earnings, to finance essential imports, are poor—Key to economic recovery is return to more normal production of agro-pastoral products

By H. E. Lemieux, Assistant Commercial Secretary.

BUENOS AIRES.—A highlight of Argentine economic development, during the first six months of 1951, was the signature in April of the Protocol to the Anglo-Argentine Trade and Payments Agreement of 1949. This provided for the resumption of meat exports to Britain, thus ending the deadlock over meat prices which had existed since shipments were suspended in July, 1950. However, the Protocol did not fulfil prior expectations since Argentina committed herself to supply only 200,000 metric tons of meat, although Britain was prepared to absorb a much larger volume. Furthermore, the average price per metric ton of the various types of meat and meat products asked and obtained by Argentina was £126, i.e. 40 per cent more than the price of £90 originally offered by Britain. The agreed price on the principal item, beef sides, was £140. At the beginning of August, however, barely three months after the signing of the Protocol, the suspension of all meat shipments abroad was decreed to safeguard meat stocks required for local consumption, which were considerably reduced as a consequence of last year's severe drought. Although shipments on a reduced scale were reinstituted in October the general opinion is that Argentina will fall short of its 200,000-ton commitment as domestic needs, coupled with drought-struck herds will prevent complete fulfilment of the contract.

Persistent Drought Affecting Economy

The effects of the 1949-50 drought on the domestic economy are being felt more and more. It has led to a general, sharp and accelerating rise in the cost of food items. Production of all grain and seed crops, compared with prewar years, has been reduced by smaller sowings because of dry conditions, and also by the lack of incentive for the farmer who complains that the crop purchase prices paid by the state entity, I.A.P.I., even though recently increased considerably, are unattractive and unremunerative. Recently-decreed substantial forced increases in farmhands' wages have wiped out almost all the benefits which the increased prices provided.

Sowings during 1951 have again been seriously affected by the persistent drought and by frost, particularly in the provinces of Santa Fé and Córdoba which are of vital importance to Argentina as agricultural and pastoral areas. As a result, shortages of meat and dairy products are currently being reported as a general condition in the country. The effect of the controlled prices on some dairy items is to drive them out of production, notably butter and cheddar cheese. Butter now sells on the black market, at three times the controlled price, with little available. Cheddar cheese is practically non-existent at any price.

A recent issue of "The Review of the River Plate" described the agricultural position as "literally crucial" in the sense that "if plentiful rains come now, the outlook will be slightly less bleak; but if rains are spasmodic, then the 1951-52 agricultural year will begin to look like the leanest and most ill-fated on record."

Because of the Korean war, Argentina greatly benefited by marked increases in the prices of its staple exports during the first quarter, particularly with respect to wool and hides. That quarter was one of replenishment of Argentina's dollar reserves which had become depleted over the past few years. The second quarter of the year was less lucrative due principally to a comparatively sharp drop in international wool and hide prices, but also to the refusal of government authorities to permit the export of this produce at prevailing world prices.

Dollar earnings in the first five months of 1951 gave Argentina a net favourable balance of US\$66,771,215. However, due to extremely poor crop prospects for 1951-52 the probability is that Argentina's foreign exchange earning capacity will gradually be reduced to a degree which might well become precarious, depending on the effects of the continuing drought on the agricultural and pastoral products which form the backbone of the export trade. Pastoral products, primary and processed, plus vegetable oils, rather than cereals, form the basis of dollar earnings and, wool excepted, the prospects for these are anything but bright. The prospects of earnings of other types of foreign exchange from the sale of agricultural products are even less bright. A brief summary of prospects for the main export products for the crop year 1951-52 follows:

Wheat: No exportable surplus.

Maize: Plantings, due to drought conditions, are unlikely to be more than in 1950-51. The maximum potential even with ideal conditions cannot exceed 4,000,000 metric tons and ideal conditions are highly unlikely.

Linseed: Crop potential will be the smallest since Argentina became an important producer, i.e. 400,000 metric tons, leaving a very small exportable surplus of both linseed and linseed oil.

Oats, Rye, Barley: Due to drought, these crops are being used largely for pasturage, and exportable surpluses, if any, must be low.

Sunflowerseed: Sowings will be increased in the measure that wheat sowings fail. An increased crop is expected but sunflower seed is largely for domestic consumption normally, providing little foreign exchange from export sales of oil.

Tung oil: Frost has reduced the potential by 30 to 40 per cent.

Quebracho extract: Normal export.

Fresh and Canned Meats: Sharp curtailment of exports in both quantity and quality due to drought.

Cattle hides: Same as meats.

Sheepskins: Normal exportable surplus.

Wool: A record clip in 1951, added to a heavy carryover, producing the one bright spot in the export picture. However, it cannot compensate for the bleak outlook in almost all other export commodities.

The foregoing estimates will apply only if the present drought be broken immediately. Should it continue all estimates must be scaled down commensurately with the time lapse between the present and the date on which it is broken.

The prospects for foreign exchange earnings for the next fifteen months to finance essential imports are therefore grim. It is reliably reported that, apart from some US\$300 million and an important amount of Swiss francs, the Central Bank of Argentina has little or no reserve of any other type of foreign exchange. Insufficient reserves coupled with heavily reduced export earnings imply a period of bleak austerity until the end of 1952 at least, since much the greater part of the manufactured goods consumed in Argentina in finished form, or the raw materials to produce them locally, must be imported from abroad.

Postwar agricultural production is greatly below the ten-year prewar average. The key to Argentina's economic recovery is a return to more normal production of the agricultural and pastoral products which are in strong demand on the international market and which can be produced in this country at low cost. This is the only method by which Argentina can earn the foreign exchange needed to permit the importation of the finished manufactured goods and the raw materials and industrial machinery for existing industries which must, of necessity, come mainly from abroad, particularly from the dollar and sterling area countries.

Excessive government spending and exaggerated emphasis on premature industrial expansion have created a disequilibrium between the all-important agro-pastoral segment of Argentine industry and that of the manufacturing industry. The rôle of the latter in Argentina's economic life is accessory and complementary only. Manufacturing, under present conditions at least, cannot supplant the agro-pastoral industries as this country's chief source of national income.

Foreign Trade

Exports during the first quarter of 1951 totalled some 1,402,800 metric tons valued at 1,653 million pesos, and imports 2,581,700 tons valued at 1,682.3 million pesos yielded, on the basis of the *mean* rate of exchange applicable to imports and exports, a *real* favourable trade balance of 260.4 million pesos.

The total value of foreign trade for the first quarter of the year at 3,335.9 million pesos was higher by 31 per cent in comparison with the corresponding quarter in 1950, exports having risen by 32 per cent and imports by 30 per cent.

The aggregate export tonnage in the first three months of the past year was 1,402,800, or 34.5 per cent less than the corresponding total in 1950. The import tonnage for the first quarter, at 2,581,700, was inferior by 13 per cent to 1950's corresponding figure of 2,968,000 tons.

The tonnage and value percentages of the leading export commodity groups were the following: agricultural products (mainly cereals, linseed, vegetable oils and by-products), 84 per cent and 44.1 per cent; pastoral products (including wool which at high prices is the main contributor to the value percentage), 10.9 per cent and 48.7 per cent. These percentages are interesting when compared with their corresponding ones for the same period in 1950 which were as follows, respectively: agricultural products, 83.8 per cent and 43.1 per cent; pastoral products, 14.3 per cent and 53.3 per cent.

As regards imports, the trend in tonnage was a downward one, having decreased to 2,581,700 tons in the first quarter of 1951 as compared with

2,968,000 tons for the first three months of 1950. However, the value increased by 388·8 million pesos or about 29 per cent. This increase for one quarter of 1951 is remarkable when examined with that for twelve months of 1950 which showed an increase over 1949 of 188·4 million or only 4 per cent. The respective tonnages and values for the past five years and three months of 1951 and 1950 are given in the table below:

Argentine Imports

	Volume (thousands of metric tons)	Value (millions of pesos)
1946	8,341·1	2,331·7
1947	11,103·9	5,348·5
1948	14,332·6	6,189·7
1949	12,161·9	4,641·7
1950	10,752·3	4,821·1
1951, Jan.-March	2,581·7	1,682·3
1950, Jan.-March	2,968·0	1,293·5

Following is the most recent statistical data covering Argentine imports and exports for the first five months of the past year, itemized by main groups of commodities.

Argentine Imports, by Commodities

	1951 Jan.-May (000's metric tons)	1950 Jan.-May average	1951 Jan.-May (millions of pesos)	1950 Jan.-May average
Foodstuffs	76·1	74·4	131·8	115·4
Textiles and manufactures	53·1	40·1	312·7	236·1
Chemical and pharmacy products ..	135·2	91·7	283·1	133·3
Paper, cardboard and manufactures ..	80·3	81·6	110·2	74·7
Timber and manufactures	468·5	344·5	294·3	155·3
Iron and manufactures	278·2	433·3	330·0	307·3
Machinery and vehicles	67·4	112·1	600·8	402·9
Non-ferrous metals and manufactures ..	90·1	58·6	289·8	116·4
Stone, glass, ceramics, etc.	253·6	333·3	101·9	55·7
Fuel and lubricants	2,167·3	2,803·4	384·3	247·3
Rubber and manufactures	10·7	8·6	94·2	26·5
Sundry imports	46·5	94·1	256·9	120·9
Totals	4,729·5	4,480·1	3,212·7	2,008·8

Argentine Exports, by Commodities

	1951 Jan.-May (000 metric tons)	1950 Jan.-May average	1951 Jan.-May (millions of tons)	1950 Jan.-May average
Livestock farming products	297·6	450·7	1,486·3	1,126·4
Animals on the hoof	36·1	31·6	47·2	38·1
Meat	72·3	144·1	266·6	246·9
Hides	57·6	99·9	240·3	287·5
Wool	47·4	59·2	710·3	363·7
Dairy produce	20·8	18·1	121·1	67·8
Sundry by-products	63·4	97·8	100·8	122·3
Arable farming products	2,119·0	2,543·9	1,368·7	967·4
Cereals and linseed	1,591·0	1,819·1	661·8	484·5
Wheat flour and by-products ..	113·2	106·1	33·4	21·0
Vegetable oils	157·0	138·3	297·7	223·3
Oleaginous by-products	144·6	412·1	49·2	120·3
Fresh fruit	59·5	22·2	149·7	43·8
Other farm products	53·7	46·0	177·0	74·4
Forest products	77·8	89·6	98·5	95·5
Mining	18·6	11·0	9·6	5·3
Fish and game	0·4	0·3	5·2	2·5
Sundry articles	18·1	18·5	74·4	64·2
Totals	2,531·5	3,114·0	3,042·8	2,261·3

Quantitatively the main import commodity groups during the first quarter of 1951 were respectively: fuels and lubricants, 1,726,400 tons (66.9 per cent of the total); lumber and wooden products, 259,400 tons (10 per cent); iron and manufactures thereof, 143,000 tons (5.5 per cent); stone, earth, etc., 132,200 tons (5.1 per cent). Of the total imports value of 1,682.3 million pesos for the first quarter of 1951, the main import commodity groups were as follows: machinery and vehicles, 324.9 million pesos; fuels and lubricants, 195.6 million; textiles, 188.9 million; lumber and wooden goods, 156.3 million and iron and its manufactures, 149 million pesos.

The favourable balance of trade of 260.4 million pesos during the first quarter of 1951 compares with 12.9 million for the corresponding quarter of 1950.

However, the above figures should not lead to optimism. They are partly a reflection of foreign exchange reserves which were dispensed to local importers at the end of 1950. As mentioned in the first section of this report, the outlook for Argentina's foreign exchange earning ability is not good and expectations are that imports, like exports, will have been effected on a reduced scale between July and the end of 1951.

From the geographical standpoint, the United States continued to be Argentina's best client, taking 25.2 per cent of total Argentine exports, followed by Italy, 158.6 million pesos, the United Kingdom, 150.8 million pesos, Brazil, 145.7 million pesos, France, 126.4 million pesos, Holland, 108.9 million pesos, and Western Germany, 104.3 million pesos.

Likewise, the United States was the leading supplier, exporting 327.5 million pesos worth of goods (20 per cent of total Argentine imports), 115 per cent more than the 1950 total. The United Kingdom followed, supplying 174 million pesos worth of products, Brazil, 140.7 million, France, 114.1 million, India, 73.9 million and Western Germany, 104.3 million.

An important factor in Argentine foreign trade is, of course, "I.A.P.I.", a State entity which in 1950 exported 5,600,000 tons of goods valued at 3,800 million pesos. This compares impressively with total Argentine exports at 6,000,000 tons, valued at 5,000 million pesos, for the same period. In other words, I.A.P.I. handled 75 per cent of all Argentine exports abroad.

Finance

Although government revenue for the fiscal year was estimated at 4,870 million pesos in the 1950 budget, statistics published recently show that the actual revenue for that period yielded 5,202 million pesos, i.e., about 330 million pesos more than the original estimate.

Government expenditures which were also budgeted for at 4,870 million pesos, actually totalled 5,102.3 million pesos, yielding an apparent surplus of 99.7 million pesos. However, the figure given above for actual expenditures in 1950 does not include items which do belong to yearly government expenditures such as those of the Five-Year Plan which, for the whole of 1950, reached 1,565.9 million pesos. Neither do these expenditure statistics include federal accounts to be covered by the proceeds of government bond sales, such as national defence, 611.6 million pesos, state grants and contributions, 77.1 million pesos and public works,

485.1 million pesos. When these additional federal accounts (excluding the Five-Year Plan costs) are applied against the apparent budgetary surplus, the latter becomes a deficit of 109.8 million pesos.

Numerous changes in Argentine taxation procedure were introduced in September of the past year. The most important is a new tax to replace the former inheritance tax, a measure designed to improve federal financial resources. Under the new legislation, a sum equivalent to 25 per cent of all salaries and wages paid throughout the country, will be available to the Federal Treasury against Social Welfare Bonds bearing interest at 4 per cent with no fixed maturity date.

Foreign exchange reserves of the Argentine Banco Central at June 30, 1951, stood at 3,025.1 million pesos of which 507.7 million pesos were gold backed. This compares favourably with the total reserves of 2,223.9 million pesos as at June 30, 1950. However, of the last-mentioned figure 1,400.6 million pesos were guaranteed by gold during that period, indicating that the gold backing of foreign exchange holdings during the past 12 months decreased by 892.9 million pesos (i.e. by about 63 per cent). Gold reserves at 874.4 million pesos compare favourably with 656.1 million pesos a year ago.

The total amount of money in the hands of the public at June 30, 1951, was 12,474.8 million pesos, while the corresponding figure for June 30, 1950, reached 8,953.6 million pesos, an increase of 3,521.2 million pesos which reflects the internal inflation presently taking place. The aggregate sum of money with commercial banks at the middle of 1951 was 2,092.6 million pesos, as compared with 1,638.0 in June, 1950, and with 1,410.3 at the end of that year. The monetary circulation is expected to show a relatively sharper increase for the final quarter of last year, partly due to seasonal spending at Christmas and also to payment of year-end bonuses.

Balance of Payments Improved

According to the 16th Annual Report released recently by the Argentine Central Bank, Argentina's international payments during 1950 gave it a positive balance of 693 million pesos compared with an adverse balance of 203 million during 1949. The improvement is due mainly to an increase of 1,169 million pesos in export values in 1950 over the corresponding figure for 1949. In turn, the increase in export values in 1950 was mainly due to a steep climb in international prices for commodities such as wool, hides and canned meat, but is also a result of the "modification" of the exchange rates introduced in August, 1950.

A figure of US\$59,200,000 is given as Argentina's favourable United States dollar balance for the first six months of 1951. This compares very favourably with a positive balance of US\$28,400,000 for the same period in 1950.

However, because of a fall in international prices and the sharply reduced amounts of goods available to Argentina for export, the improvement in Argentine dollar earnings during the first half of 1951 is not expected to be maintained during the last six months of the year.

The following figures show Argentina's dollar earnings and dollar spending history for the first half of the year:

Argentine Dollar Balances

1951	Argentine Exports (millions of U.S. dollars)	Argentine Imports (millions of U.S. dollars)
January	27·1	12·0
February	25·9	16·3
March	34·7	16·3
April	32·9	19·0
May	30·0	20·2
June	16·8	24·4
	<hr/> 167·4	<hr/> 108·2

NET Argentine Favourable Balance, First Six Months 1950, US\$28·4 million.

NET Argentine Favourable Balance, First Six Months 1951, US\$59·2 million.

The position respecting Argentine sterling balances presents a contrasting picture. This is reflected in the following extract from the Argentine Central Bank's annual report for 1950:

Argentine Sterling Balances

(Millions of Argentine pesos)

Balance as at December 31, 1949		288·6
Earnings during 1950:		
Exports	1,261·9	
Others	83·8	
	<hr/>	1,345·7
Payments during 1950:		
Imports	1,269·8	
Others	83·5	
	<hr/>	1,353·3
Balance as at December 31, 1950		+ 281·0

The decrease during 1950 in sterling balances, equivalent to 7,600,000 Argentine pesos, is due principally to relatively heavy imports and reduced exports, mainly as a result of the stoppage of meat shipments to Britain in July, 1950. Figures regarding the position for the first half of last year are not available but it is certain that they would be indicative of a downward trend in Argentine sterling holdings, also mainly because of reduced exports of meat to the United Kingdom.

All in all, it may be said that Argentina's dollar balance improved remarkably during 1950 and the first half of 1951, but this amelioration was achieved at the cost of a depletion of her sterling reserves. The over-all picture of Argentina's foreign exchange position, particularly regarding dollar balances, is much brighter than it was a year ago, but this is due mainly to seasonal factors; and a sharp fall in Argentine exports abroad, and therefore in foreign income, was expected during the remainder of the year. The prospects for 1952, because of the recent drought, are anything but promising.

The turnover in September in stocks and bonds on the Buenos Aires Stock Exchange reached the highest point in the last three years. This was mostly due to speculation provoked by the abortive revolution of September 28. From March till August trading was generally dull, although slight and gradual increases were recorded.

The labour position has been much the same during last year as in 1950. Wages and salaries are increasing every day, but perhaps the contrary could be said in so far as the per man hour yield is concerned. If anything there has been less labour unrest in the recent months, although railway workers a few months ago again demonstrated their dissatisfaction by blowing up a few railway lines. Also general wage increases, averaging 50 per cent, recently were granted to farm workers

by government authorities. However, these increases are generally considered fair, not only in view of the relatively low wages paid before, but mainly because they should provide a deterrent to the drift of the rural population to the city with consequent ill-effects on agricultural and pastoral production, the back-bone of Argentine economy. Sugar workers were also granted a 40 per cent wage increase, while 10,000 stevedores in the ports of Buenos Aires and La Plata were awarded a 30 per cent increase.

Provision Made for Credit to Grain Producers

The Prairie Grain Producers' Interim Financing Act, 1951, will come into force on January 15, 1952, according to an announcement by the Right Hon. C. D. Howe, Minister of Trade and Commerce. This act was passed at the last session of Parliament to provide short-term credit to grain producers in the Prairie Provinces who, because of congested delivery points or inability to complete harvesting of their grain, are in need of credit until their grain can be delivered.

The loans are to be arranged through the commercial banks, and individual advances can be made up to a maximum of \$1,000. Lower maximums will apply if the grain the borrower expects to deliver in the current crop year is valued at less than \$1,000, or if the borrower has been able to deliver grain since the end of August, 1951. The regulations pursuant to the Act provide that the rate of interest on the loans shall not exceed 5½ per cent per annum, simple interest.

The application forms have been mailed to the banks in the expectation that they will reach branch offices by January 15. Producers living any appreciable distance from a bank should allow a few extra days beyond that date, however, to ensure that the forms will be on hand when they make their application.

"Private and Public Investment in Canada, 1926-51" Available

Copies of the report on "Private and Public Investment in Canada, 1926-51", tabled recently in the House of Commons by the Right Hon. C. D. Howe, Minister of Trade and Commerce, may be obtained from the King's Printer, Government Printing Bureau, Ottawa. Cost per copy is \$2.00.

U.K. Token Import Scheme Being Continued

The United Kingdom Token Import Scheme will be continued in 1952, but at a reduced level. Since negotiations are still proceeding between the United Kingdom Government and the Governments of Canada and the United States, a detailed announcement will be made at a later date. The scheme will be limited in 1952 to Canada and the United States, according to an announcement made yesterday in London.

Since its inception in 1946, the Token Import Scheme has provided for the admission to the United Kingdom of limited quantities of foodstuffs and manufactured products, which would otherwise have been eliminated from the United Kingdom market by reason of import and exchange restrictions.

There are some 266 Canadian firms participating at present in the scheme and some 70 commodities are involved. The value of Canadian quotas has increased over the years from approximately \$2 million in 1946 to \$7.5 million in 1951.

Labour and Material Shortages Restrict Swedish Shipbuilding

Extension of Domnarvet works expected to increase steel deliveries to shipyards this year, but principal part of supplies must still be covered by imports.

By B. J. Bachand, Commercial Secretary for Canada.

STOCKHOLM.—A recent study of the shipbuilding industry in Sweden reported in one of the leading economic journals, reveals that, since the first quarter of 1947 ships under construction in this country have shown an increase from 244,000 gross tons to 335,000 in the third quarter of 1951. There has been very little change in the last few quarters, as Swedish shipyards have been working at the fullest capacity permitted by labour and raw material supplies. The order stock is considerable and recent orders are not due for delivery until 1956. Apart from the fact that labour has been insufficient for several years, supplies of shipbuilding material, particularly plate and frame angle bar, have been scarce and future prospects in this field are not considered to be encouraging. During 1951 the United Kingdom and Germany have supplied Sweden with most of this type of shipbuilding material, but as both these countries are themselves suffering from a shortage of these materials in their own shipbuilding industries, it is expected that the impending trade negotiations on the subject of the deliveries of such materials will be rather complicated. Fortunately for the Swedes, their iron ore, which is in great demand abroad, can be used as a bargaining commodity.

Large Imports of Steel Still Necessary

The extensions at Domnarvet steel works are expected to result in an increase of deliveries to Swedish shipyards next year, but the principal part of the supplies must still be covered by imports, the prices for which have been gradually increasing. Recently Japan has also delivered material to Swedish shipyards. The first large contract for 15,000 tons was made by the Uddevalla yard and several other Swedish shipyards are at present negotiating purchases. The prices for Japanese material, however, are very high and in addition, the ship plate manufactured by Japan is narrower than the European plate generally used in Swedish yards. This may cause some complications and necessitate certain replanning in the vessels to be built.

For some time, new construction contracts in Swedish yards have been signed only on the so-called sliding scale, which means that most of the increases in costs must be paid by the purchaser. Prices of ships, which are already extremely high, are expected to increase even more on account of the rise in wages and in the cost of raw material. With such high prices, surprise has been expressed that such large orders are now being placed by most countries' shipping firms, but tonnage is much needed and constant renewals must be made. The majority of orders cover new freighters and tankers, as well as ore-carrying vessels, these mostly for the United States.

Swedish yards, for some time past, have been engaged principally on the construction of foreign vessels, but recently there has been a change and the latest Lloyds statistics show that of the 335,000 gross tons under

construction at present in Sweden, 140,000 tons are for Swedish account. It is also of interest to note that orders abroad for Swedish account are now considerable and have been placed in various countries. At the same time as Sweden at the end of the last quarter had 195,000 gross tons under construction for foreign account, a gross tonnage of 83,000 was under construction abroad for Swedish account, i.e., one vessel in Holland, five in Germany and three in England.

Both Swedish yards and shipping companies have of late become increasingly engaged with the construction of tankers. While Sweden, at the end of the last quarter was building in her yards about 6 per cent of the world tonnage under construction, her part of tanker construction comprised almost 12 per cent. Swedish yards, at present, are building nine tankers with a total gross tonnage of 99,000 for Swedish account. At the same time, three tankers of a total tonnage of 33,000 are under construction in the United Kingdom and Germany for Swedish account.

Canadian Wheat Shipped to India for Famine Relief

Canadian wheat, requested by the Government of India under provisions of the Colombo Plan, is being loaded aboard the *S.S. Houston City*, in Vancouver, and will be used to relieve some of the pressing famine problems now facing the people of India. This consignment is the first of a large quantity being made available by Canada at a cost of approximately \$10,000,000, and it is the first grant of any size to India under the economic development phase of the Colombo Plan.

It was not originally intended that the Colombo Plan should cover the provision of food grains and other expendable commodities, but should be a plan looking to the betterment of the living standards of the people in South and Southeast Asia. However, under provisions of an agreement between the Governments of India and Canada, signed at New Delhi on September 10, 1951, goods made available to India for relief or other purposes may be financed by grants from the Canadian Government. When such goods are sold or otherwise distributed to the Indian public, the rupee equivalent of Canadian expenditures on such goods will be credited to a special fund. These monies, to be known as "counterpart funds", will be used to finance economic development projects, such as the construction of dams and other earth works, buildings to house equipment and the actual erection of hydro-electric plants.

The food grains now being loaded by the *S.S. Houston City* consist of No. 4 Northern wheat, purchased by the Canadian Government from the Canadian Wheat Board.

TRANSPORTATION

The Transportation and Communications Division is in a position to furnish information on water, rail, air and road transport services to and from Canada. Shippers having any transportation problems are invited to use the facilities of this Division.

A list of the principal Canadian trade routes and the various steamship companies maintaining services thereon has been compiled and may be obtained on request.

Inquiries for this list or other information concerning international transportation services should be addressed to the Director, Transportation and Communications Division, Department of Trade and Commerce, Ottawa.

Trade Notes

CHILE

Port of Tocopilla to be Mechanized

Santiago, December 4, 1951.—(FTS)—It is reported that the Nitrate Corporation will advance funds for the mechanization of the port of Tocopilla at an approximate cost of US\$3,000,000. The work is to commence shortly and the installations should be ready within two years.

Echo-Sounding Equipment Ordered for Chilean Fisheries

Santiago, December 7, 1951.—(FTS)—A fishing vessel equipped with echo-sounding apparatus for detecting shoals of fish, is to be purchased in Norway for the fishing industry. The Fisheries Board has already requested from the Ministry of Economy and Commerce the necessary authorization for this purchase.

Tourist Hotels to be Constructed in Chile

Santiago, December 5, 1951.—(FTS)—Tourist hotels are to be constructed at Puerto Montt, Curicó and Coquimbo, at a cost of Ch\$25 million, Ch\$12 million and Ch\$10 million, respectively. Of the total cost, Ch\$21 million will be invested by the Development Corporation ("Corfo"), the balance being provided by the State Railways and the municipalities of the three towns in question.

Chile Increasing Trade with Germany

Santiago, December 6, 1951.—(FTS)—The first six months of 1951, as compared with the same period of 1950, show an appreciable increase in Chilean trade with Germany. In the 1951 period, Chile exported to a value of Ch\$26 million and imported to a value of Ch\$36 million, as compared with Ch\$9.5 million and Ch\$40.3 million, respectively, in 1950.

EGYPT

Army Surplus Stores Export Banned by Egypt

Cairo, November 20, 1951.—(FTS)—A government ban has been placed on the export of all items under this heading of army surplus stores, including second-hand motor vehicles, tires, etc.

Egypt Makes Trade Agreement with Lebanon

Cairo, November 20, 1951.—(FTS)—The text of a new trade agreement providing for export from the Lebanon to Egypt of silk and wood fabrics and clothing, brushes, matches, paints, vegetable oils, biscuits and jam, cement, fresh fruit, etc., has been published. Egypt will export to the Lebanon cotton, salt, books, films and gramophone records, insecticides, shoes, starch, onions, etc., etc.

IRELAND

Ireland Plans Increased Sugar Beet Production

Dublin, December 13, 1951.—(FTS)—Ireland hopes to raise beet sugar production from about 80,000 long tons per year to 140,000 tons, so as to replace all sugar imports. This would assist the country's adverse balance of payments position to the extent of £3 million per year now spent on imported sugar, as well as giving a much needed increase in agricultural production. The present crop of sugar-beet is about 600,000 tons. The plan is to raise the acreage so as to obtain 1,000,000 tons of beet. The price payable by the sugar factories for beet was 100/- per ton, with 15½ per cent sugar content. For 1952 an increase to 107/- has been announced, with the usual differential for increased sugar content. Factory capacity is to be increased proportionately to handle the increased production.

Fertilizers and lime will be supplied to contract farmers on credit, as will seeding and harvesting machinery of latest type for which loans at low interest rate are made available. To meet recent increases in transport charges, especially for farmers remote from sugar factories, the Sugar Company will in future pay the full cost of rail freight on clean and properly topped beet. Freight charges on tare and waste will continue to be paid in full by the farmers. Besides taking care of domestic sugar needs, increased sugar production would assist the expansion of exports of goods containing sugar, such as chocolate crumb, sweetened condensed milk, sugar confectionery and jams, all of which provide additional industrial employment and markets for agricultural produce.

Irish Cement Industry Expanding

Dublin, December 13, 1951.—(FTS)—Cement production and import in the Republic of Ireland are controlled by special legislation. The two factories in the Republic of the sole licensed cement manufacturer, Cement Limited, with a normal capacity of 375,000 tons, have been producing as much as 445,000 long tons a year, but this falls short by 100-200,000 tons of domestic needs. The deficiency has been made up by imports at higher than domestic costs, chiefly from Great Britain, Belgium, Denmark and Sweden. Indeed, domestic sales are loaded with a charge to enable imports to be sold below the landed cost, at parity with local cement.

Expansion has been authorized of the factories at Drogheda to 450,000 tons and at Limerick to 175,000 tons, which will bring normal combined capacity to 625,000 tons and will eliminate the need for imports. The extensions will require new capital expenditure estimated at £2,080,000. New capital is being raised by the issuance at a premium of 400,000 second cumulative preference 5½ per cent £1 shares at 21/6d., and 800,000 ordinary £1 shares at 30/6d. each. The company has a successful history since its formation in 1936. Limestone, clay and shale required for cement manufacture are being obtained from the company's own deposits adjacent to their factories. Fuel is all imported, as there are no domestic supplies. The quality of Irish cement compares favourably with cements made elsewhere. The needs for greater supplies of cement to sustain present building and construction programs throughout the country have become acute.

ISRAEL

Israel Obtains French Buses on Barter Basis

Athens, November 4, 1951.—(FTS)—The Israel bus company "Eshed" is to receive 150 Chausson buses from France within the next six months. The first consignment of twenty is scheduled for delivery before the end of this month. According to the arrangements, the Chausson buses will be bartered for Kaiser-Frazer cars assembled in the Haifa plant.

Israel Receives Credit for Purchase of Buses and Lorries

Athens, November 1, 1951.—(FTS)—A million dollar credit for the purchase of bus chassis and lorries, repayable in two years, has been granted to Israel by a United States company. Interest will be payable at the rate of three and seven eighths per cent. The same firm extended \$1.5 millions credit 18 months ago. The arrangement provides that the local bus co-operatives receive 65 bus chassis by the end of this year. Each chassis will be accompanied by the spare parts to keep it in working condition.

Re-Insurance Firm to be Founded in Israel

(Editor's Note.—I£1 equals US\$2.8, official).

Athens, November 1, 1951.—(FTS)—The establishment, next January, of the Israel Re-Insurance Company Limited, with a share capital of I£200,000, has been approved by the Israel Treasury and Insurance Control Board and will, it is believed, make local insurance companies more independent of foreign firms, as well as easing the foreign currency difficulties of insurance work.

The new company will have as founding members, five local insurance companies who will contribute together I£20,000 for founding expenses, in addition to I£120,000 of the initial share capital. About 24 per cent of the share capital is being reserved for the participation of re-insurance firms abroad, a number of which have already indicated their willingness to co-operate and share in the capital.

NORWAY

Norway's Economic Position Is Good

Oslo, November 29, 1951.—(FTS)—Economic activity during the first ten months of 1951 has been very brisk, and as 1950, particularly the last quarter, was also a period of expansion, economic conditions in Norway today are probably better than they have been at any time since the end of the war. Industry, agriculture, fisheries, shipping and whaling have been favoured by good market conditions. Industrial production in practically all fields and particularly in export industries, has been considerably higher this year. The agricultural crop was a bit below average. This year was a record one for Norwegian fisheries. The large catch of herring was an all-time record, while the Lofoten cod fishery was well above average. Last year's catch was also good.

Foreign trade has developed favourably, exports being over 50 per cent higher than in 1950 and imports increased by about 25 per cent.

Price increases were relatively higher on commodities exported than on commodities imported. The merchant fleet has been fully and profitably employed and has contributed greatly to the favourable foreign exchange position. Whaling, which will soon be under way, is expected to be up slightly from the good return in 1950.

During the third quarter of 1951, Norway's balance of payments, recorded by preliminary figures, showed a surplus of 140 million kroner, making a net surplus (current earnings over current payments) of 50 million kroner for the first nine months, compared with a deficit of 745 millions for the same period in 1950.

SOUTHERN CARIBBEAN

Grenada Co-operative Nutmeg Association Shares Profits

Port of Spain, December 17, 1951.—(FTS)—Six thousand nutmeg producers in Grenada will share \$1,337,425 in profits on the past year's operations. The profit was made in spite of heavy losses to crops during the general strike earlier this year.

Barbados Gulf Oil Co. Makes Drilling Survey

Port of Spain, December 17, 1951.—(FTS)—The Barbados Gulf Oil Co. has been engaged in a seismic survey in an endeavour to locate a suitable site for drilling its first deep test well. Drilling is scheduled to commence early in 1952.

Internal Airline Planned for Surinam

Port of Spain, December 17, 1951.—(FTS)—A Surinam businessman proposes to establish a small internal airline in that country, using three Auster aircraft. It is planned to develop a main airport near Paramaribo and expectations are that the government will assist in the establishment of air strips at various interior points. Several business concerns have already indicated their willingness to build air strips near their properties.

Georgetown Has Second Disastrous Fire

Port of Spain, December 17, 1951.—(FTS)—Flames swept through the heart of Georgetown's commercial district on the night of November 30, destroying many business houses which had been spared in the 1945 fire, and causing property damage estimated at \$8 million. A number of fine, modern buildings have just been completed on the site of the devastating fire of 1945, making what is undoubtedly the most up-to-date business centre in the British Caribbean area.

Canada Was British Guiana's Best Customer in 1951

Port of Spain, December 17, 1951.—(FTS)—Total value of British Guiana's export trade up to the end of August, 1951, amounted to \$33·5 million. This was over \$3 million above the figure for the same period of 1950. Imports for the period amounted to \$41·8 million leaving a trade

deficit of \$8.4 million. Canada retained her position as the Colony's best customer with purchases of \$15.8 million for the January to August period, or just over 47 per cent of all produce which British Guiana sold abroad. The two major items shipped to Canada were 1,164,034 tons of bauxite valued at \$8.4 million, and 46,380 tons of sugar valued at \$6.9 million. Imports from Canada amounted to only 14 per cent of total imports and were valued at \$6.03 million. Imports from the United Kingdom amounted to \$19.1 million, while exports to that country were \$11.5 million. Imports from the United States were \$5.2 million, while exports to that country amounted to \$2.4 million, including mainly bauxite and green heart timber.

TRINIDAD

Value of Trinidad Exports Was High

Port of Spain, December 17, 1951.—(FTS)—Trinidad's total exports for the first ten months of 1951 amounted to \$180.7 million. Domestic produce exported amounted to \$173.7 million while re-exports accounted for \$6.9 million. Total imports for the same period amounted to \$177.6 million. Of this, \$61 million came from the United Kingdom. Imports from North America amounted to \$30 million, while \$49 million came from Venezuela, the bulk of it crude oil for refining. The United Kingdom took nearly \$50 million worth of Trinidad's exports, North America \$27 million, and Venezuela \$22 million.

Large Power Station Being Erected in Trinidad

Port of Spain, December 17, 1951.—(FTS)—The Trinidad and Tobago Electricity Commission is erecting what will be the largest power station in the Colony. The new station, situated in south Trinidad, will be completed within the next eighteen months and is designed for a capacity of 25,000 kilowatts. Cost of this installation, together with a 66,000-volt transmission line connecting the Port of Spain power station with the south of the island, will be approximately \$9 million. Adjacent to the new station, an artificial lake covering six acres and having a capacity of 10 million gallons is being created. The water from this lake will be used in the station for cooling purposes.

Trinidad Textile Mill to Import Raw Cotton From United States

Port of Spain, December 17, 1951.—(FTS)—The textile mills of Safie Brothers, which were established in Trinidad under the Aid to Pioneer Industries legislation of 1950, are to be permitted to import supplies of raw cotton from the United States. The mills reached the production stage about a month ago, but they were kept idle by local legislation which prohibited the importation of raw cotton from the United States as a measure of protection against the introduction of the boll weevil. This legislation, which had been on the books for many years, was apparently overlooked during preliminary negotiations regarding establishment of the industry in Trinidad. The raw cotton will now be permitted entry into Trinidad providing it is fumigated against the boll weevil prior to shipment.

Trinidad Shirt Manufacturers Obtain Export Concession

Port of Spain, December 17, 1951.—(FTS)—Shirt manufacturers in Trinidad will now be permitted to export forty per cent of their production to the other British West Indies colonies and to Commonwealth countries following the removal of a government ban on the export to sterling countries of shirts made from American cotton. The concession was obtained by manufacturers following their complaints to the government that local demands had been met and stocks were piling up to such an extent that production would have to be seriously curtailed.

TCA Alters Flight Schedule to Trinidad

Port of Spain, December 17, 1951.—(FTS)—Trans-Canada Air Lines, which have been serving Trinidad and Barbados with weekly flights on Saturdays, have inaugurated a mid-week service on Wednesdays. Passengers for Barbados and Trinidad leave Canada on Tuesday evening and arrive in these Colonies early the following morning. At the beginning of the New Year it is expected that an additional flight will be provided on Fridays.

Trinidad Doubles Expenditure On Deep Drilling for Oil

Port of Spain, December 17, 1951.—(FTS)—Almost \$8 million was spent on deep drilling by the Trinidad petroleum industry during 1950. This sum was more than double the average annual expenditure for the preceding five years. Total crude oil production for 1950 was 20·6 million barrels.

UNITED KINGDOM

United Kingdom Trade Deficit Reduced in November

London, December 13, 1951.—(FTS)—The excess of United Kingdom imports over total exports in November amounted to £74·9 million. This was £42 million less than in October. The main reason for the fall was the drop in imports by £33·8 million to £328·8 million. At the same time, exports (£243·8 million) rose by £8·6 million over the record total in the previous month. The figures for exports to North America are disappointing. Shipments to the United States in November were valued at £10·1 million, a decrease of £1·7 million as compared with October. Exports to Canada, £11·3 million, were £1 million more than in the previous month.

United Kingdom Dollar Export Drive to be Intensified

London, December 13, 1951.—(FTS)—When the original Dollar Export Board was wound up in June, 1950, it was succeeded by the Dollar Exports Advisory Council, with advisory powers only. Since then the worsening of the dollar situation has made it imperative, according to an announcement made by the Council, that an organization of much wider scope should be established which could go out to industry and take positive steps to assist and encourage individual firms and industries in

their dollar sales problems. The new body, which will be known as the Dollar Exports Council, has been formed and is sponsored by the national industrial, commercial and financial organizations. It has the full support of the government.

UNITED STATES

Shoppers' World Opens Near Boston

Boston, December 10, 1951.—(FTS)—A modern \$5 million suburban retail shopping centre, said to contain the largest salesroom in the world, was opened recently on a major highway between Boston and Worcester, Mass. A large department store occupies space beneath a steel and concrete dome 227 feet in diameter and 54 feet high. This is the largest unsupported dome in the United States, and is of arched beam construction. Comprising 44 retail shops in all, the centre has 360,000 square feet of plate glass for display windows and includes a 1,500-seat theatre, a bank, restaurants, and a 6,000-car parking lot.

New England Paper Industry Producing New Specialties

Boston, December 10, 1951.—(FTS)—Depending on Eastern Canada for about a quarter of their pulpwood requirements, paper mills in New England are producing many new pulp and paper specialties. Among these are export and protective wrappings, containers for frozen foods and heat sealable wraps, as well as moisture, rust, and corrosion resisting wrappings. High labour costs in the mills and in the woods operations have brought about this specialization. Other unique products are teletype and other high speed communication tapes, sensitized cheque paper, Christmas foil, asphalt-impregnated paper soil pipe, shoe innersoles, and specialized pulps for the rayon, cellophane and plastics industries.

New Hampshire Paper Mill to Produce Sulphur

Boston, December 10, 1951.—(FTS)—Iron sulphide concentrates will be roasted to produce much-needed sulphur in a new plant being built in Berlin, N.H., by a large paper concern. The process will utilize tailings which are a by-product of the refinement of copper ore by the flotation process. This material will be supplied by a copper refinery in Vermont. It is believed the cost of production will compare favourably with the cost of imported elemental sulphur from Louisiana and Texas.

Transatlantic Airlines Offer Tourist Rates Effective in May

The International Air Transport Association has announced that a tourist air service, representing a one-third decrease in rates, will be put into operation on May 1, 1952. Estimated airline traffic for next year, with the new low-cost service, is expected to be 500,000 passengers. Airlines participating in the agreement on tourist fares are: Air France, British Overseas Airways Corp., Royal Dutch Airlines, Israel Airlines, Italian Airlines, Pan American World Airways, Sabena Belgian Airlines, Scandinavian Airlines, Swissair, Trans Canada Airlines and Trans World Airlines.

Canadian Exports by Areas

Country	November			January—November		
	1938	1950	1951	1938	1950	1951
COMMONWEALTH COUNTRIES						
	(Millions of Dollars)					
United Kingdom and Europe.....	36.3	38.7	58.7	318.4	435.3	570.9
America.....	2.4	3.0	3.4	20.3	28.7	37.2
Africa.....	1.2	3.1	5.2	16.9	43.5	54.9
Asia.....	0.7	4.5	5.7	7.6	49.7	60.6
Oceania.....	3.8	4.6	8.9	45.1	41.3	63.3
TOTAL COMMONWEALTH COUNTRIES	44.3	53.9	81.9	408.3	598.5	787.0
FOREIGN COUNTRIES						
United States and Possessions.....	28.6	193.1	211.2	247.5	1,844.0	2,122.8
Latin America.....	1.7	13.8	26.6	16.3	130.5	179.6
Europe.....	7.4	25.3	39.5	67.9	180.5	312.9
Other Foreign Countries.....	3.9	6.7	20.3	28.7	75.0	132.8
TOTAL FOREIGN COUNTRIES	41.7	238.8	297.6	360.4	2,230.0	2,748.1
TOTAL DOMESTIC EXPORTS	86.0	292.7	379.5	768.7	2,828.5	3,535.1

Canadian Exports, by Countries

Country	November			January—November		
	1938	1950	1951	1938	1950	1951
COMMONWEALTH COUNTRIES						
(Thousands of Dollars)						
Europe:						
United Kingdom.....	35,750	38,580	57,991	314,154	430,355	568,320
Gibraltar.....		59	45	6	280	572
Malta.....	20	55	700	366	4,630	2,045
TOTAL EUROPE ¹	36,299	38,694	58,736	318,388	435,265	570,937
America:						
Newfoundland ²	1,075			7,611		
Bermuda.....	131	280	386	1,255	2,756	3,378
Barbados.....	87	321	259	959	2,858	4,170
Jamaica.....	395	838	759	4,039	7,102	9,195
Trinidad and Tobago.....	379	657	1,026	3,280	7,120	9,289
Bahamas.....	145	221	178	1,626	1,802	1,941
Leeward and Windward Islands.....		325	319		2,993	3,885
British Guiana.....	133	276	466	1,264	3,642	4,879
British Honduras.....	21	59	27	257	445	516
Falkland Islands.....					1	2
TOTAL AMERICA.....	2,366	2,977	3,420	20,291	28,719	37,255
Africa:						
Northern Rhodesia.....	1,060	84	27	14,715	390	206
Union of South Africa.....		2,837	4,013		40,164	48,985
Other British South Africa.....		2	1		5	26
Southern Rhodesia.....	65	26	709	978	1,140	2,506
Gambia.....	2		4	19	12	25
Gold Coast.....	25	62	103	173	524	916
Nigeria.....	9	13	106	70	171	713
Sierra Leone.....	9	13	26	174	213	192
Other British West Africa.....						1
Anglo-Egyptian Sudan.....	3	8		209	72	32
British East Africa.....	50	36	161	600	786	1,337
TOTAL AFRICA.....	1,223	3,081	5,150	16,938	43,477	54,939

Throughout this bulletin, totals represent sums of unrounded amounts, hence may vary from sums of rounded amounts.

(1) Includes Ireland in 1938, see page 49.

(2) The trade of Newfoundland is included in Canadian statistics, as from April 1, 1949.

Canadian Exports, by Countries—Continued

Country	November			January—November		
	1938	1950	1951	1938	1950	1951
COMMONWEALTH COUNTRIES—Contc.						
	(Thousands of Dollars)					
Asia:						
India.....	343	2,671	2,799	2,671	25,867	32,776
Pakistan.....		520	546		8,314	4,242
Ceylon.....	12	34	293	185	4,209	3,167
Aden.....	3		1	83	18	21
Federation of Malaya.....	146	241	766	2,227	3,732	9,518
Other British East Indies.....				5	28	
Hong Kong.....	153	1,081	1,275	2,151	7,511	10,881
TOTAL ASIA.....	669	4,547	5,680	7,579	49,679	60,605
Oceania:						
Australia.....	2,329	3,239	5,400	30,040	31,345	43,510
New Zealand.....	1,896	1,338	3,534	14,693	9,755	18,959
Fiji.....	38	17	9	337	234	716
Other British Oceania.....				44	15	82
TOTAL OCEANIA.....	3,763	4,594	8,943	45,114	41,349	63,267
TOTAL COMMONWEALTH COUNTRIES¹	44,322	53,891	81,926	408,314	598,489	787,002
FOREIGN COUNTRIES						
United States and Possessions:						
United States.....	28,287	191,960	209,262	245,725	1,829,478	2,107,735
Alaska.....	2	96	301	116	899	1,338
American Virgin Islands.....	5	5	7	32	141	164
Hawaii.....	165	572	478	1,342	6,041	6,124
Puerto Rico.....	32	395	1,132	312	7,219	7,242
United States Oceania.....		26	1	3	196	178
TOTAL UNITED STATES AND POSSESSIONS.....	28,591	193,054	211,181	247,530	1,843,974	2,122,781
Latin America:						
Argentina.....	621	734	642	4,503	13,069	7,542
Bolivia.....	9	880	950	102	2,187	3,318
Brazil.....	310	1,746	9,638	3,307	14,077	43,031
Chile.....	65	992	3,686	551	5,690	11,054
Colombia.....	99	1,700	1,386	1,079	13,462	11,187
Costa Rica.....	9	121	168	89	2,060	2,042
Cuba.....	85	1,412	1,665	1,115	16,541	17,905
Dominican Republic.....	14	168	268	287	2,670	3,634
Ecuador.....		286	135	49	1,276	2,357
El Salvador.....	6	149	110	44	1,273	1,739
Guatemala.....	8	223	263	107	2,106	2,150
Haiti.....	4	276	110	110	2,264	2,123
Honduras.....	25	61	26	159	524	3,519
Mexico.....	166	1,828	3,012	2,187	15,702	26,581
Nicaragua.....	2	79	105	71	714	974
Panama.....	28	383	112	286	8,645	5,692
Paraguay.....		21	20	9	108	95
Peru.....	105	340	232	842	3,275	3,991
Uruguay.....	22	141	539	205	1,570	5,639
Venezuela.....	130	2,235	3,566	1,168	23,249	25,070
TOTAL LATIN AMERICA.....	1,708	13,775	26,633	16,270	130,462	179,643
Europe:						
Albania.....				8		1
Austria.....		109	352	8	2,256	2,019
Belgium and Luxembourg.....	966	7,187	10,255	8,837	57,043	81,936
Bulgaria.....				9	214	8
Czechoslovakia.....	52	42	124	3,144	2,153	451
Denmark.....	194	24	1,128	1,367	726	3,158
Estonia.....				2		
Finland.....	27	53	224	477	581	2,862
France.....	715	2,435	4,885	8,229	17,216	40,625

(1) Includes Ireland, Burma and Israel in 1938, see page 800.

Canadian Exports, by Countries—Concluded

Country	November			January—November		
	1938	1950	1951	1938	1950	1951
FOREIGN COUNTRIES—Con.						
(Thousands of Dollars)						
Europe—Conc.						
Germany.....	2,404	1,371	6,302	16,747	7,536	27,891
Greece.....	1	62	138	1,565	1,599	2,410
Hungary.....		8		2	72	30
Iceland.....		52	80	17	655	644
Ireland*.....	529	1,454	3,420	3,862	12,325	18,988
Italy.....	146	3,319	2,960	1,573	13,179	44,657
Latvia.....	3			234		
Lithuania.....	46			894	1	
Netherlands.....	969	794	2,580	9,785	8,013	23,093
Norway.....	1,046	1,049	3,161	7,475	15,840	28,156
Poland.....	94	4	2	992	1,422	92
Portugal.....	7	1,174	260	127	5,429	3,744
Azores and Madeira.....		71	5	3	202	222
Roumania.....	1	16	2	39	104	8
Spain.....	1	1,348	17	100	5,598	696
Sweden.....	607	312	486	4,709	3,449	7,458
Switzerland.....	60	4,303	3,057	691	23,943	22,254
U.S.S.R. (Russia).....	87	25		881	181	7
Yugoslavia.....	2	46	49	10	802	1,452
TOTAL EUROPE.....	7,428	25,258	39,487	67,925	180,539	312,862
Other Foreign Countries:						
Afghanistan.....					52	97
Arabia.....		92	104		786	1,245
Belgian Congo.....	26	216	243	93	2,089	3,754
Burma*.....	6	1	35	119	27	208
China.....	207	82	57	2,434	1,964	200
Greenland.....		41	45		98	182
Egypt.....	50	43	94	340	3,710	2,282
Ethiopia.....			31		49	164
French Africa.....	6	147	4,032	533	1,900	6,073
French East Indies.....	7	3	14	27	61	219
French Guiana.....				6	5	2
French Oceania.....	3	72	94	74	710	588
French West Indies.....	8	13	3	154	24	28
Madagascar.....	1	10	8	8	117	77
St. Pierre and Miquelon.....	30	133	99	247	986	1,057
Iran.....	12	93	11	80	889	926
Iraq.....	2	3	138	39	69	764
Israel*.....	6	548	1,299	138	11,565	10,327
Jordan.....			719		46	797
Tripoli.....			3		374	1,961
Other Italian Africa.....					184	3
Japan.....	3,284	2,756	7,409	18,910	19,264	64,179
Korea.....			41		1,137	207
Liberia.....	2	8	16	19	95	1,336
Morocco.....	2	96	830	93	1,612	2,931
Indonesia.....	80	320	507	752	2,778	4,445
Surinam.....	5	84	80	34	821	897
Netherlands Antilles.....	17	148	141	192	4,360	1,631
Philippines.....	123	867	1,358	1,308	10,108	13,671
Portuguese Africa.....	57	311	349	1,319	2,575	2,705
Portuguese Asia.....		3	26	1	102	100
Siam (Thailand).....	2	58	227	18	1,141	2,049
Canary Islands.....		7	35	3	236	103
Spanish Africa.....			4		61	73
Syria.....	5	383	1,988	59	1,375	4,983
Turkey.....		181	273	1,916	3,639	2,579
TOTAL OTHER FOREIGN.....	3,929	6,719	20,313	28,659	75,009	132,843
TOTAL FOREIGN COUNTRIES.....	41,658	238,809	297,610	360,382	2,229,986	2,748,125
TOTAL DOMESTIC EXPORTS.....	85,979	292,700	379,536	768,696	2,828,475	3,535,127

* Included in the totals for "Commonwealth Countries" for 1938. The figures are shown here to facilitate comparison with other years.

Industry in Portugal is Affected by Material Shortages and High Prices

Canned fish industry had barely enough tinplate to pack 1950-51 output—Until recent arrival of cotton from Brazil, textile mills were working only three days a week—Because of consumer resistance to high price of finished goods, woollen mills have closed down to 50 per cent of production.

By Lester S. Glass, Canadian Government Trade Commissioner.

(Editor's Note.—One conto equals \$36.1 Canadian.)

LISBON.—Established Portuguese industry has been struggling against a shortage of raw materials on the one hand and increasing prices on the other. The canned fish industry had barely enough tinplate to pack their output of the 1950-51 season, despite the fact that catches were far below average, and the industry is again faced with the problem of obtaining tinplate for even their barest needs. Small quantities have been obtained from the United States and a few odd lots from Canada but stocks on hand at present are estimated to be sufficient only for one month.

Some time ago operations were commenced on the construction of a tinplate mill in Portugal by the Companhia Portuguesa de Siderurgia, S.A.R.L., but for lack of funds, the project seemed to have died a natural death. However, the local press recently reported that the construction of this plant would be completed within a few months, and it is anticipated that by the beginning of 1952 the company will be in a position to import black plate for tinning. It is expected that this company will eventually be able to roll their own plate from Portuguese steel.

Cotton Shortage Affected Textile Industry

The textile industry has been suffering from a grave shortage of cotton and up until the present the mills have only been working three days a week. In fact, so short were the supplies of fibre that the various components of the industry had to be rationed on the basis of their 1950 production. It is now reported, however, that a very satisfactory tonnage of cotton has arrived from Brazil and from the Portuguese colonies and mills are now working to full capacity.

In the case of the woollen mills, the question is more that of price than of supply. Consumer resistance to the high prices of the finished goods has been most tenacious with the result that stocks have moved so slowly that the mills have had to close down to nearly 50 per cent of normal production.

A long-standing law, designed to protect existing industries from uneconomic exploitation in their fields, has recently been modified and the result will probably be greater competition in fields which were hitherto almost semi-monopolized.

Many new industries have been established in Portugal, some with the aid of the ECA funds and others by private initiative. The Shell Company of Portugal, on July 6, started production in a new asphalt plant which is said to be the second largest in Europe with hot storage tanks, and with a capacity of nearly 6,000 cubic metres.

Production of Superphosphate Fertilizer Begun Recently

The Companhia União Fabril recently commenced production of triple concentrated granulated superphosphate fertilizer in their plant which has a productive capacity of 2,000 tons a month. This factory will produce sufficient fertilizer for Portugal's requirements with a certain exportable surplus.

With the help of Marshall Aid funds, a tube mill with a capacity of 8,000 tons of pipe a year is being constructed and will probably be in production about the middle of 1952. It is expected its production will be sufficient to supply all of Portugal and the colonies.

Recently, with considerable ceremony, a new plant for the manufacture of certain types of electrical equipment was inaugurated. This plant should go a long way to supplying Portugal with her entire needs of all but the larger types of motors, switchgear and transformers. This firm has the technical assistance of the well-known Belgian Company "Ateliers de Construction Electrique de Charleroi," and is largely financed by that firm and the Companhia União Fabril of Portugal.

The long distance project of hydro-electrical development continues unabated and plants are going regularly into operation. As a result of those which have come into production the rates for electricity in the Lisbon district have been considerably lowered.

A cold, wet, windy Spring was responsible for late plantings and late development of olive trees and vines, and as a result the outlook at the beginning of the year was pessimistic. However, with improved weather and an abundance of subsoil moisture, the outlook improved rapidly and the prospects are now excellent.

Higher Yield from Winter Wheat Crop Expected

The winter wheat crop is estimated to yield over 550,000 tons, which is nearly 10 per cent above that of 1950. The potato crop was not as favourable owing to considerable loss of planted seed which did not germinate because of excessive moisture and also because of attacks of mildew and potato beetle. Rye and barley crops will exceed considerably those during 1950 which were considered to be excellent. The olive oil output will be an excellent one and it is estimated that it may be the second largest for ten years.

The vineyards appear to be in excellent shape and a good crop is expected even though there has been considerable loss by mould with which it has been most difficult to contend, owing to a shortage of copper sulphate for spraying purposes.

The renewed activity in the port wine trade has been a boom to the producers in the Douro Valley. The United Kingdom bought nearly twice the amount which was purchased during 1950 and the total exports were up by over 60 per cent. In some quarters a fear has been expressed that revival in the trade is of a purely temporary nature and recession may be expected.

Increased Demand for Portuguese Mining Products

International tension and rearmament has caused a quickening in the demand for certain minerals found in abundance in Portugal. Tin mined during the first four months of 1950 totalled 365 tons as against 465 tons for the same period of 1951, while pyrites increased from 202,000 to 238,000 tons. Wolfram increased from 639 tons to 1,203 tons, while sulphur production increased from 4,236 tons to 4,811 tons.

Portuguese Mineral Exports

	Volume		Value	
	1950 (tons)	1951	1950 (contos)	1951
Pyrites	184,553	229,000	37,752	49,504
Tin	568	342	18,116	21,322
Calcium pyrites	694	413	5,830	3,470
Manganese .....	....	4,723	....	4,822
Wolfram	991	1,437	20,905	163,806

Stocks on hand of dried codfish are now practically exhausted and are insufficient to last more than a month. Reports from the Portuguese cod fleet are discouraging. It was planned that the trawlers should make two voyages to the fishing grounds in 1951 but they encountered such poor fishing that there was little or no hope for two voyages. This will probably mean that Portugal will be in the market for a considerable tonnage within a short time.

The high seas trawlers which supply the home market with fresh fish and the canneries with mackerel and tuna are having average success, but with the shortage of tinsplate their products are not in such great demand by the packers and prices have tended to fall for this class of fish. The same is equally true as regards the sardine fleet, but the fact that the sardine fishing has not reverted to its old abundance has tended to support the price of the fish landed.

Portugal is one of the most heavily forested countries in Europe and reforestation has been long and diligently practised. As a result, for ordinary woods Portugal is self-supporting and her overseas colonies are able to supply such exotic woods as may be desired.

Upswing in Export Market for Cork

Wood in the form of timber and pit-props was exported in 1951 to the value of 13,470 contos, as against 16,589 contos in 1950. Manufactures of wood in 1951 were valued at 80,767 contos, as against 60,855 contos in 1950. The most important items of export are shooks and staves and wine containers. The export market for cork during 1951 showed a sudden and marked upswing and exports of unmanufactured cork increased from 59,242 tons, valued at 162,836 contos in 1950, to 94,111 tons valued at 319,439 contos. Manufactures of cork increased from 11,936 tons valued at 152,284 contos in 1950, to 16,134 tons valued at 222,144 contos during the five-month period January to May. It is reported that some insect damage has been suffered in certain of the cork forests.

There has been some slowing up in the construction of the long expected kraft pulp mill in Portugal for which Marshall Aid had been ear-marked. It would appear that a question has now arisen as to the suitability of Portuguese wood for pulp purposes.

DATA FOR EXPORTERS COMPILED

Information, of particular interest to Canadian exporters, concerning shipping documents and customs regulations of foreign countries, is being compiled by the International Trade Relations Division. Countries concerning which such information is now available in a revised form are: Austria, Belgium, Belgian Congo, Cuba, Dominican Republic, Egypt, Finland, France, Western Germany, Greece, Guatemala, Haiti, Iceland, Israel, Mexico, Netherlands, Netherlands Antilles, Nicaragua, Norway, Panama, Peru, Surinam (Netherlands Guiana), Sweden, Switzerland and Venezuela. Data on other countries will be made available from time to time.

Trade Commissioners on Tour

CANADIAN Trade Commissioners return periodically from their posts abroad to familiarize themselves with conditions in this country and the special requirements of businessmen. They are able to furnish information concerning markets in their respective territories and possible sources of supply. Exporters and importers are urged to communicate with these officers, when in their vicinity, and to discuss the promotion of their particular commercial interests, now and in the future. Arrangements for interviews with these trade commissioners should be made directly through the following offices in the area concerned:

Ottawa—Foreign Trade Service, Department of Trade and Commerce

Brantford—Board of Trade
Brampton—Chamber of Commerce
Brockville—Chamber of Commerce
Calgary—Chamber of Commerce.
Charlottetown—Board of Trade.
Edmonton—Canadian Manufacturers' Association.
Fredericton—Chamber of Commerce.
Guelph—Board of Trade
Halifax—Board of Trade.
Hamilton—Chamber of Commerce.
Kitchener—Chamber of Commerce
London—Chamber of Commerce.
Moncton—Canadian Manufacturers' Association.
Montreal—Montreal Board of Trade.
Quebec City—Board of Trade.

Regina—Chamber of Commerce.
St. Catharines—Chamber of Commerce
Saint John—Board of Trade.
Saskatoon—Board of Trade.
St. John's—Department of Trade and Commerce, Stott Building.
Toronto—Canadian Manufacturers' Association.
Vancouver—Department of Trade and Commerce, 355 Burrard Street.
Victoria—Department of Trade and Industry.
Welland—Chamber of Commerce
Winnipeg—Canadian Manufacturers' Association.

J. C. Britton, Commercial Representative of the Department of Trade and Commerce with the Canadian Liaison Mission to Japan since January, 1949, will complete his tour of Canada by visiting Edmonton on January 25 and Vancouver from January 28 to February 7.

B.W.I. to Appoint Trade Commissioner in United Kingdom

Port of Spain, December 17, 1951.—(FTS)—The Regional Economic Committee, which comprises representatives from the various British West Indies colonies, has advertised, inviting applications for the posts of B.W.I. Trade Commissioner and Assistant Trade Commissioner in the United Kingdom, and will meet in Barbados during December to make these appointments.

Foreign Trade Service Directories

The list of Canadian Government Trade Commissioners, formerly reproduced in each issue of "Foreign Trade," will be published henceforth once a month, appearing in the last issue of every month.

The Head Office Directory and the list of Foreign Commercial Representatives in Canada, which formerly appeared once a month, will be published henceforth once a quarter, in the last issues of March, June, September and December.

Trade and Tariff Regulations

Belgian Congo Import Restrictions Eased As Port Congestion Improves

Leopoldville, January 3, 1952.—(FTS)—The transport bottleneck at Matadi has improved to such an extent that congestion was officially declared ended. As a result, the authorities are again freely admitting goods classified as being in sufficient supply in the colony, luxury articles and goods of a kind produced locally, the importation of which had been temporarily suspended.

It is expected that in the near future only the importation of heavy equipment will be restricted, unless congestion should again become bad.

Benelux Announces Suspended Customs Duties for 1952

Brussels, December 28, 1951.—(FTS)—The Benelux countries (Belgium, the Netherlands and Luxembourg) have announced that during 1952 they will continue to suspend or reduce Customs duties on certain goods, by virtue of a Belgian decree dated December 18, 1951.

Articles of interest to Canada among the items on which duties are suspended include canned salmon, acetone, coniferous wood simply sawn lengthwise, certain synthetic textile threads, waste, and fibres, and tin-plate up to 35 millimetres (about 1·4 inches) thick. Temporary reductions apply to, among other items, caustic soda (from 8 per cent ad valorem to 4 per cent), and to certain new bags or sacks for packing of jute (from 18 per cent to 10 per cent). In addition, the duty on newsprint will be reduced from 10 per cent to 6 per cent for the period from February 1 to December 31, 1952.

The duties on hardwood planks and boards (3 per cent) and on certain textile waste and fibres not entirely synthetic (6 per cent), which were suspended until the end of 1951, are now reimposed.

Among the items on which duties continue to be suspended or reduced, the only items subject to Belgo-Luxembourg import restrictions are sawn coniferous wood, new jute bags and some types of synthetic textile threads. However, all imports into the Netherlands from Canada are subject to import licences. (An advance notice regarding the continued free entry of canned salmon was published in *Foreign Trade* of January 5, 1952).

Cuban Duty on Condensed Milk Suspended

Havana, December 20, 1951.—(FTS)—Import duties, consular fees and other charges collected on imports of condensed milk into Cuba have been suspended by a decree of December 13, 1951, effective until June 30, 1952. In order to obtain free entry the importer must obtain a permit from the Ministry of Commerce. Imports are made under the control of that Department, having regard to domestic production and the necessity of keeping the market supplied by imports.

The foregoing decree re-establishes duty free entry which has been accorded to condensed milk from time to time for a number of years. The last period during which this privilege operated was between March 19 and June 30, 1951.

Ireland Imposes Duty on Toilet Seats

Dublin, December 27, 1951.—(FTS)—By Emergency Imposition of Duties No. 268 Order, effective December 14, 1951, toilet seats of casein, cellulose ester or synthetic resin, previously admissible into the Republic of Ireland free of duty, become subject to duty at 50 per cent ad valorem, Full Rate. A Preferential rate of $33\frac{1}{3}$ per cent is provided for products of the Commonwealth.

The new duty is imposed to protect local manufacturers who claim that they can now meet the domestic demand.

Further Import Quotas Announced by Republic of Ireland

Dublin, December 10, 1951.—(FTS)—By eleven Orders of the Government of the Republic of Ireland, issued under the Control of Imports Acts 1934 and 1937, further quotas and quota periods have been announced as follows:—

Certain boots and shoes, other than rubber: 40,000 articles (20,000 pairs), as against a similar amount for previous quota period.

Rubber-proofed clothing: 1,000 articles, compared with 12,000 articles for previous 12 months' quota.

Certain completely or substantially assembled motor car chassis with bodies or body shells attached: 120 articles, quota unchanged from previous period.

Completely or substantially assembled motor car chassis without a body or body shell attached: 60 articles, amount unchanged from previous quota.

Certain completely or substantially assembled motor car body shells imported otherwise than attached to chassis: 60 articles, quota unchanged from previous period.

Certain motor car body parts: 10 articles, quantity unaltered from previous period.

The period fixed in all of the above cases extends from January 1, 1952 to December 31, 1952.

Brushes, brooms and mops, domestic or household: 24,000 articles, quota unchanged from previous period.

Brushes, for human use: 24,000 articles, as against 36,000 articles for previous similar period.

Brushes, brooms and mops: 24,000 articles, compared with 36,000 articles for previous six months' quota.

Ladies' hats, caps, hoods and shapes, under 21/- each: 25,000 articles, amount unaltered from previous quota.

Metal screws: 50,000 gross. Of this amount 48,000 gross must be of Canadian or United Kingdom manufacture. Quota unaltered from previous six months' period.

The period fixed in all of the above cases extends from January 1, 1952, to June 30, 1952.

Foreign Exchange Quotations

The following are nominal quotations, furnished by the Foreign Exchange Division of the Bank of Canada. These quotations may be found useful in considering statistics and prices generally. Both importers and exporters are advised to communicate with their bankers before completing financial arrangements for the sale or purchase of commodities.

Country	Monetary Unit	—	Nominal Quotations Sept. 17*	Nominal Quotations Dec. 28	Nominal Quotations Jan. 7
Argentina.....	Peso.....	Off. Free Export	.2977 .2085	.2037 .0714	.2016 .0697
Austria.....	Schilling.....			.0477	.0472
Australia.....	Pound.....		3.2240	2.2720	2.2440
Belgium and Belgian Congo.....	Franc.....		.0228	.0202	.0200
Bolivia.....	Boliviano.....		.0238	.0170	.0168
British West Indies (Except Jamaica).....	Dollar.....		.8396	.5943	.5879
Brazil.....	Cruzeiro.....		.0544	.0550	.0544
Burma.....	Rupee.....		.3022		
Ceylon.....	Rupee.....		.3022	.2139	.2116
Chile.....	Peso.....		.0233	.0114	.0113
Colombia.....	Peso.....		.5128	.4075	.4031
Costa Rica.....	Colon.....		.1800	.1818	.1799
Cuba.....	Peso.....		1.0000	1.0187	1.0078
Czechoslovakia.....	Koruna.....		0.200	.0203	.0201
Denmark.....	Krone.....		.2084	.1475	.1459
Dominican Republic.....	Peso.....		1.0000	1.0187	1.0078
Ecuador.....	Sucre.....		.0740	.0672	.0665
Egypt.....	Pound.....		4.1330	2.9254	2.8940
El Salvador.....	Colon.....		.4000	.4075	.4031
Fiji.....	Pound.....		3.6306	2.5698	2.5422
Finland.....	Markka.....		.0062	.0044	.0044
France, Monaco and French North Africa.....	Franc.....		.0037	.0029	.0028
French Empire—African.....	Franc.....		.0073	.0058	.0058
French Pacific Possessions.....	Franc.....		.0201	.0160	.0160
Germany.....	Deutsche Mark.....		.3000	.2426	.2400
Guatemala.....	Quetzal.....		1.0000	1.0187	1.0078
Haiti.....	Gourde.....		.2000	.2037	.2016
Honduras.....	Lempira.....		.5000	.5094	.5039
Hong Kong.....	Dollar.....		.2519	.1783	.1764
Iceland.....	Krona.....		.1541	.0625	.0619
India.....	Rupee.....		.3022	.2139	.2116
Iran.....	Rial.....		.0212		
Iraq.....	Dinar.....		4.0300	2.8400	2.8050
Ireland.....	Pound.....		4.0300	2.8400	2.8050
Israel.....	Pound.....		3.0000	2.8400	2.8050
Italy.....	Lira.....		.0017	.0016	.0016
Jamaica.....	Pound.....		4.0300	2.8500	2.8050
Japan.....	Yen.....		.0028		
Lebanon.....	Piastre.....		.4561		
Mexico.....	Peso.....		.1157	.1178	.1165
Netherlands.....	Florin.....		.3769	.2681	.2652
Netherlands Antilles.....	Florin.....		.5308	.5402	.5344
New Zealand.....	Pound.....		4.0150	2.8400	2.8050
Nicaragua.....	Cordoba.....		.2000	.2037	.2016
Norway.....	Krone.....		.2015	.1426	.1411
Pakistan.....	Rupee.....		.3022	.3079	.3046
Panama.....	Balboa.....		1.0000	1.0187	1.0078
Paraguay.....	Guarani.....		.3200		
Peru.....	Sol.....		.1538	.0638	.0632
Philippines.....	Peso.....		.4975	.5094	.5039
Portugal and Colonies.....	Escudo.....		.0400	.0355	.0351
Singapore.....	Straits Dollar.....		.4702	.3328	.3292
Spain and Colonies.....	Peseta.....		.0916	.0935	.0925
Sweden.....	Krona.....		.2783	.1969	.1948
Switzerland.....	Franc.....		.2336	.2332	.2308
Thailand.....	Baht.....		.1000		
Turkey.....	Lira.....		.3571	.3638	.3599
Union of South Africa.....	Pound.....		4.0300	2.8400	2.8050
United Kingdom.....	Pound.....		4.0300	2.8400	2.8050
United States.....	Dollar.....		1.0000	1.0187	1.0078
Uruguay.....	Peso.....		.6583	.6707	.6635
Venezuela.....	Bolivar.....		.2985	.3041	.3008
Yugoslavia.....	Dinar.....		.0290		

* September 17, 1949.

OTTAWA—EDMOND CLOUTIER, C.M.G., O.A., D.S.P.
Printer to the King's Most Excellent Majesty, 1952.

Trade Publications Available

ABC of Canadian Export Trade

Prepared by Export Division, Foreign Trade Service. Obtainable from King's Printer, Government Printing Bureau, Ottawa, for 25 cents a copy in Canada and 50 cents for delivery abroad.

Canada—Butcher, Baker, Grocer—Third Edition

Brochure, illustrating the extent to which foodstuffs are being shipped to the United Kingdom, prepared for distribution to provision trade in United Kingdom. Obtainable from Information Division, Department of Trade and Commerce, Ottawa.

Canada Produces—Second Edition

Brochure, illustrating productive capacity of Canada, prepared for distribution at British Industries Fair, in London, and by trade commissioners in their respective territories. Obtainable from King's Printer, Government Printing Bureau, Ottawa, for 25 cents.

Canadians as Consumers

Brochure, illustrating market opportunities in Canada, prepared for distribution at British Industries Fair, in London, and by trade commissioners in their respective territories. Obtainable from King's Printer, Government Printing Bureau, Ottawa, for 25 cents.

Canadian Export Timbers

Brochure, illustrating and describing Canadian woods available for export, prepared for distribution at Building Trades Exhibition, in Manchester, England. Obtainable from Information Division, Department of Trade and Commerce, Ottawa.

Eighty Years of Foreign Trade

Reprint of article in *Canadian Geographical Journal*, which reviews development of Canadian trade between 1867 and 1947. Obtainable from Information Division, Department of Trade and Commerce, Ottawa.

Reprint of Economic Reviews

Reports on the following countries, reproduced originally in the *Commercial Intelligence Journal* and *Foreign Trade*: Argentina, French North Africa, India, Iran, New Zealand. Obtainable from Information Division, Department of Trade and Commerce, Ottawa.

Reprints of Special Articles

Articles on the following subjects, published in *Foreign Trade*, have been reprinted in pamphlet form, and may be obtained from the Information Division, Department of Trade and Commerce, Ottawa.

Branch Plant Expansion Encouraged
Canadian Toy Industry—Second Edition
European Recovery Program Related to Canadian Economy
Influence of Geography on Import Trade
Production of Sports Equipment in Canada

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... Packed in a special material, this steel ingot shed its heat throughout a journey from Dominion Coal Corporation, Limited, at Sydney, N.S., experiment in the steel considerably reduces the time required for reheating ingots to correct temperature for processing.

nal Film Board Photo

Published weekly by the Foreign Trade Service,
Department of Trade and Commerce,
Under the authority of
The Right Hon. C. D. HOWE, Minister, and
WM. FREDERICK BULL, Deputy Minister.

Price: 10 cents per copy.
Subscriptions: \$1.00 in Canada and \$3.50 abroad.
All subscriptions and orders should be forwarded to
The King's Printer, Government Printing Bureau, Ottawa.

Southern Rhodesian Economic Development Is Remarkable

Colony has large natural resources and greatly increased population, but faces problem of lack of capital and inadequate transport and port facilities.

By C. B. Birkett, Canadian Government Trade Commissioner in Johannesburg.

JOHANNESBURG.—Southern Rhodesia, a self-governing colony lying immediately to the north of the Union of South Africa and having no access through its own territory to the sea, has experienced extraordinary economic development since the war—development which were it not for limited transport and port facilities would have been even more remarkable. With large natural resources but little capital, a native population problem, and an insufficiency of locally-produced food, not to mention lack of transport, the colony still has many difficulties to surmount. Possessing this rich potential of natural wealth however, and the qualities required for its development, the people of Southern Rhodesia have firm faith in the future of their country.

Remarkable Population Increase

An important factor in Southern Rhodesia's growth in economic stature since the war has been the remarkable increase in population. During the period 1939 to 1946 the white population rose from the comparatively low figure of 64,000 to 83,000. Since 1946, according to preliminary figures, the rate of increase has been stepped up considerably with the result that, by the end of 1950, 130,000 whites were registered, an advance of nearly 60 per cent in four years. Total population figures (i.e. whites and natives combined) showed a large increase from 1,444,000 in 1939 to about 2,000,000 in 1950.

The bulk of the new settlers, which totalled 13,595 in 1947, 17,037 in 1948, 14,155 in 1949, and 16,245 in 1950, were either British or South African. This large scale immigration, though welcome, has created problems, mainly associated with housing and inflationary tendencies, which have forced the government to impose stricter immigration laws.

Transport

The Southern Rhodesia Railways, the main form of surface transport in the colony, have been under the control of the government since 1947. They were taken over mainly because of the great amount of capital required to provide much-needed equipment and facilities to bring the system out of the rather sad state it had fallen into as the result of the war. They still have a long way to go to catch up to and to lead the way to the economic development of the colony.

A loan of £5,000,000 under the Marshall Aid Program has been of great help in procuring engines and rolling stock, all of which equipment



Southern Rhodesia—Clocktower of town hall, Bulawayo.

has not yet been delivered. Expansion schemes include a survey, at present under way, of a new 325-mile route to give Rhodesia direct access to the port of Lourenco Marques. Another project is the expanding of the carrying capacity of the rail connection with the port of Beira.

Motor roads are reported as well developed, with improvement being effected continuously. Regular air services are maintained between the principal towns and neighbouring countries.

Despite the rapid industrial development during the past ten years, the wealth of the colony still depends to a large extent on agricultural production. Besides providing a great part of the national income, it is the most important source of the country's exports.

A Central Food Committee was formed recently to investigate various production problems. The most urgent one concerns tobacco since it requires a disproportionately large share of scarce acreage at the expense of food production, thus endangering the colony's food supply—a condition which is not sound economically and which would prove very serious in time of emergency.

Tobacco production is the most important industry in the colony, and is responsible for a good part of the national income. Largely as a result of increased prices, tobacco production reached a record value of more than £16 million during the 1949-50 season, compared with only £4 million in 1945-46 and about £1 million in 1938. Volume has also increased from 23 million lb. net weight in 1938 to 47 million lb. in 1945 and to 107 million lb. during the 1949-50 season. The volume figures represent increases up to 365 per cent, while the values have advanced by 1,500 per cent. Production consists mainly of flue-cured Virginia. The area planted with this variety has been more than doubled since the 1945 season and now stands at over 153,000 acres. It is practically all exported, principally to the United Kingdom which, by agreement, purchases two-thirds of the yearly output.

Some of the other crops produced by white farmers include maize, the most important food crop, which was valued during 1950 at about £3 million, and wheat, potatoes, groundnuts and fruit. While the cultivation of these latter foods is of minor importance in comparison with maize, their yields are increasing, especially that of fruit.

Mining

Base mineral production is of great variety and, along with that of gold, contributes substantially to the total national welfare. During the war years as the result of increased costs and scarcity of labour, as well as difficulties over transport facilities which are still a factor today, the value of mineral production fell to a low figure—from £9 million in 1941 to £7·5 million in 1947. Influenced by the devaluation of the pound and improved conditions, production value for 1950 reached the record of £13·6 million, compared with £11·3 million in 1949 and £9 million in 1948. For the first seven months of 1951 the figure stood at £8·6 million, showing an appreciable increase over that for the comparable period of 1950 and pointing to another record for the year. Though gold production during this period fell in value by £166,000, base metals improved by £836,000. Important increases were recorded in asbestos, chrome ore, tungsten-scheelite, coal and beryllium. These five accounted for 96 per cent of the total increase during the seven months of last year.

Because gold, by value, is the most important mineral produced, total mining results are largely influenced by developments in this industry. Its dominant position, however, has been declining as the result of the expansion of other mining activities during the past ten years, notably the production of coal, asbestos and chrome. Following devaluation the value of gold production increased from £4·4 million in 1948 to £6·3 million in 1950, although the volume fell from 514,000 ounces to 511,000 ounces. However, better results are expected from now on, as the result of the announcement in October that a monthly maximum of 17,000 ounces (about one-third of the monthly output) may be sold on the premium market, in line with the policy and practice of the South African producers.

Asbestos production in 1950 reached the value of £4·6 million, and was the second most valuable mineral produced in Southern Rhodesia, followed by chrome and coal, with values of £1·2 million and £1·1 million respectively during the same year.

Manufacturing is now the major contributor to total national income and has far outdistanced the mining industry in this respect. During 1949 the gross output for all industries amounted to £46 million, as compared with £8 million in 1938. Part of this advance of course can be attributed to increases in prices rather than to output. The net output reached the record value in 1950 of over £22 million, which is higher than the gross output of agriculture amounting to £18·6 million and the gross output of the mining industry totalling £11·3 million during the same year. The rapid expansion in manufacturing in the colony can be gauged also by the fact that, since 1938, the number of employees on payrolls has increased from 42,000 to over 97,000. This figure compares with 61,000 for the mining industry. Total wages paid in 1949 amounted to £12·5 million.

A. E. Bryan, Canadian Trade Commissioner in New York, to Visit Bermuda

Arthur E. Bryan, Deputy Consul General and Trade Commissioner in New York, who also supervises Canadian trade development in Bermuda, is now preparing to undertake a survey of this market and will be sailing from New York early in February. Mr. Bryan will be contacting importers and potential buyers of Canadian merchandise, many of whom are already the appointed sales representatives of various manufacturers in Canada.

It would be helpful to Mr. Bryan, and possibly to the manufacturer concerned, if those interested in trade with Bermuda would write to him before he leaves New York explaining their present merchandising methods in Bermuda and giving him the names of the agents and the results of their trade efforts in this market since the war.

In addition to business firms, Mr. Bryan will be conferring with Colonial authorities, more particularly the Bermuda Supplies Commission, in regard to Bermuda's present import regulations and the possibilities of reopening the market for certain Canadian goods that have been prohibited entry since the war.

Considering her very small population—less than 40,000—Bermuda has a high per capita overseas trade, which, in spite of various financial and import controls and other handicaps, has increased substantially from year to year since 1939. In 1950, Bermuda's total trade reached the record figure of £9,171,022. Imports amounted to £8,208,000, while exports totalled £962,646. Compared with ten years ago, imports were five times greater, and exports from Bermuda were eight times more than in 1939.

In 1950, Canadian sales to Bermuda amounted to £960,564, an increase of £73,000 over the previous year. The United States is by far the largest supplier to Bermuda having shipped goods to the value of £3,213,000 in 1950. The United Kingdom is the second most important provider to Bermuda and sold goods to the value of £2,431,000, which was a big increase over the previous year.

Brazilian Manganese Mines Face Possible Exhaustion by 1970

*Poses serious problem for growing domestic steel industry
—Internal transportation a key factor—Curtailed postwar
exports may be further restricted.*

By C. R. Gallow, Commercial Secretary for Canada.

RIO DE JANEIRO.—The most accessible, and hence the most important, manganese mines in Brazil at the present time, are those in the central region of Minas Gerais. They have been producing since the late 1890's and estimates of their existing reserves of ore, with a metal content of 42 per cent or more, approximate 5,000,000 tons. These reserves are distributed amongst a number of zones, the largest of which are the Burnier and Lafayette zone with 40 per cent, and the Saúde zone with 30 per cent, both served by the Central do Brasil Railway. The other zones of the Central do Brasil Railway account for 10 per cent, and the Itabira zone served by the Victoria and Minas Railway has about 20 per cent.

The largest mines are located in the Burnier and Lafayette zone and are operated by the Cia. Meridional de Mineração, a subsidiary of the United States Steel Corporation. Of other areas in Brazil known to contain deposits, one is in the extreme north of the Territory of Amapá, where Messrs. Incomi S.A. own properties that have been verified to contain a minimum of ten million tons of ore. The company has been negotiating with the International Bank for a loan and now that the minimum ore reserve requirements have been verified, it is anticipated that the loan will be granted. To exploit the property, a new joint company is likely to be formed between Incomi and the Bethlehem Steel Corporation with the Brazilian interests holding the majority of the shares. Another is in the State of Mato Grosso, near Corumbá where deposits reported to be very large are being worked by the United States Steel Corporation in conjunction with Brazilian interests. However, these operations in Amapá and Mato Grosso are a long way from the consuming centres and the high costs and uncertainties of transportation pose serious problems for the industry.

Of late, some concern has been evidenced about the Brazilian manganese supply position, particularly with respect to the growing domestic steel industry, and investigations are being conducted to determine the probable life of the mines. For many years now, Brazil has been an important supplier of manganese to the steel industry of the Northern Hemisphere. It is estimated that about 10,750,000 tons were shipped through the port of Rio de Janeiro between the late 1890's and 1950. Practically all of this ore came from the mines served by the Central do Brasil Railway in Minas Gerais and these exports are calculated to correspond to about one half of the original deposits. A graph of exports would show peak activity coinciding with the two wars and the boom period of the late 1920's. During the first half of the 20th Century, annual

shipments through the port of Rio averaged about 200,000 tons, with a high of 500,000 tons in 1916 and 1917 and the low point between 1931 and 1934. Following the Second World War, it has been practically impossible for the Central do Brasil Railway to expand its facilities, and so, despite the fact that overseas demand has been very active, exporters have only been able to ship an average of about 140,000 tons a year. On this basis future exports can be forecast at approximately 1,400,000 tons per ten-year period.

The United States has been Brazil's constant and best customer for manganese. In prewar years much interest was also shown by France, Holland, the Belgium-Luxembourg Union, Germany, Poland and Czechoslovakia, but during the war and in the immediate postwar years, exports were confined almost entirely to the United States with a small quantity going to Argentina. By 1948, Holland, the Belgium-Luxembourg Union and Uruguay were re-entering the market and in 1951 Germany returned as a buyer. In 1951, Canadian statistics revealed for the first time imports of manganese oxide from Brazil.

Up to now, domestic consumption has accounted for only a small part of the ore production. It is much more difficult to estimate the quantities of manganese ore used domestically and hence forecast future requirements, than it is to forecast export requirements. A survey of production at Volta Redonda over the three-year period 1947-49, indicated that the weight of manganese ore consumed corresponds, on an average, to 5.3 per cent of the weight of the ingots produced with metallurgical coke as the fuel used. Figures for other steel plants using charcoal as fuel show that in 1950 the consumption of manganese ore was approximately 8 per cent of total production. During the past 10 years (1941-1950) the production of steel increased fivefold. It seems reasonable to expect it will triple again in the next ten-year period giving an output of some 2,500,000 tons per annum by 1960. Assuming that 50 per cent of this production is based on methods employing charcoal, and the other half on methods using metallurgical coke, a consumption figure of more than one million tons of manganese ore is arrived at for the ten-year period to 1960. It is extremely difficult to forecast the expansion of the iron and steel industry between 1961 and 1970, but assuming that it doubles then a further two million tons of manganese ore will be consumed domestically during that decade.

Based on an expansion in domestic production of iron and steel of 300 per cent by 1960, and a doubling of that capacity by 1970, together with average annual exports of 140,000 tons of manganese ore, it is apparent that the manganese mines with ore of high metal content still remaining in Minas Gerais should become exhausted before 1970.

It is evident therefore that the steel industry in Brazil faces a supply situation that is likely to become increasingly critical over the next 20 years, unless extensive new mining properties can be brought into effective production, or new manufacturing techniques can be developed, or the already curtailed exports can be further reduced. The importance of this problem to the country's iron and steel industry, so dependent at present on a high percentage of manganese to make it competitive in quality to that produced in other countries, is readily apparent, and the need for an extensive and detailed study of all aspects of the situation can be appreciated.

Sterling Area Gold and Dollar Reserves Fell in Last Quarter

By R. P. Bower, Commercial Counsellor for Canada.

LONDON.—The Chancellor of the Exchequer has announced that the gold and dollar reserves of the sterling area fell by \$934 million in the last quarter of 1951. This is the highest deficit ever recorded and reduces the reserves to \$2,335 million, compared with \$3,300 million at the end of 1950.

The Treasury statement attributed the deficit to three principal causes:

(1) The further fall in the earnings from the sterling area's exports to the dollar area. A part of this fall occurred because the United States stopped buying a number of raw materials. Purchases of tin ceased altogether and strategic stockpiling of rubber and wool appears to have been suspended, at least for the time being.

(2) The continued high level of expenditure on dollar imports throughout the sterling area. This expenditure normally reaches its peak during the third quarter but purchases from the dollar area continued at about the same rate during the last quarter. The cost of large strategic stocks of raw materials, which are now worth more than they originally cost, is included in the last quarter's expenditure.

(3) The continued heavy deficits incurred by the United Kingdom and the rest of the sterling area in trade with OEEC countries. The settlement of these deficits required the payment of \$98 million in gold to the European Payments Union during the quarter.

The deficit of \$940 million includes payments amounting to \$176 million made on December 31 in settlement of the first instalment of interest and repayment of capital on the United States and Canadian loans. The total of \$940 million was slightly reduced by the receipt of \$6 million under the European Recovery Program. Although Marshall Aid for the United Kingdom was suspended at the end of 1950, goods contracted for before the suspension will continue to be delivered up to at least the middle of 1952.

Commenting on the deficit, the Chancellor of the Exchequer stated that the reductions already announced in United Kingdom imports have hardly yet been able to effect any improvement in the balance of payments but they are expected to do so increasingly in the future. He added that the rate of loss from the reserves in November and December has been so great that, even after allowing for the import cuts, it cannot be permitted to continue in 1952 without further remedial action.

Agricultural Machinery Will be Exhibited at Verona Fair

Italy's 54th international agriculture fair will be held in Verona from March 9 to 17, 1952, and will include a wide display of agricultural machinery.

Total Iron Exports From Sweden Increased Greatly Last Year

Large rise in pig iron, malleable iron and steel exports was main contributor to increase—Total iron imports showed only slight decrease, but separate items showed considerable change—Total production of pig iron decreased while that of ingot, iron sponge and steel castings increased.

By B. J. Bachand, Commercial Secretary for Canada.

STOCKHOLM.—Iron exports showed an increase in 1951 of no less than 60 per cent, as compared with the first six months of 1950. The large rise in pig iron exports from 16,700 to 35,700 has contributed mainly to this increase, together with the increased export of malleable iron and steel from 57,100 to 81,800. Exports of iron ore have risen from 5,428,000 to 6,041,000 tons, an increase of 11 per cent.

Total iron imports show only a slight decrease from 434,500 to 430,900 tons. For the separate types of goods, however, considerable changes are noted. The import of rolled, bar and formed iron has increased by 63,900 tons to 154,200 tons, and that of cast tubing by 10,300 to 18,400 tons. Imports of pig iron have decreased by 23,000 tons to 29,400 tons and scrap import by 38,600 to 38,100 tons. A decrease is also noted for thin plating and thick sheet iron from 116,800 to 91,100 tons, and for round rolled wire from 25,900 to 14,000 tons.

Swedish Exports of Iron

	January-June	
	1950	1951
	(000's of tons)	
Pig iron	16.7	35.7
Ferro alloys	5.3	6.9
Iron sponge	3.4	7.9
Bar iron	19.4	25.9
Hot rolled wire, band and formed iron	11.6	15.8
Cold rolled or drawn wire, band and formed iron	3.5	6.6
Hollow tubing	7.8	9.1
Tubing	7.2	9.9
Other products	9.7	16.8
Total	84.6	134.6

Swedish Imports of Iron

	January-June	
	1950	1951
	(000's of tons)	
Pig iron	52.4	29.4
Ferro alloys	1.2	3.3
Scrap	76.7	38.1
Rolled bar and formed iron	90.3	154.2
Hot rolled wire, band and formed iron	49.0	44.0
Plating	138.0	113.0
Cast tubing	8.1	18.4
Other products	18.8	30.5
Total	434.5	430.9

The total production of pig iron has decreased from 434,100 tons during the first six months of 1950 to 403,400 tons during the same period in 1951, or by 7 per cent. This decrease occurred in the charcoal pig iron category. Production of coal pig iron shows a total increase of 21,900 tons. The production of synthetic pig iron reached the figure of 5,900 tons during the first six months of 1951. The total production of ingots including steel castings has increased from 728,500 to 745,000 tons, prin-

cipally in the category of quality ingots. There was, however, a slight decrease for the ordinary product which took place during the first quarter of the year.

The following statistics have recently been made available by the Swedish Association of Iron Foundries (Sveriges Järnverksföreningen) regarding the Swedish iron market for the first six months of 1951, as compared with the same period in 1950.

Swedish Iron Production

	January-June	
	1950	1951
	(000's of tons)	
Pig iron		
Pig iron for production of iron and steel:		
Charcoal pig iron	100.0	63.4
Coal pig iron	255.1	263.3
Pig iron for castings:		
Charcoal pig iron	38.8	22.8
Coal pig iron	40.2	53.9
Synthetic pig iron	3.8	5.9
Total pig iron	437.9	409.3
Iron sponge	14.7	19.9
Ingot: ordinary product	540.1	531.4
quality product	174.9	198.1
Total ingot	715.0	729.5
Steel castings	13.5	15.5

An increase is noted in the production of commercial rolled and forged iron and steel, from 465,800 tons in the first six months of 1950 to 494,500 tons last year. Last year's quantity is the largest yet recorded and is about 28,000 tons higher than the previous record figure for January-June, 1949. Among the products which have mainly contributed to the production increase in this category are round rolled wire, the production of which has increased from 52,300 to 68,500 tons, and thin plate which shows an increase from 59,800 to 66,800 tons. On the other hand, production of reinforcing iron has decreased from 40,900 to 36,900 tons.

The stock of orders at the iron works is still considerable and delivery periods are long. There is a noticeable shortage of raw materials, particularly malleable iron scrap, in the iron industry.

Home consumption of commercial rolled and malleable iron and steel during the first six months amounted to 759,300 tons. This quantity is 53,200 tons higher than for the corresponding period in 1950, and 41,300 tons higher than the previous record quantity which was consumed in 1948. Consumption during the last ten years averaged 600,000 tons.

TRANSPORTATION

The Transportation and Communications Division is in a position to furnish information on water, rail, air and road transport services to and from Canada. Shippers having any transportation problems are invited to use the facilities of this Division.

A list of the principal Canadian trade routes and the various steamship companies maintaining services thereon has been compiled and may be obtained on request.

Inquiries for this list or other information concerning international transportation services should be addressed to the Director, Transportation and Communications Division, Department of Trade and Commerce, Ottawa.

Material Increase in Value Shown by Imports and Exports of Guatemala

Favourable balance of trade for first half of 1951 higher than in any previous full year as value of exports rose more rapidly than imports due to high world coffee price.

By J. C. Depocas, Canadian Government Trade Commissioner.

GUATEMALA CITY.—Owing to world prices, a substantial increase was shown in the value of imports and exports of Guatemala during the first half of 1951 as compared with the corresponding period of the previous year. Fortunately, due to the very high world price for coffee, Guatemala's main export, the value of exports rose more sharply than the average import price. As a result, the favourable balance of trade for this period was higher than in any previous full year.

Trade of Guatemala

(6 months)	Exports	Imports (US\$)	Balance
1951	48,134,890	41,991,270	6,143,620
1950	35,889,000	36,533,000	—644,000

Guatemalan Trade, by Countries

Exports*

	kilos	US\$
United States	90,844	41,831
Netherlands	17,118	1,603
CANADA	11,711	1,152
Belgium	1,062	1,116
Italy	390	422
Switzerland	298	353
Germany	3,424	334
France	84	332
Sweden	236	278
Cuba	2,037	170
El Salvador	2,649	167

Imports

	kilos	US\$
United States	122,805	28,483
Mexico	8,616	2,224
Germany	4,400	1,808
CANADA	6,761	1,489
United Kingdom	3,125	1,503
Belgium	6,008	1,152
Aruba (petroleum products)	25,227	951
Curacao (petroleum products)	31,345	734
Czechoslovakia	639	479
Netherlands	1,653	422
Switzerland	85	370
British India	604	365
Italy	163	297
France	390	267
Honduras	44	234
Venezuela	6,128	206
Sweden	283	141

* These figures, especially in the case of the United States, Netherlands and Belgium, indicate their first destination rather than imports into those countries. If the alternative destination was known, Canada would be a good second with figures larger than those indicated.

Coffee Exports from Guatemala

	1951		1950	
	Cwt.	US\$	Cwt.	US\$
January	134·0	6,906·9	158·0	5,869·5
February	111·5	5,852·4	128·9	4,959·4
March	187·3	10,050·6	168·2	6,728·0
April	97·4	5,300·9	106·4	4,506·8
May	77·6	4,205·0	82·3	3,437·3
June	n.a.	n.a.	82·4	3,420·3
Five months	607·8	32,315·8	643·8	25,501·0

The customs duties on imports and exports were valued, respectively, at \$6,878,549 and \$4,374,750, hence a total of \$11,253,299 or about 25 per cent of the 1950-51 budget.

Guatemala has a favourable trade balance with 19 countries, the largest being the United States with \$13,348,728; Netherlands \$1,180,855; Sweden, \$136,652; Italy, \$124,716, and an unfavourable balance with about 50 countries, headed by Mexico with \$2,204,002; Germany, \$1,472,987; United Kingdom, \$1,491,195; Aruba, \$951,997; Curaçao, \$732,617; Czechoslovakia, \$410,727; British India, \$365,600; Canada, \$336,597; Honduras, \$196,720, and Venezuela, \$195,344.

Marked Increase in Value of Italian-Canadian Trade

Rome, November 26, 1951.—(FTS)—The volume of trade between Italy and Canada during the period January-July of 1951, has registered a marked increase, as compared with that of the corresponding period of 1950. The increases in the Canadian exports have been shown by products of the fishing industry, wheat, cereal flours, and also by some products of the mining and metal engineering industries. In the field of imports from Italy, on the other hand, the increase in the total value is due to the increased imports of almost all the products and in particular, products of the textile industry.

The value of goods imported by Italy during the first seven months of 1951 stood at \$1,236·3 million, an increase of 41 per cent as compared with the same period in 1950. The value of exports amounted to \$916·2 million, which is an increase of 44·4 per cent, as compared with the value for the first seven months of 1950.

Southern Rhodesian Trade With Japan Will Reach New High

Johannesburg, August 17, 1951.—(FTS)—According to a press report from Southern Rhodesia, trade between that colony and Japan will reach its highest proportions since the war during the current financial year. For the twelve months ending June 30, 1952, the government has made available Japanese currency equivalent to £750,000. Of this £485,000 will be spent on cement, £80,000 on iron and steel and £155,000 on piece-goods, leaving £30,000 to be held in reserve. For the first time since trade between the two countries was resumed, ready-made Japanese clothing will be allowed into the colony. One of the objects of this move is to make available to the lower income groups cheaper clothing than can be made from British materials.

(Editor's Note.—This trade note appeared in *Foreign Trade*, No. 249 of October 6, page 501, under the heading "Northern Rhodesian trade with Japan. . ." in error)

Trade Notes

JAMAICA

Pineapple Cannery to be Built in Jamaica

Kingston, November 23, 1951.—(FTS)—The Pineapple Company of Jamaica will shortly commence operations for the building of a large and modern pineapple canning plant at Bog Walk, near Spanish Town. Arrangements are now being finalized for the purchase of pineapple suckers in Florida for planting on the newly-cleared company's estate.

Jamaica to Establish Tourist Centres in United States

Kingston, November 29, 1951.—(FTS)—The Government of Jamaica has granted a total of £60,000 sterling to the Tourist Development Board for the purpose of establishing tourist centres in the principal cities of the United States. This amount includes a special item of £10,000 which was previously granted to offset the ill effects of adverse publicity occasioned by the hurricane of August 17, and which enabled the Tourist Development Board to convince prospective visitors that hotels were undamaged. A very successful season is expected.

Jamaican Living Costs Decrease Slightly

Kingston, December 21, 1951.—(FTS)—The Jamaican cost-of-living index, for manual workers and peasants only, has been rising steadily since the beginning of 1951, reaching in October an all-high of 324.22 average for all items, determined by the "weighted" system, as compared with 100.00 for August, 1939 and 241.38 for August, 1949, just before sterling currency was devalued. In November, 1951, it dropped to 322.13, due to a decline in the index figures for food and for fuel and cleaning, which are heavily "weighted" items. The index figures for clothing and for unspecified items increased in that month over the figures for October.

Britain was Jamaica's Largest Supplier and Best Customer

Kingston, December 31, 1951.—(FTS)—Figures just released by the Jamaica Government's Bureau of Statistics show that imports into the Colony in the three months ending March 31, 1951, totalled £5,971,087 c.i.f. and domestic exports £3,627,650 f.o.b.

Britain was the largest supplier of the imports, with a total of £2,471,564 in her favour. Other large suppliers were: United States, £950,063; Canada, £610,350; Japan, £261,563; Dutch West Indies, £194,833 and India, £174,367. Flour was the most valuable item imported in this period, the figure being £523,836, representing 164,499 units of 196 pounds each. Next was codfish, amounting to 2,785,144 pounds valued at £138,636. Rice, lumber, textiles, leather boots and shoes, fuel oil and cement were other items imported in considerable quantities and value.

Of the exports, Britain was the best customer, taking £2,169,740 worth; Canada followed with £626,270; then United States with £390,871 and New Zealand with £124,278. As for many years past, sugar was

the most valuable item of the export trade, accounting for £983,849 (36,423 tons). Next was rum, £330,545; then bananas, £334,436. There were numerous other items shipped, but none yielded as much as half the value of bananas.

Jamaica Reduces Purchases of Canadian Seed Potatoes

Kingston, December 21, 1951.—(FTS)—Owing to the advanced cost of Canadian seed potatoes the Jamaican Department of Commerce and Industries, which is the sole importer and distributor, has reduced its purchases from Canada for the planting season now about to begin by approximately 39 per cent—notwithstanding provision of a government subsidy, in the farmers' favour, of £18,000, as compared with £3,000 for last season. Instead of importing barrels of 165 pounds net, as formerly, the department has ordered crates of 100 pounds net, and the orders total 15,000 crates. In placing their orders with the department, farmers had specified barrels as previously. They will now receive the equivalent weight in crates reduced according to a sliding scale that will average out a reduction of about 39 per cent.

JAPAN

Canned Tuna Fish Export Company Formed in Japan

Tokyo, January 12, 1951.—(FTS)—Japanese producers of canned tuna fish have announced the formation of a company to be known as the Tokyo Canned Bonito and Tuna Selling Company to handle the export sales of canned tuna fish.

Increase Expected in Japan's Raw Silk Production

Tokyo, December 4, 1951.—(FTS)—The Japanese Sericultural Association estimates the quantity of cocoon production for 1951 at 92,700 short tons and the output of raw silk at 190,000 bales, of which 75,000 bales will be exported. For 1952 the production of cocoons is placed at 111,600 short tons and raw silk output at 210,000 bales, with exports approximating 80,000 bales.

Japan's Cotton Cloth Exports Decline

Tokyo, November 16, 1951.—(FTS)—For the first ten months of 1951, exports of cotton cloth from Japan amounted to 877,787,000 square yards, a decrease of 21,560,000 square yards from the total for the same period of 1950.

Japan Announces Proposed Chemical Fibre Output

Tokyo, November 16, 1951.—(FTS)—The Chemical Fibre Association of Japan has announced that, for the fiscal year commencing April 1, 1952, the industry will produce 430 million pounds of rayon, staple fibre, strong fibre, and acetate fibres.

Japan's Cotton Yarn Production to Increase

Tokyo, November 19, 1951.—(FTS)—The production of cotton yarn for the 1952-53 fiscal year will amount to 770 million pounds, it is reported, as compared with 720 million pounds for the current fiscal year.

Japan Exports Fountain Pens

Tokyo, November 20, 1951.—(FTS)—For the first ten months of 1951, Japan exported 321,000 dozen fountain pens valued at \$1,503,215.

Indonesia to Reduce Japanese Imports

Tokyo, December 6, 1951.—(FTS)—It has been announced that Indonesia will restrict imports from Japan in 1952 to 75 per cent of the 1951 volume. The restrictions will apply to all commodities imported from Japan.

Japan's Note Issue Estimated

Tokyo, December 10, 1951.—(FTS)—The Minister of Finance estimates that the year-end note issue in circulation would be between 520-530 million yen.

SOUTH AFRICA

South African Building Activity at All-Time High

Cape Town, November 29, 1951.—(FTS)—Permits covering the erection of houses, flats and residential quarters during the first three quarters of 1951 were valued at £27·6 million, or only £1 million less than for the whole of the previous record year 1950. In the case of non-residential buildings, i.e., factories and public works, the nine-month figure of £27·2 million has already exceeded the twelve-month 1950 total of £20·9 million.

Increasing shortages have caused concern and as from November 23, a government measure has prohibited the use of cement or reinforcing steel in connection with any development involving prebuilding demolition.

South African Steel Production Expected to Double

Johannesburg, December 15, 1951.—(FTS)—If the extension plans now under way meet expectations, the South African Iron and Steel Corporation (ISCOR) will produce 1,200,000 tons of ingot steel annually. This is more than double the amount of ingot steel produced by ISCOR in the financial year 1946-47. During 1950, South African manufacturers used 1,086,000 tons of finished steel, of which 444,000 tons were imported. With the completion of ISCOR's expansion program, local steel producers will attain an annual productive capacity of 1,050,000 tons of finished steel. This should help to ease the critical shortage of steel that has persisted in the Union in recent months.

Automobile Brake Shoe Assembly Plant Opened in South Africa

Johannesburg, December 15, 1951.—(FTS)—Girling, Limited, of Birmingham, England, officially opened their new brake shoe assembly plant in Selby, Transvaal, on December 5. The entire factory, including machinery and staff, has been brought from England. The initial production of Girling's Selby plant will be devoted to the assembly of brake shoes and shock absorbers for English-type cars, but it is planned to supply similar components to the Ford and General Motors assembly plants in Port Elizabeth during 1952.

Import Control Aided South African Toy Industry

Johannesburg, December 15, 1951.—(FTS)—Import control, which stopped the importation of toys two years ago, has raised the production of toys in this country to \$6 million annually. Although the 100 toy factories in the Union have experienced difficulties in importing raw materials and machinery, which are considered non-essential, they have managed to provide full employment for the 2,500 workers now engaged in the industry.

South Africa Plans for Self-Sufficiency in Oil

Cape Town, December 29, 1951.—(FTS)—The South African Fuel Research Institute, Pretoria, has completed a long term survey of the plant and equipment necessary for a synthetic petroleum production which will make the country independent of imported petroleum and derivatives within twenty-four years. The overall estimate of investment cost is placed at £250 million. The Institute proposes an early and extensive drilling of geologically promising areas and recommends the initial allocation of £250,000 for this purpose.

SWEDEN

Swedish Manufacture of Musical Instruments Progressing

Stockholm, December 21, 1951.—(FTS)—The manufacture of musical instruments in Sweden has made considerable progress during recent years. Gerdins Instrument Factory in Säfteå does considerable export business in guitars and lutes, the principal customers being Holland, Belgium and Switzerland.

Unique Load Distribution Indicator Constructed in Sweden

Stockholm, December 21, 1951.—(FTS)—According to press reports, the Götaverken shipyard has recently completed the construction of a load distribution indicator to be used for determining the most suitable placing of cargo in a vessel. The apparatus, which has been constructed by a Mr. Lennart Swensson, is to be used mainly for tankers. It is reported to be unique of its kind, and patents have been applied for in all shipping countries. The price of the apparatus is approximately 12,000 kronor,

which is considered by Swedish shipping circles to be cheap in comparison with the saving derived from its use and the construction cost of a modern tanker. The instrument can be easily manipulated by the ships' officers who in a few minutes are able to estimate the most suitable distribution of the oil in the various tanks. All tankers delivered from Götaverken shipyards will, in the future, be fitted with this load distribution indicator.

Sweden Will Introduce Cheaper North Atlantic Flight

Stockholm, December 21, 1951.—(FTS)—Scandinavian Airlines System reports that it will gradually introduce next year cheaper tourist class prices for flights across the North Atlantic. These reductions were decided on in principle at the IATA conference currently held in Nice. The price will be 1,600-1,700 crowns Scandinavia and New York instead of 2,387. This lower price will be applied between March and November. To begin with, SAS will use DC-6's for tourist class and later on will use the new DC-6B's. Delivery of the order for eight such aeroplanes will start next spring from the United States.

Swedish Furniture Popular in the United States

Stockholm, December 21, 1951.—(FTS)—According to the Swedish Furniture Manufacturers' Export Association, Swedish "knock-down" furniture packed in cardboard boxes is becoming very popular in the United States. Armchairs consisting of four parts which can be screwed together in the space of a few minutes have received much favourable comment in American technical literature. The original object of "knock-down" furniture was to save space and freight costs, but apparently the American public find it interesting to assemble their own furniture.

The design is slightly more advanced than for the Swedish standard furniture, in order that the furniture may compete with American home production. High quality textiles are used and the wood work is done by craftsmen.

Value of Swedish Foreign Trade Increased

Stockholm, November 30, 1951.—(FTS)—The statistics for Sweden's foreign trade during October and the period January-October, 1951 are as follows:

	1950	1951
	October	January-October
		(Millions of Crowns)
Imports	584	4,806
Exports	551	4,506
Import surplus	33	360
Export surplus .....	...	122

Forest product exports account for 2,146 million crowns, or 77 per cent of the entire increase in exports. The total export value for the entire forest industry group aggregated 3,984 millions against 1,838 millions last year. The increase on the import side was due chiefly to imports of coal and mineral oils which rose by 567 millions, and textiles which rose by 581 millions.

Canadian Exports, by Commodities

Commodities	November			January—November		
	1938	1950	1951	1938	1950	1951
(Millions of Dollars)						
MAIN GROUPS						
Agricultural, Vegetable Products.....	25.9	65.8	104.7	172.8	569.1	782.2
Animals and Animal Products.....	12.2	35.6	28.2	107.6	331.9	322.5
Fibres, Textiles and Products.....	1.0	2.4	3.0	12.1	27.1	33.2
Wood, Wood Products and Paper.....	19.9	103.5	124.7	193.9	1,015.0	1,283.6
Iron and Products.....	4.2	22.3	37.4	55.8	230.3	304.9
Non-Ferrous Metals and Products.....	17.0	40.2	52.7	167.2	412.4	513.1
Non-Metallic Minerals, Products.....	2.7	10.8	10.7	22.8	94.6	119.5
Chemicals and Allied Products.....	1.6	8.6	13.4	18.1	91.0	120.6
Miscellaneous Commodities.....	1.3	3.4	4.8	18.4	57.2	55.6
TOTAL DOMESTIC EXPORTS.....	86.0	292.7	379.5	768.7	2,828.5	3,535.1
(Thousands of Dollars)						
Agricultural, Vegetable Products:						
Fruits.....	3,064	1,756	1,558	11,450	13,974	12,475
Vegetables.....	1,357	675	1,166	5,848	7,647	9,561
Wheat.....	12,727	29,340	58,766	80,346	295,533	377,996
Grains, other.....	2,112	6,201	18,011	12,046	39,767	110,585
Flour of wheat.....	1,561	9,336	8,582	16,480	85,992	106,918
Farinaceous products, other.....	1,235	2,392	2,195	10,979	15,321	24,147
Sugar and products.....	168	757	359	1,942	5,705	4,139
Alcoholic beverages.....	1,278	5,998	5,843	9,643	39,061	50,931
Oil cake and oil cake meal.....	24	470	261	167	2,199	3,743
Vegetable fats and oils.....	24	436	559	152	3,597	3,397
Rubber and products.....	1,285	1,447	2,231	13,755	10,628	25,548
Seeds.....	567	5,211	2,695	2,430	26,519	22,074
Tobacco.....	141	414	321	5,121	10,367	14,974
Hay.....	78	171	212	500	2,616	1,816
Fodders, other.....	109	688	1,426	824	4,751	7,114
Vegetable products, other.....	188	545	501	1,162	5,379	6,811
TOTAL.....	25,919	65,836	104,688	172,844	569,057	782,230
Animals and Animal Products:						
Cattle.....	1,231	9,439	4,801	8,611	71,629	60,825
Other animals, living.....	127	310	201	1,301	5,308	2,118
Fish and fishery products.....	2,872	12,649	10,921	24,315	103,696	106,042
Furs and products.....	475	409	642	11,889	19,933	25,689
Hides and skins, raw.....	561	1,223	1,105	2,508	13,387	13,207
Leather and products.....	612	894	526	5,161	7,254	8,697
Bacon and hams.....	2,784	2,387	255	28,748	26,604	3,301
Meats, other.....	693	5,061	4,362	4,860	41,976	66,531
Cheese.....	1,801	1,148	1,685	10,784	16,238	9,910
Milk products, other.....	389	846	1,528	4,154	10,669	9,985
Animal oils, fats, greases, wax.....	305	426	1,133	2,644	3,749	5,587
Eggs, shell and processed.....	120	134	310	465	5,180	2,690
Animal products, other.....	269	659	756	2,164	6,310	7,874
Total.....	12,239	35,585	28,224	107,604	331,933	322,456
Fibres, Textiles and Products						
Cotton products.....	255	564	1,161	2,389	6,471	10,141
Flax, hemp, jute and products.....	1	182	56	81	1,920	1,177
Wool and products.....	124	574	491	1,243	5,774	6,845
Synthetic fibre and products.....	118	436	307	2,051	4,862	3,680
Cordage, rope and twine.....	12	106	644	1,111	4,172	6,891
Socks and stockings (except cotton).....	10	305	114	77	2,129	1,750
Textile products, other.....	510	255	200	5,170	1,784	2,696
TOTAL.....	1,030	2,422	2,972	12,121	27,112	33,180
Wood, Wood Products and Paper:						
Planks and boards.....	3,475	27,566	25,857	32,589	270,041	288,578
Pulpwood.....	735	3,717	6,641	13,122	31,546	62,721
Unmanufactured wood, other.....	1,291	6,097	5,798	15,994	58,416	61,556
Wood pulp.....	2,493	21,949	32,524	25,396	187,312	331,980
Manufactured wood, other.....	241	601	692	2,700	4,968	7,095
Newsprint paper.....	10,839	40,620	49,583	95,565	443,584	494,988
Paper, other.....	753	2,730	3,285	7,602	17,065	33,554
Books and printed matter.....	100	184	340	885	2,023	3,091
TOTAL.....	19,927	103,465	124,719	193,853	1,014,956	1,283,562

Canadian Exports by Commodities—Continued

Commodities	November			January—November		
	1938	1950	1951	1938	1950	1951
(Thousands of Dollars)						
Iron and Products						
Iron ore.....	1,971	1,928	1	13,003	17,277	
Ferro-alloys.....	175	1,759	3,200	1,055	15,410	29,078
Pigs, ingots, blooms, billets.....	140	2,511	1,781	2,546	18,938	12,242
Scrap iron.....	99	243	172	844	1,841	1,475
Castings forgings.....	12	476	810	38	3,111	5,734
Rolling mill products.....	277	544	1,182	4,685	6,164	10,130
Tubes, pipes and fittings.....	74	80	102	672	1,939	1,806
Wire and chain.....	162	99	102	1,182	902	961
Engines and boilers.....	12	469	1,438	440	13,952	8,771
Farm machinery and implements.....	425	6,046	7,542	7,591	81,987	98,713
Hardware and cutlery.....	194	361	474	2,035	3,888	4,385
Machinery (except farm).....	964	2,745	4,017	9,091	22,559	34,814
Tools.....	96	115	143	1,235	929	1,144
Automobiles, freight.....	159	812	4,767	6,457	8,038	18,790
Automobiles, passenger.....	975	2,358	5,924	13,778	17,643	34,646
Automobile parts.....	127	1,062	1,969	2,465	10,845	13,798
Other vehicles, chiefly iron.....	156	161	528	278	5,057	2,892
Railway cars and parts.....	45	65	50	222	640	877
Iron products, other.....	143	409	1,272	1,192	3,427	7,323
TOTAL.....	4,217	22,288	37,403	55,807	230,274	304,855
Non-Ferrous Metals and Products						
Aluminium and products.....	2,022	3,644	9,533	21,847	93,707	117,730
Brass and products.....	149	636	920	993	3,062	4,382
Copper and products.....	5,742	6,919	7,921	48,818	80,199	74,551
Lead and products.....	627	4,857	5,136	8,200	32,264	39,624
Nickel.....	5,647	8,826	12,752	49,716	96,940	123,282
Precious metals (except gold).....	1,673	5,159	2,848	21,928	31,246	43,499
Zinc and products.....	593	7,364	9,843	8,982	53,477	76,760
Clocks and watches.....	50	27	76	467	312	968
Electrical apparatus, n.o.p.....	334	1,323	1,662	3,850	9,899	15,761
Non-ferrous products, other.....	213	1,448	1,984	2,395	11,258	16,557
TOTAL.....	17,048	40,204	52,675	167,195	412,364	513,114
Non-Metallic Minerals, Products						
Asbestos and products.....	1,445	6,772	5,501	11,967	57,659	74,352
Clay and products.....	65	339	223	488	2,037	2,284
Coal and products.....	365	722	1,056	2,537	9,774	7,348
Glass and glassware.....	7	161	65	104	870	908
Mica and products.....	13	15	22	84	140	477
Petroleum and products.....	127	46	468	746	282	1,772
Abrasives, artificial, crude.....	273	1,553	1,981	3,579	13,444	19,608
Stone and products, other.....	239	764	664	1,878	6,223	7,229
Carbon and graphite electrodes.....	70	169	230	573	1,146	1,554
Non-metallic products, other.....	132	305	454	867	3,035	3,985
Total.....	2,736	10,844	10,665	22,824	94,609	119,517
Chemicals and Allied Products						
Acids.....	143	447	422	1,235	3,259	5,453
Cellulose products.....	2	32	353	20	168	1,207
Drugs, medicines, pharmaceuticals.....	165	389	562	1,435	3,999	5,440
Explosives.....	.....	33	134	289	753	1,249
Fertilizers.....	582	3,095	3,098	6,617	35,506	32,780
Paints and varnishes.....	85	440	829	839	3,686	7,336
Calcium compounds.....	50	207	186	450	1,306	2,534
Soda and sodium compounds.....	291	479	848	3,783	4,956	9,044
Cobalt oxides and cobalt salts.....	40	77	110	482	576	1,056
Synthetic resins and products ¹.....	.....	458	367	.....	4,539	3,819
Polystyrene ¹.....	.....	161	594	.....	1,856	5,821
Chemical products, other.....	245	2,796	5,904	2,912	30,410	44,896
TOTAL.....	1,603	8,614	13,409	18,062	91,015	120,633

¹Not available in 1938

Canadian Exports, by Commodities—Concluded

Commodities	November			January—November		
	1938	1950	1951	1938	1950	1951
(Thousands of Dollars)						
Miscellaneous Commodities						
Toys and sporting goods.....	58	100	53	497	438	585
Films.....	181	181	106	3,308	1,956	4,561
Ships and vessels.....	8		331	200	22,133	8,070
Aircraft and parts.....	35	300	936	2,775	4,064	6,650
Electrical energy.....	368	328	360	3,832	5,580	7,342
Miscellaneous consumer goods.....	248	418	331	1,938	3,380	5,536
Miscellaneous, other.....	124	461	1,118	3,432	6,596	6,813
Donations and gifts.....		410	216		3,062	4,239
Non-commercial articles.....	238	1,244	1,331	2,403	9,948	11,785
TOTAL.....	1,261	3,442	4,782	18,386	57,156	55,580

Canadian Exports, by Main Groups

Main Groups	November			January—November		
	1938	1950	1951	1938	1950	1951
(Thousands of Dollars)						
ALL COUNTRIES						
Agricultural, Vegetable Products....	25,919	65,836	104,688	172,844	569,057	782,230
Animals and Animal Products.....	12,239	35,585	28,224	107,604	331,933	322,456
Fibres, Textiles and Products.....	1,030	2,422	2,972	12,121	27,112	33,180
Wood, Wood Products and Paper....	19,927	103,465	124,719	193,853	1,014,956	1,283,562
Iron and Products.....	4,217	22,288	37,403	55,807	230,274	304,855
Non-Ferrous Metals and Products....	17,048	40,204	52,675	167,195	412,364	513,114
Non-Metallic Minerals, Products....	2,736	10,844	10,665	22,824	94,609	119,517
Chemicals and Allied Products.....	1,603	8,614	13,409	18,062	91,015	120,633
Miscellaneous Commodities.....	1,261	3,442	4,782	18,386	57,156	55,580
TOTAL.....	85,979	292,700	379,536	768,696	2,828,475	3,535,127
UNITED KINGDOM						
Agricultural, Vegetable Products....	14,463	18,854	19,384	98,065	211,913	207,510
Animals and Animal Products.....	7,234	4,261	4,574	67,786	49,894	23,424
Fibres, Textiles and Products.....	258	128	67	3,189	1,015	1,192
Wood, Wood Products and Paper....	3,531	4,691	12,340	35,140	35,783	124,553
Iron and Products.....	952	1,010	2,309	12,854	9,267	17,822
Non-Ferrous Metals and Products....	8,201	8,094	16,694	85,691	105,024	165,859
Non-Metallic Minerals, Products....	380	803	1,220	2,970	9,065	11,511
Chemicals and Allied Products.....	458	455	1,230	4,560	5,778	9,077
Miscellaneous Commodities.....	273	283	172	3,900	2,617	2,373
TOTAL.....	35,750	38,580	57,991	314,154	430,355	568,320
UNITED STATES						
Agricultural, Vegetable Products....	5,101	19,082	33,046	26,734	146,867	229,593
Animals and Animal Products.....	3,343	25,197	18,891	26,848	227,933	248,132
Fibres, Textiles and Products.....	122	1,486	1,646	1,660	17,063	17,371
Wood, Wood Products and Paper....	13,857	93,804	96,933	128,359	930,622	1,031,244
Iron and Products.....	359	12,197	15,498	3,772	125,785	156,811
Non-Ferrous Metals and Products....	3,129	24,923	27,643	31,425	242,939	252,372
Non-Metallic Minerals, Products....	1,242	7,561	7,408	10,914	67,260	82,928
Chemicals and Allied Products.....	529	5,940	5,760	7,339	52,800	61,665
Miscellaneous Commodities.....	705	1,770	2,435	8,675	18,210	27,619
TOTAL.....	28,387	191,960	209,262	245,725	1,829,478	2,107,735
OTHER COUNTRIES						
Agricultural, Vegetable Products....	6,354	27,901	52,258	48,045	210,277	345,128
Animals and Animal Products.....	1,662	6,127	4,758	12,971	54,106	45,900
Fibres, Textiles and Products.....	650	809	1,259	7,273	9,034	14,616
Wood, Wood Products and Paper....	2,539	4,969	15,446	30,354	48,551	127,765
Iron and Products.....	2,905	9,081	19,595	39,181	95,221	130,222
Non-Ferrous Metals and Products....	5,719	7,187	8,337	50,079	64,401	94,882
Non-Metallic Minerals, Products....	1,113	2,480	2,037	8,940	18,284	25,078
Chemicals and Allied Products.....	616	2,218	6,419	6,163	32,438	49,891
Miscellaneous Commodities.....	284	1,388	2,175	5,811	36,330	25,589
TOTAL.....	21,843	62,160	112,284	208,818	568,642	859,072

Trade Commissioners on Tour

TO familiarize themselves with conditions in this country and the special requirements of businessmen, Canadian Trade Commissioners return to Canada periodically. Exporters and importers are invited to discuss with the Trade Commissioner the markets and sources of supply in his territory.

J. C. Britton, Commercial Representative of the Department of Trade and Commerce with the Canadian Liaison Mission to Japan since January, 1949, will complete his tour of Canada by visiting Edmonton on January 25 and Vancouver from January 28 to February 7. In Edmonton, Mr. Britton can be reached through the Canadian Manufacturers' Association, and in Vancouver through the Department of Trade and Commerce, 355 Burrard Street.

Watson Griffin, Former Trade Official Dies in Toronto

Watson Griffin, former Superintendent of the Commercial Intelligence Service, Department of Trade and Commerce, died in Toronto on January 10 in his 92nd year. He joined the department in 1913, being appointed Special Trade Commissioner to investigate trade possibilities in the British West Indies. Mr. Griffin prepared an illustrated book, entitled "Canada and the British West Indies," in which he reported on general conditions governing the interchange of trade between Canada and the West Indies. He succeeded Richard Grigg in 1916 as Superintendent of the Commercial Intelligence Service, remaining in that position until 1921, and was given credit for originating the Exporters' Directory.

Mr. Griffin was born in Hamilton, Ont., in November, 1860, and served for a short period as a school teacher before joining the staff of the Hamilton Spectator. He went to the United States as news editor of a paper in Buffalo, and returned to become news editor of the Toronto Evening News. Mr. Griffin was later appointed news editor of the Montreal Daily Star, managing editor of the Family Herald and Weekly Star, and contributed editorials to the Montreal Daily Star, of which he was chief editorial writer from 1898 to 1901.

He was responsible for publications of the Canadian Manufacturers' Association from 1902 to 1906, and took charge of the "Made in Canada Campaign," the purpose of which was to encourage the purchase of Canadian commodities. Mr. Griffin returned to newspaper work in 1910, when appointed editor of the "Canadian Century" and "Canadian Life and Resources," two years later going to Brandon, Man., as Industrial Commissioner, a position he held until his appointment in the Department of Trade and Commerce. He wrote a number of books on the Canadian scene, and was credited with proposing in 1902 the creation of a Britannic Council of Premiers, as a means of securing co-operation between all self-governing countries of the British Empire without infringing on local autonomy. He was a Fellow of the Royal Geographical Society, the Royal Society of Arts, the Imperial Institute, and a member of the British Science Guild.

Trade and Tariff Regulations

Landing Certificates for Textile Shipments from India

Bombay, December 19, 1951.—(FTS)—*Foreign Trade* for May 12, 1951 contained a report (page 810) that landing certificates covering exports of Indian textiles to American countries, countersigned by an Indian Embassy or Indian Government Trade Commissioner, had to be secured by the exporter within three months from date of shipment. Henceforth it will not be necessary for exporters to have the landing certificates countersigned by an Indian Embassy or an Indian Government Trade Commissioner. Landing certificates signed only by the Customs authorities of the country concerned will be accepted by the Indian Export Trade Controllers.

Further Import Quotas and Periods Announced by Ireland

Dublin, January 2, 1952.—(FTS)—By six Orders of the Government of the Republic of Ireland, issued under the Control of Imports Acts, 1934 and 1937, further quotas and quota periods have been announced as follows:—

Certain pneumatic motor car tires: 10,000 articles, as against 20,000 for the previous six months.

Certain pneumatic bicycle tires: 26,000 articles, as against 35,000 articles for the previous six months.

Certain inner tubes for motor car tires: 7,500 articles, as against 15,000 for previous six months.

Certain inner tubes for bicycle tires: 18,000 articles, compared with 25,000 articles for previous six months.

In all of the above cases, the quota periods extend from February 1, 1952, to July 31, 1952.

Certain rubber boots and shoes: 100,000 articles (50,000 pairs), as against 800,000 articles for previous similar period.

Certain heeled rubber shoes: 10,000 articles (5,000 pairs), as against 20,000 articles for previous similar period.

The period fixed for the latter two items extends from February 1, 1952, to January 31, 1953.

Malayan Import Licensing Policy Revised

Singapore, December 28, 1951.—(FTS)—The Imports and Exports Control Department, Singapore, has issued a revised Malayan Import Guide effective December 22. The new guide provides for the following amendments to the former policy (see *Foreign Trade* of October 20, 1951, pages 582-3). To Appendix A, which lists articles freely licensed from all sources, there have been added: chemicals, etc.: sodium arsenite and titanium oxide; photographic chemicals: p. Methylaminophenol sulphate; foodstuffs: onions and potatoes; miscellaneous: rubber hose and rubber belting.

In the machinery group in Appendix A, steam boilers and accessories are now limited to those for processing industries and sawmills.

Trade and Tariff Regulations—Concluded

Deleted from Appendix A are: roofing tiles, caustic soda, monosodium glutamate, sulphuric acid, zinc oxide, metol, refrigerators, packing and wrapping paper, printing and writing paper.

The following are deleted from Appendix B, which lists goods licensed on the merits of the individual application: potatoes, accounting and adding machines, non-electric calculating machines, and wooden battery separators.

Goods not specifically provided for in the Guide are, in general, treated as prohibited imports from hard currency sources.

(Note: in the summary of the previous Guide, published in Foreign Trade of October 20, 1951, "variety sets" (top of page 583) should read "vanity sets", and the fourth paragraph on that page should read: Regarding cinematograph films, films produced or exposed in or after 1936 for import on outright purchase will be licensed on the recommendation of the official film censor. Any local film producing industry may import 16mm. and 35mm. unexposed films only for their immediate needs.)

New Zealand Will Consider Imports of Heavy Duty Trucks from Canada

Wellington, December 20, 1951.—(FTS)—The New Zealand Customs Department announced today that consideration will be given to applications from regular motor vehicle importers for licences to import heavy-duty, multi-axle, dual drive trucks from Canada or the United States of America in 1952.

New Swiss Sales Organization Set Up in North America

Berne, December 12, 1951.—(FTS)—About twenty medium-sized Swiss industrial concerns specializing in textiles, food products, precision tools and industrial arts, have established a sales-promotion office in New York with a view to developing markets for their products in the central and western areas of the United States, and in Canada. They are supported by a Swiss banking establishment. In Switzerland the group is known as the "Association of Interests for Swiss Exports to North America". Their New York office has been incorporated under the name "Swiss Manufacturers' Association, Inc.".

DATA FOR EXPORTERS

Information, of particular interest to Canadian exporters, concerning shipping documents and customs regulations of foreign countries, is being compiled by the International Trade Relations Division. Countries concerning which such information is now available in a revised form are: Austria, Belgium, Belgian Congo, Cuba, Dominican Republic, Egypt, Finland, France, Western Germany, Greece, Guatemala, Haiti, Iceland, Israel, Mexico, Netherlands, Netherlands Antilles, Nicaragua, Norway, Panama, Peru, Surinam (Netherlands Guiana), Sweden, Switzerland and Venezuela. Data on other countries will be made available from time to time.

Foreign Exchange Quotations

The following are nominal quotations, furnished by the Foreign Exchange Division of the Bank of Canada. These quotations may be found useful in considering statistics and prices generally. Both importers and exporters are advised to communicate with their bankers before completing financial arrangements for the sale or purchase of commodities.

Country	Monetary Unit	—	Nominal Quotations Sept. 17*	Nominal Quotations Jan. 7	Nominal Quotations Jan. 14
Argentina.....	Peso.....	Off. Free Export	.2977 .2085	.2016 .0697 .0472	.2014 .0705 .0471
Austria.....	Schilling.....		3.2240	2.2440	2.2410
Australia.....	Pound.....		.0228	.0200	.0199
Belgium and Belgian Congo.....	Franc.....		.0238	.0168	.0168
Bolivia.....	Boliviano.....		.8396	.5879	.5836
British West Indies (Except Jamaica).....	Dollar.....		.0544	.0544	.0544
Brazil.....	Cruzeiro.....		.3022		
Burma.....	Rupee.....		.3022	.2116	.2115
Ceylon.....	Rupee.....		.0233	.0113	.0013
Chile.....	Peso.....		.5128	.4031	.4029
Colombia.....	Peso.....		.1800	.1799	.1798
Costa Rica.....	Colon.....		1.0000	1.0078	1.0072
Cuba.....	Peso.....		0.200	.0201	.0201
Czechoslovakia.....	Koruna.....		.2084	.1459	.1458
Denmark.....	Krone.....		1.0000	1.0078	1.0072
Dominican Republic.....	Peso.....		.0740	.0665	.0664
Ecuador.....	Sucre.....		4.1330	2.8940	2.8922
Egypt.....	Pound.....		.4000	.4031	.4029
El Salvador.....	Colon.....		3.6306	2.5422	2.5236
Fiji.....	Pound.....		.0062	.0044	.0043
Finland.....	Markka.....		.0037	.0028	.0028
France, Monaco and French North Africa.....	Franc.....		.0073	.0058	.0057
French Empire—African.....	Franc.....		.0201	.0160	.0160
French Pacific Possessions.....	Franc.....		.3000	.2400	.2398
Germany.....	Deutsche Mark		1.0000	1.0078	1.0072
Guatemala.....	Quetzal.....		.2000	.2016	.2014
Haiti.....	Gourde.....		.5000	.5039	.5036
Honduras.....	Lempira.....		.2519	.1764	.1751
Hong Kong.....	Dollar.....		.1541	.0619	.0618
Iceland.....	Krona.....		.3022	.2116	.2115
India.....	Rupee.....		.0212		
Iran.....	Rial.....		4.0300	2.8050	2.8012
Iraq.....	Dinar.....		4.0300	2.8050	2.8012
Ireland.....	Pound.....		3.0000	2.8050	2.8012
Israel.....	Pound.....		.0017	.0016	.0016
Italy.....	Lira.....		4.0300	2.8050	2.8012
Jamaica.....	Pound.....		.0028		.0028
Japan.....	Yen.....		.4561		
Lebanon.....	Piastre.....		.1157	.1165	.1164
Mexico.....	Peso.....		.3769	.2652	.2650
Netherlands.....	Florin.....		.5308	.5344	.5341
Netherlands Antilles.....	Florin.....		4.0150	2.8050	2.8012
New Zealand.....	Pound.....		.2000	.2016	.2014
Nicaragua.....	Corдобa.....		.2015	.1411	.1410
Norway.....	Krone.....		.3022	.3046	.3044
Pakistan.....	Rupee.....		1.0000	1.0078	1.0072
Panama.....	Balboa.....		.3200		
Paraguay.....	Guarani.....		.1538	.0632	.0650
Peru.....	Sol.....		.4975	.5039	.5036
Philippines.....	Peso.....		.0400	.0351	.0351
Portugal and Colonies.....	Pseudo.....		.4702	.3292	.3268
Singapore.....	Straits Dollar.....		.0916	.0925	.0924
Spain and Colonies.....	Peseta.....		.2783	.1948	.1947
Sweden.....	Krona.....		.2336	.2308	.2305
Switzerland.....	Franc.....		.1000		
Thailand.....	Baht.....		.3571	.3599	.3597
Turkey.....	Lira.....		4.0300	2.8050	2.8012
Union of South Africa.....	Pound.....		4.0300	2.8050	2.8012
United Kingdom.....	Pound.....		1.0000	1.0078	1.0072
United States.....	Dollar.....		.6583	.6635	.6631
Uruguay.....	Peso.....		.2985	.3008	.3007
Venezuela.....	Bolivar.....		.0200		.0033
Yugoslavia.....	Dinar.....				

* September 17, 1949.

OTTAWA—EDMOND CLOUTIER, C.M.G., O.A., D.S.P.
Printer to the King's Most Excellent Majesty, 1952.

SUPREME ALUMINUM INDUSTRIES LTD. WELLAND VALE MANUFACTURING CO. LTD.

A. L. WYNSTON JR. LTD. MODERN TOOL WORKS LTD. GOODERHAM & WORTS LTD.

CANADIAN HANSON & VAN WINKLE COMPANY LTD. RELIABLE TOY COMPANY LTD.

CRESSWELL-POMEROY LTD. ALUMINUM GOODS LTD. THE STEEL EQUIPMENT COMPANY

ANACONDA AMERICAN BRASS LTD. THE VOLTA MANUFACTURING COMPANY LTD.

THE HOUSE OF SEAGRAM.

THE B. GREENING WIRE CO.

MICHAEL-NAIRN & COMPANY

AUSTIN MOTOR COMPANY (CA)

COLEMAN LAMP & STOVE COMP.

VIKING PUMP COMPANY OF C

SHAWINIGAN CHEMICAL

INDUSTRIAL TRUCK COM

STANDARD TUBE AND T.I. RITCHIE



These are but a few of the many Canadian firms who for four successive years, have found business waiting for them at the Canadian International Trade Fair. They have returned year after year, and plan to be back in 1952. Whatever business you are in, be sure to include the Trade Fair in your plans.

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foreign **trade**

JANUARY 26, 1952



TAWA
NADA





foreign trade

L. 11 OTTAWA, JANUARY 26, 1952. NO. 265

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..... Canadian
passes through many
the grinding of high
flour. The importation
into Singapore and
under IWA from all
will be permitted after
Thus Canadian flour,
A and Class II, will be
and sold on its merits
quality and service.
icle page 82.)

Photo by Malak

Published weekly by the Foreign Trade Service,
Department of Trade and Commerce,
Under the authority of
The Right Hon. C. D. HOWE, Minister, and
WM. FREDERICK BULL, Deputy Minister.

Price: 10 cents per copy.
Subscriptions: \$1.00 in Canada and \$3.50 abroad.
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Malayan importers and bakers not familiar with quality and uses of various grades of Canadian flour—Canadian exporters and millers would profit by study of market requirements.

By D. S. Armstrong, Canadian Government Trade Commissioner.

SINGAPORE.—The importation of flour into Singapore and Malaya under the International Wheat Agreement from all sources will be permitted after August 1, 1952, according to a recent announcement by the Import Control Authorities. This follows a number of moves by the authorities to hand the flour trade back to private enterprise. It will mean that, for the first time since the end of World War II, Canadian flour will be sold on a completely competitive basis, unhampered by the inherent discrimination of import and foreign exchange controls.

Up to September, 1950, the government was the sole flour importer, but after that date Malaya's flour quota under the International Wheat Agreement was allocated to the trade on the basis of past history. However, imports were restricted to soft currency sources which in effect meant Australia. In December, 1950, it became evident that the I.W.A. allocation would not meet Malaya's requirements and that additional flour sufficient for all needs would not be available from Australia. The government therefore licensed imports of non-I.W.A. flour from all sources which, again in effect, meant Canada.

It has now been decided that, commencing August 1, 1952, Malaya's quota, which is a sub-allocation under Britain's I.W.A. quota, should be used to import from any source at the discretion of the importers and bakeries. Thus Canadian flour, both I.W.A. and Class II, will be bought and sold on its merits—price, quality and service.

Qualities of Canadian Flour Not Generally Known

The quality of Canadian flour and the conditions under which it is used are two points which require additional study both in Canada and in Malaya. Although Canadian flour has been introduced into the market, the local importers do not appear to be sufficiently familiar with the meaning, use, and quality of the various grades. Likewise the local small baker is not familiar with the methods of use and advantages of Canadian flour. There are many reports of bakers stating that Canadian flour is "no good" or not as good as flour from other sources. These reports are largely due to unfamiliarity with grades and use. As an example, about 85 per cent of the flour sold in Malaya is called "standard quality", although the actual quality may vary considerably. The majority of the local bakers and importers have no knowledge of the grades of Canadian flour or the inherent differences and baking advantages between soft wheat flour and Canadian hard wheat flour. Conversely, Canadian millers and exporters admit that they have little knowledge of local requirements

and the grades of flour most suited to local conditions, as evidenced by the fact that some exporters have shipped a wide variety of qualities and grades.

It is evident that, to dispel this lack of knowledge, Canadian exporters who wish to exploit the markets in not only Singapore and Malaya but also throughout South East Asia, would be well advised to make thorough investigations of each market to determine the most suitable grades of flour. An educational program with some form of demonstration to show the local bakers how to use Canadian flour and the advantages of a hard wheat flour would also be worthwhile. Consideration might also be given to the sale of flour enriched with vitamins as an added selling point. Enriched cereals and bakery products, mainly rice and bread, are becoming more popular with both the general public and the authorities who realize the dangers of malnutrition and the widespread vitamin deficiencies in South East Asia.

Local Baking Industry Largely Primitive

The baking industry in Singapore and Malaya consists of a few large modernly-equipped bakeries and a large number of small individual bakeries, most of which use very primitive equipment and literally "hit-and-miss" recipes. The small bakeries contribute about two-thirds of total bread sales. The common dough formula is a low-fat, low-sugar dough on the English pattern. The resultant loaf is quite dense, dry and often rather flavourless. It is estimated that using non-Canadian flour and the present dough formula, yields are as much as one-third lower than if Canadian hard wheat flour were employed.

In addition to bread, there is a large quantity of flour used in the manufacture of biscuits. No accurate estimate of this market is available, but it is known that one factory alone uses from 1,500 to 1,800 tons of flour per month. Chinese mee, a type of vermicelli, and noodles are also produced in quantity by hundreds of small shops. Finally, the production of Indian chupattis, similar to pancakes, requires a fair quantity of flour. It is generally assumed that these native products use at least as much flour as the bread baking industry.

During 1950 Malaya's flour imports totalled 122,649 long tons with a c.i.f. value of M\$40,359,866. Between January and September, 1951, imports totalled 105,095 long tons valued at M\$37,218,711. Canada's proportion of this trade (under government restriction) was approximately 14 per cent. With proper technical knowledge of Malaya's requirements and, on the other hand, full appreciation of the advantages of Canadian flour, the proportion should increase steadily.

Good Long-Term Outlook for Flour Sales

From the long-term point of view the consumption of wheat products and thus the market for flour, is influenced to a large extent by the availability and cost of rice. Three of the four rice exporting countries, Burma, Indonesia, and Indo-China, are still suffering from internal strife which has drastically cut their rice production. This means a chronic shortage and high prices for consuming countries. Even with Burma and Indo-China back in full production (prewar, Indonesia imported as much as she exported), and if two crops a year can be raised, it is authoritatively

estimated that there will not be oversupply of rice. Two crops a year are not possible under present methods of cultivation simply because the soil will not support such intensive agriculture unless drastic measures are taken to increase irrigation, to provide large quantities of cheap fertilizers, to increase mechanization, and to re-educate the millions of small farmers.

Increasing populations, improving standards of living, shortages and high prices for rice will undoubtedly influence the market for wheat products and hence flour. Good grades of Canadian flour, properly used in local bakeries, will enhance the value of the Malayan market to Canadian exporters in the long run.

S. V. Allen Is Canadian Representative On IMC Commodity Committees



S. V. Allen

As an important world producer and exporter, as well as a significant consuming country, Canada is participating in short-term international allocation schemes recommended to member governments of the International Materials Conference by the commodity committees concerned with copper and zinc, nickel and cobalt, tungsten and molybdenum, sulphur and newsprint. The Conference has also reviewed the world supply position of dissolving pulp, wool, cotton and cotton linters. Stanley Vincent Allen, formerly Canadian Trade Commissioner at Johannesburg, South Africa, and subsequently Special Assistant to the Co-ordinator of Materials, Department of Defence Production, has been transferred to the Canadian Embassy in Washington with the rank of Commercial Secretary, to be Canadian representative in charge of commodity committee work of IMC.

The International Materials Conference was set up in Washington in February, 1951, to deal with the growing world shortages of certain essential raw materials and to solve critical supply problems by co-operation among the countries of the free world, through measures for increasing the availability of materials in short supply, and for making the most effective use and distribution of them.

Mr. Allen was born in Yarmouth, Nova Scotia. He was educated in Calgary, Alberta, and is a Commerce graduate of the University of Alberta. During his twenty years with the Trade Commissioner Service he has served in Hamburg, London, Washington, Cape Town and Johannesburg. During 1942-46 he was stationed in Washington where he was concerned with certain phases of the Canadian Mutual Aid Programs and the work of the Combined Production and Resources Board and other agencies dealing with wartime commodity and supply problems.

Canada Third Ranking Supplier To Jamaica Early Last Year

Effect of B.W.I. Trade Liberalization Plan on Canadian-Jamaican trade cannot be assessed until complete 1951 statistics available.

By M. B. Palmer, Canadian Government Trade Commissioner.

(Editor's Note: One BWIE equals \$2·8012 Canadian.)

KINGSTON.—Trade figures for the first quarter of 1951 and detailed statistics for the Colony's trade during the year 1950, have just been released by the Bureau of Statistics in Jamaica. During the first three months of 1951 the c.i.f. value of Jamaica's imports was £5·97 million, against an f.o.b. value for domestic exports of £3·6 million, thus showing a deficit of £2·3 million.

The island's principal trader was the United Kingdom. Jamaican imports from and exports to that country were valued at £2·5 million and £2·2 million, respectively. The other chief suppliers were, United States, £950,063; Canada, £610,350; Japan, £261,563; Dutch West Indies, £194,833 and India, £174,367. Jamaica's best customers after the United Kingdom were, Canada, £626,270; United States, £390,871 and New Zealand, £124,278.

The leading imported commodities, by value, were, flour, £523,836; cotton piece goods, £387,768; rice, £229,633; rayon piece goods, £229,075; codfish, £138,636; lumber, £133,178; cement, £114,173; leather boots and shoes, £105,126 and fuel oil, £104,378. During the quarter year the values for the chief domestic exports were, sugar, £988,849; bananas, £334,436; rum, £330,545; fruit juices, £243,204; ginger, £227,684; pimento, £139,610; cigars, £131,045; tomatoes, £118,475; cocoa, £114,-321; oranges, £70,305 and cocoa butter, £62,616.

The latest detailed statistics on Jamaica's trade are for the year 1950. The following table gives comparative value figures on the imports and domestic exports of the Colony, together with the principal countries involved.

Trade of Jamaica

Countries	Imports		Exports	
	(c.i.f. value)		(f.o.b. value)	
	1950	1949	1950	1949
	(in thousands)		(in thousands)	
Total	£22,379	£19,226	£14,664	£11,843
Commonwealth Countries	15,413	13,715	13,181	11,052
United Kingdom	9,600	8,669	8,512	7,411
Canada	2,230	2,483	3,936	3,137
India	781	350	.....	.....
Trinidad	703	616	.....	.....
Australia	454	259	.....	.....
Newfoundland	462	540	.....	.....
New Zealand	393	166	.....	.....
Others	780	632	733	504
Foreign Countries	6,966	5,511	1,483	791
United States	3,193	3,174	688	415
Dutch West Indies	1,031	836	.....	.....
Japan	967	622	.....	.....
Germany	260	13	294	123
Others	1,515	866	501	253

The main features of Jamaica's external trade indicated by the above table are the upward trend of both imports and exports, with a somewhat larger unfavourable balance; the increasing predominance of the United Kingdom's position; further loss to Canada (including Newfoundland) as a supplier, combined with a substantial increase in Jamaica's favourable balance ratio; the maintenance of the level of imports from the United States with only a slight decrease in the outstanding deficit; a favourable balance with Germany; an important import trade with Ecuador, France, Norway and Italy, included but not shown. It is reported that the imports value index for 1950 (1938=100) rose to 345 compared with 296 for 1949, while that for exports rose 59 points to 300. Per capita imports were valued approximately at £15·7 in 1950 as against £13·8 in 1949, while that for domestic exports was £10·3 and £8·5 respectively.

A breakdown of Jamaica's imports into classes is shown in the following table. The inserts appearing under the general headings show the leading items included in the group total. It will be seen that food is by far the leading group, followed by machinery and textiles.

Jamaican Imports by Commodities

	1950	1949
	(in thousands)	
Total	£22,379	£19,226
Food, drink, tobacco	5,375	4,807
Flour	1,769	1,691
Fish, dried salted	542	591
Fatty substances and waxes	123	75
Chemical and allied products	1,302	1,104
Medicines and drugs	237	177
Rubber and its manufactures	48	38
Wood, cork and manufactures	724	610
Lumber of all kinds	398	318
Paper and its products	717	642
Hides, skins, leather and manufactures	92	77
Textiles	3,032	2,854
Artificial silk piece goods	943	642
Cotton piece goods	1,412	1,524
Articles of clothing of all kinds and made-up textile goods	1,395	1,023
Boots and shoes	564	307
Products for heating, power and lighting	998	1,725
Non-metallic minerals and manufactures	932	773
Glass and glassware	188	216
Cement	374	312
Base metals and manufactures	2,034	1,709
Machinery, apparatus, appliances and vehicles	3,965	3,250
Agricultural machinery	224	249
Miscellaneous	587	504

Canada's Share in Jamaican Imports

The following table gives those commodity headings under which Canada is shown in the statistics as sharing the market. As an indication of the competition, the other suppliers are also given.

Principal Imports Into Jamaica

	1950	1949
Meats, fresh	£ 43,631	£ 29,138
CANADA	4,025	2,066
Australia	15,986	19,401
New Zealand	23,046	7,041
Others	584	630
Codfish	525,884	579,601
United Kingdom	15,081	.....
CANADA (mainland)	64,965	58,118
Newfoundland	443,259	502,043
Others	2,579	19,440

Principal Imports Into Jamaica—Concluded

	1950	1949
Pickled Mackerel	£ 200,710	£ 197,342
CANADA (mainland)	183,348	187,452
Newfoundland	7,699	9,681
Norway	9,099	....
Others	564	209
Flour, Wheat	1,769,489	1,690,826
CANADA	1,017,920	1,052,937
United States	750,662	637,518
Others	907	371
Leaf Tobacco	280,703	190,476
CANADA	196,256	122,072
Cuba	63,157	68,403
Dutch East Indies	19,046	....
Others	2,244	1
Nitrogenous Fertilizers	249,112	205,214
United Kingdom	235,217	141,275
CANADA	1,433	39,990
United States	3,010	1
Holland	9,452	....
Chile .....	....	23,948
Shooks and staves of wood	178,642	139,097
United Kingdom	9,535	8,843
CANADA	40,886	23,219
Trinidad	4,431	....
United States	120,561	98,382
Others	3,229	8,653
Printing Paper	141,797	102,742
United Kingdom	33,352	16,495
CANADA	31,937	76,979
Austria	2,029	....
Czechoslovakia	4,683	....
Holland	10,813	1,137
Norway	52,161	6,353
Sweden	6,164	....
Others	658	1,778
Wrapping Paper	58,868	69,919
United Kingdom	13,938	21,349
CANADA	1,676	888
United States	3,599	6,699
Holland	33,956	32,014
Norway	2,344	4,796
Sweden	1,217	924
Others	2,138	3,249
Paper Bags, Boxes, Cartons, etc.	227,248	192,260
United Kingdom	123,624	73,944
CANADA	39,111	47,002
United States	10,182	11,477
Czechoslovakia	2,328	....
Holland	31,859	43,808
Sweden	13,738	3,700
Trinidad	5,907	....
Others	499	12,329
Parts for Motor Vehicles	193,711	168,356
United Kingdom	110,055	89,371
CANADA	20,799	12,531
United States	60,571	65,246
Others	2,286	1,208

While it is true that many other Canadian products entered into Jamaica's import trade, these were of small individual value and have not been shown in the statistics as published. The whole is indicative of the restrictive nature of the trade policy resulting from the sterling exchange difficulties. Generally speaking, imports from Canada and other hard currency countries were confined to those requirements considered highly essential, and which were not available from a soft currency source.

It was because of the great reduction in the variety of Canada's normal exports to Jamaica and the other British Caribbean territories that the British West Indies Trade Liberalization Plan was negotiated and put into operation at the beginning of 1951. The objective of this plan was to free trade at least to the extent of the allocations prescribed for the listed products involved. The effect of the plan will not be evident until statistics for the year 1951 become available.

It should be pointed out that the United States held her high position, due to the essential requirements she was able to supply, of which Canada was not a substantial exporter, such as rice, kraft paper, cotton yarn, lubricating oils and textiles, sugar and other machinery. The large balance against Canada is not usual in her trade with Jamaica but is accounted for in large measure by the sugar purchases in 1950 amounting to 122,172 tons valued at £3,298,652.

Principal Jamaican Exports

Commodity	Total Exports		To Canada	
	1949 (in thousands)	1950 (in thousands)	1949 (in thousands)	1950 (in thousands)
Sugar	£4,703	£5,934	£2,722	£3,299
Bananas	2,271	2,117	....	....
Rum	1,293	1,557	120	118
Fruit juices	328	607	17	102
Cigars	378	564	....	....
Ginger	130	341	6	32
Pimento	405	291	16	15
Oranges	204	245	....	....
Raw cocoa	204	204	204	109
Tomatoes	173	201	103	89
Cocoa butter	5	199	5	182
Dyewood extract	70	194	....	....
Essential oils	102	142	8	11
Raw coffee	131	34	....	139
Citrus pulp	74	15	4	8

Ship Arrivals and Cargo Tonnage Increased

The number of ships arriving in Jamaica since the war has increased notably to over double, with cargo almost quadrupled. Ships of all classes arriving in 1950 numbered 784, having a registered tonnage of 2,158,741 tons. These figures compare with 775 ships and 1,961,134 tons during the previous year, against only 359 ships and 584,402 tons in 1945. Commercial aircraft arrivals show a similar expansion. During 1950, 5,078 aircraft landed in Jamaica, having a registered tonnage of 115,829 tons. This was an increase over 1949 from 4,488 aircraft and 103,626 tons, while the figures for 1945 were 2,408 and 36,261 respectively.

Shipping Arrivals at Matadi Reduced

Leopoldville, January 5, 1952.—(FTS)—Improvement of congestion at Port of Matadi is largely due to the greatly reduced arrivals of shipping. Although restrictions on imports have been eased at government level, in practice, movement of imports to Matadi is being limited by shipping companies which cannot accept all cargo being offered at New York, Antwerp and other ports. Even cargo of a highly essential nature has been refused by the Belgian Line, the only steamship line presently maintaining a direct service from U.S. Atlantic ports to Matadi.

Cement Industry Is Important Aid To Western Germany's Recovery

By Wm. Jones, Assistant Commercial Secretary.

FRANKFURT AM MAIN.—The West German cement industry, with 84 factories and an estimated annual capacity of 16 million metric tons, is one of the most important factors in the industrial recovery and the rehabilitation of bombed areas of Western Germany. The last accurate detailed summary of German cement capacity was completed in 1941. Since that time the partition of the country, war damage, reconstruction and expansion of factories and basic structural adjustments within the industry have led to such substantial changes that estimates available at present cannot be considered as completely accurate. The estimated capacity of West German plants is approximately 16 million metric tons. Of this capacity 46·6 per cent is located in Northrhine-Westphalia which comprises the Ruhr Area.

The revival of building activity after the currency reform in 1948 greatly encouraged the cement industry. Due mainly to improved coal supplies, production in 1949 was considerably higher than in 1948. The expansion continued in 1950, with the result that Western Germany's total production reached a figure of 10·8 million tons in 1950, as compared with 8·4 million in 1949 and 5·6 million in 1948. Western Germany's prewar production, which amounted in 1938 to 9·1 million tons, has been exceeded. In October 1950, monthly production reached the record figure of 1·18 million tons.

West German Cement Production, 1936-1951

		(Thousands of metric tons)			
Period	Quantity	Period	Quantity	Period	Quantity
1936 ¹	711	April, 1950	821	November, 1950 ...	963
1938 ¹	954	May	1,010	December	684
1948 ¹	465	June	1,039	January, 1951	38
1949 ¹	698	July	1,102	February	821
1950 ¹	900	August	1,134	March	958
1951 ²	794	September	1,146	April	1,073
January, 1950	412	October	1,182	May	1,082
February	425				
March	837				

¹ Monthly average.

² Monthly average first five months.

The considerable decline registered in the winter months was not entirely seasonal but partly due to scanty allocations of coal. Whereas in September and October, 1950, the cement industry was still receiving an allocation of 270,000 tons of coal, the quantity allotted them sank in January, 1951, to 100,000 tons, which was expressed in a correspondingly reduced production figure. Although the production of cement again passed the million mark in April, 1951, the industry continues to be hampered by its extreme dependence on coal, as approximately one quarter ton of coal is required to produce one ton of cement. For the first quarter of 1951, the industry was allotted 340,000 tons of coal, or about 114,000 tons a month. The quantity of cement produced in the early months of 1951 would have been even smaller but for the fact that many of the works were able to draw on stocks of coal previously accumulated or imported. Many of them found themselves unable to fill a large part

of the orders on their books. Since December, 1950, the industry has been trying to get the competent federal authorities to agree to an allocation of at least 250,000 tons of coal a month, which, while it would not have enabled them to work to full capacity, would at least have been sufficient to satisfy urgent domestic and export requirements. However, the allocation for the second quarter was 456,000 tons of pit coal and pit coke, making a monthly average equal to about 63 per cent of their consumption in October, 1950. For the third quarter, a further 30 per cent cut was made. As a result several works closed down temporarily, while in South Germany, cement sales had to be rationed at the beginning of 1951. Many of the works eked out their supplies with smudge coal, refuse coal, and hydrogenous coal. The industry was unable to build up its stocks during the first quarter of 1951, as is normally done, notwithstanding the practice of having machinery overhauled in the early months of the year, in order to be able to cope with the "rush trade" which sets in with the seasonal revival in the building trade.

Despite this apparent anticipated shortage of coal supplies the industry appeared to be optimistic with regard to the possibility of maintaining fairly substantial deliveries. The latest statistics available indicate that orders were being accepted during the second and third quarters of 1951 at a rate approximately 217 per cent of the 1949 monthly average. The orders booked during this period, however, varied from 91.9 to 99.5 per cent of the monthly turnover.

Shortage of Packing Material

Another bottleneck encountered by the industry is that of obtaining supplies of packing material, particularly paper bags. At a meeting of the cement industry held recently at Duesseldorf, members were urged, in view of the high price of paper bags, to supply cement loose to concrete works, large building sites, large- and medium-sized consumers, and if possible, by means of "cement filling stations", to small consumers. This delivery method entails greatly increased costs, however, as distribution silos would have to be provided in the larger centres. Special-container lorries with pneumatic tipping, as well as consumer silos on the building sites would be required. Even so, this method of delivering cement loose is slowly making headway. Here and there dealers are already setting about obtaining the special lorries required.

Export Position

In the first six months of 1951 cement exports rose to 759,000 tons compared with 602,000 tons in the same period of 1950. Inquiries from abroad are numerous and the cement industry has been able to maintain its exports at a more or less satisfactory level, firstly by obtaining the necessary raw materials from purchasers through processing orders, and secondly, by quoting delivery dates somewhat shorter than those of other countries. Apart from the coal question, attempts to increase exports are often frustrated by lack of shipping space, because ships are so loaded with goods which bring in high freights that the owners do not consider cement, which pays comparatively low rates, a profitable enough proposition. Conditions on the international charter market are such that in view of the enormous freight rates charged for coal, which are accepted

without demur, the shipowners prefer to sail to America in ballast rather than carry cement. Difficulties also often arise owing to congestion at many foreign sea ports, as for instance in various African marketing areas. There is keen competition to be faced from various countries on the world markets, chiefly from Sweden and Great Britain, who went all-out to increase their cement exports after the war, but also from France and Belgium which had built up a sizeable export trade in cement before the war. Finally, very strong competition is being encountered in various prewar markets from the domestic cement industries which have sprung up there, and which, besides supplying their own countries, also export to neighbouring areas. This applies, for instance, to Mexico and Puerto Rico, and latterly also to Chile, Colombia and Panama. The South African cement industry has also expanded considerably in the past few years and to some extent supplies the African Colonial territories.

West German Cement Imports

Country	1949		1950	
	(U.K.-U.S. Zones) Quantity (100 kg.'s)	Value (000's DM's)	(Federal Republic) Quantity (100 kg.'s)	Value (000's DM's)
Total Imports	34,415	259	83,036	661
France	1,242	24	20,477	287
Saar .....	.....	....	22,148	110
Austria	255	10	21,526	110
Switzerland	398	4	15,331	80
Czechoslovakia	32,131	211	3,367	60

Note.—1,000 kilograms equal 1 metric ton; 4 Deutschmarks equal \$1 Canadian, approx.

West German Cement Exports

Country	1949		1950	
	(U.K.-U.S. Zones) Quantity (100 kg.'s)	Value (000's DM's)	(Federal Republic) Quantity (100 kg.'s)	Value (000's DM's)
Total Exports	9,912,533	44,908	13,284,715	64,805
Netherlands	3,578,569	12,193	4,694,936	16,567
Argentina .....	.....	....	1,441,152	9,027
United States .....	.....	....	1,283,389	6,945
Venezuela	1,340,828	7,800	1,245,231	6,625
Brazil	1,092,467	6,176	967,303	5,628
Turkey .....	.....	....	686,230	3,712
United Kingdom	2,654,450	11,515	512,234	2,374
Cuba	8,691	53	341,788	1,969
Ceylon	222,123	1,255	296,163	1,505
Iceland .....	.....	....	202,648	1,073
Syria-Lebanon	5,000	26	211,900	1,065
Costa Rica	119,500	618	164,749	989
Salvador .....	.....	....	151,269	944
Netherlands West Indies	57,401	358	157,324	836
Indonesia	314,060	1,736	129,560	684
Haiti	29,125	184	95,650	668
Portuguese W. Africa	6,000	51	101,690	664
French Morocco .....	.....	....	116,873	642
Gold Coast .....	.....	....	84,670	447
Uruguay .....	.....	....	60,000	360
France	1,242	24	65,003	260
Colombia	599	11	15,356	210
Kenya-Uganda .....	.....	....	42,213	182
CANADA	8,043	46	24,550	138
Honduras .....	.....	....	20,188	122
Canary Islands .....	.....	....	23,430	119
Panama	446	6	21,335	113
Egypt .....	.....	....	11,000	111
Belgium	77,525	441	15,406	85

Note.—1,000 kilograms equal 1 metric ton; 4 Deutschmarks equal \$1 Canadian, approx.

In recent years, the chief buyers of German cement have been Holland, the Argentine, the United States and Venezuela. German exports to Great Britain, which has greatly stepped up her own cement exports to preserve her oversea markets, declined considerably in 1950 compared with the previous year, and registered a further decrease in the early months of 1951.

Profit Margins Vary

Where profitability is concerned, the position of most of the highly mechanized German cement works is somewhat strained owing to the restrictions imposed on their productive capacity by the fuel shortage. The profit margins vary considerably according to varying levels of technical development and also according to how they are placed as regards raw materials and transport costs. In general, however, the profits which the industry is making at the present time are described as just adequate. During the past year they have raised prices repeatedly, due to mounting costs of imported coal and paper bags, the higher price of electricity, and wage increases. The price of cement for export has been increased during the past year by about \$4 a ton, whereas the cost of packing material alone has risen by \$3 per ton of cement, quite apart from the increases in other costs. Even so, the cement industry is one of the few for which the price index is comparatively low compared with the prewar figure. Its investment requirements are fairly large, as its machinery normally wears out very quickly. Modernization of technical equipment is advancing only slowly.

Outlook and Competition

The outlook for the West German cement industry is regarded as favourable, if the difficulties of obtaining coal and paper bags can be overcome. Though the present coal allocations are sufficient to cover domestic requirements for the time being, this is only because the demand is relatively small as a result of financial difficulties in the building trade. On the whole, the cement works in the western part of the Federal Republic are slightly better off, thanks to orders from the Occupying Powers. The industry hopes to maintain the present price of cement, provided there are no further increases in overhead costs and coal supplies are more or less adequate. They are moreover hoping that the Federal Government will make tax concessions to branches of industry and trade which participate in exports in the broad sense of the term. In this connection it is pointed out that exports of cement via the seaports offer the ports greater employment than coal shipments.

In most of the other West European countries, as in Germany, the rehabilitation of the war-damaged areas and the necessity of making up the leeway lost through wartime restrictions, have meant an increase in the production of cement to greater than the prewar level. Belgium profited by Germany's temporary disappearance from the world market after the war, and is now in an extremely strong position as a supplier of cement, normally exporting one-third of her production. Great Britain has concentrated on cement export in the past few years, to the extent that it has been necessary for her to import large quantities from abroad, including Western Germany. The French cement industry, with a number

of new works built after the war, is probably the most modern in Europe next to that of Belgium, and has more than doubled its 1938 production. Of the European countries, Sweden, Poland and Yugoslavia, too, have become serious factors to consider in the international market, while in the Far Eastern and Australian markets the Japanese producers have been gaining ground. All of these factors, while not of immediate importance to the West German producers, may be vital to the future of the industry in the unlikely event that the internal demand were to show a serious decline.

In the East Zone of Germany, the cement industry has lost roughly 5 to 10 per cent of its prewar capacity by war damage and about 45 per cent by dismantling. Of the firms which remain, three large works at Nienburg, Nietleben and Goeschwitz have passed into Soviet ownership, while the others have been declared to be People's concerns. Under the influence of the occupation, about 30 complete new cement factories were put up after the war. At the present time the East Zone is offering cement on the world market at relatively low prices, but this offers no real competition for the West German works, as actual deliveries from works in Eastern Germany remain subject to great risk. It is not possible to estimate accurately the present potential of the Soviet Zone in view of the vague nature of information available on rebuilding in that area.

A list of cement factories in Western Germany may be obtained by writing to the Department of Trade and Commerce, Ottawa.

U. K. Token Import Scheme Reduced

The Right Hon. C. D. Howe, Minister of Trade and Commerce, announced January 23 that arrangements had now been made for the United Kingdom Token Import Scheme for 1952. The annual quotas will be reduced to 30 per cent of each exporters shipments in the basic period 1936-38. In 1951, the quotas were 40 per cent. The scheme will cover the same commodities as in 1951, so far as the United States and Canada are concerned. The United Kingdom Government has already announced that the scheme will be discontinued for other countries which previously participated in it.

The decision to reduce the Token Import Scheme was announced by the United Kingdom Government following the meeting of Commonwealth Finance Ministers, recently held in London. Mr. Howe said: "Canadians will appreciate the decision made by the United Kingdom to continue the Token Import Scheme during this period of renewed difficulties for the sterling area. This is a tangible demonstration of the desire which exists, even in times of difficulty, to keep the channels open between Canada and the United Kingdom for as large and diversified an exchange of goods as possible". There were some 266 Canadian firms participating at present in the Scheme, and some 70 commodities are involved. The value of Canadian quotas has increased over the years from approximately \$2 million in 1936 to \$7.5 million in 1951.

Individual shippers who participate in this Scheme will receive direct notification from the Department of Trade and Commerce.

Southern Rhodesian Balance of Trade Deteriorated During the Past Year

Great Britain was Southern Rhodesia's principal supplier and largest buyer—Canadian exports to the Colony now limited to essentials not obtainable from soft currency sources.

By C. B. Birkett, Canadian Government Trade Commissioner in Johannesburg.

JOHANNESBURG.—The value of Southern Rhodesia's imports during 1950 reached a total of £59 million while exports during that year amounted to £48 million (including re-exports). This excess of imports over exports is the fourth in succession since 1947 when Southern Rhodesia's traditional favourable trade balance went into reverse, the result of heavy buying during the postwar period. In 1939 the value of imports was £9 million and of exports £12 million. A comparison of these figures with those for 1950 shows the great expansion that has occurred in the economy of the Colony.

As in former years, Great Britain was the source of most imports in 1950 (47 per cent), and the destination of the greater part of the Colony's exports (54 per cent). Second place went to South Africa which in 1950 supplied 27·4 per cent of imports and took 11 per cent of exports. The exchange of goods and materials between Southern Rhodesia and South Africa has shown a remarkable increase since the war—the natural result of both countries' industrial development and their exchange difficulties.

Southern Rhodesian Imports and Exports

	Imports		Exports (Not including re-exports)	
	1949	1950	1949	1950
Totals	£ 54,585,817	£ 58,874,779	£ 29,621,299	£ 40,753,999
United Kingdom..	£ 28,186,702	£ 27,661,110	£ 16,529,152	£ 21,897,835
South Africa	12,231,050	16,155,474	2,591,008	4,429,990
CANADA	1,272,974	897,148	141,441	92,744
Australia	1,087,443	1,444,351	1,114,748	1,514,674
India	642,871	1,001,923	310,697	342,912
Northern Rhodesia	822,009	1,203,178	2,995,685	3,441,916
United States	3,829,145	2,886,023	1,682,360	2,475,617

Canadian Trade with Southern Rhodesia

The value of trade between Canada and Southern Rhodesia for the past three years is given in the table below:

	1948	1949	1950
Imports from S. Rhodesia	\$ 484,417	\$ 798,192	\$ 401,260
Exports to S. Rhodesia	2,710,578	2,664,603	1,202,237

Canadian imports from Southern Rhodesia mainly comprise Turkish-type tobacco, chrome ore, and certain mineral substances. Exports to the Colony, now limited to essentials not obtainable, or not obtainable in sufficient quantities, from soft currency sources are made up principally of milk powder, timber, paper, newsprint, farm implements and parts, automobiles and parts, lamps and lanterns, spark plugs, sodium compounds, drugs and chemicals, abrasives, etc.

During the current quota period (twelve months ending June 30, 1952), Southern Rhodesia is committed to the expenditure of \$20,000,000 United States and Canadian. An analysis of the amounts to be spent on the various classes of imports is available on request to the Department of Trade and Commerce.

For the period January to June, 1951, the Rhodesian balance of trade showed further deterioration. Imports were valued at £38·9 million, while exports totalled only £23·9 million, leaving a visible adverse balance of nearly £15 million. The adverse balance in the first six months of 1950 was £7·5 million and for the whole of 1950 it was £10·5 million.

The three most important groups of products which have been imported since 1939 are metals; metal manufactures; machinery; vehicles, valued at £24·8 million in 1950 or about 40 per cent of total imports; fibres; yarns; textiles and apparel totalling £11·6 million or about 20 per cent of the total; and foodstuffs, imports of which were valued at £5·3 million, making up 9 per cent of the total.

The main exports of the Colony comprise tobacco, gold, and asbestos. The following table shows the development in exports of these items since 1939. Of notable interest is the substantial increase in tobacco shipments.

	1939	1948	1949	1950
Tobacco £	1,012,390	11,214,717	11,665,363	17,265,693
lb.	18,462,086	67,660,395	67,937,005	89,314,503
Gold £	5,999,173	4,460,350	5,317,968	6,409,479
fine ounces	787,897	517,135	536,011	516,361
Asbestos £	1,193,010	2,919,167	3,982,702	5,190,171
tons	51,013	67,763	72,808	73,779

Trade Deficit with Dollar Areas Reduced

Measures adopted by the Colony these last few years to restrict dollar expenditure have been very effective, resulting in a substantial reduction in the country's trade deficit with the dollar areas. According to a recent statement by the President of the Salisbury Chamber of Commerce, in 1949 the net balance from U.S. and Canadian dollar transactions, i.e. figures arrived at after all invisible transactions had been entered, was £2·9 million, while in 1950 the figure was £1·2 million. Regarding gold as the equivalent of dollars, and if the value of gold sales are added to the figures mentioned, Southern Rhodesia is a net contributor to the sterling area reserves. The falling gold production, though now offset by the permission of the I.M.F. to sell in the free market, is almost certain to reduce this contribution to the reserves for 1951 and transactions may even return a small deficit.

It is by sales to the dollar area of raw materials such as chrome and asbestos, and to Britain of tobacco—thus obviating the necessity to purchase American leaf—that Southern Rhodesia earns dollars and contributes to the pool. The Chamber of Commerce believes that this contribution could be very much more if transportation limitations could be overcome. Production could be increased considerably if the added supplies could be got to the coast.

All factors considered, including the prospect of further decreases in prices for exports and the drastic measures the sterling area must take in sympathy with the United Kingdom's efforts to fight the dollar problem, it would appear that the next quota period will see further restrictions in dollar expenditure.

Trade Notes

BAHAMAS

Bahamas Has Good Tourist Season

Kingston, December 19, 1951.—(FTS)—The Bahamas is having an excellent tourist season. Travel to Nassau in October last, when there were 1,472 stop-over visitors and 2,093 transients, broke all records for that month. The figures for October, 1950, were 987 and 796 respectively.

Bahamas Large Dollar-Earner

Kingston, December 19, 1951.—(FTS)—In the period January to October, 1951, the Bahamas Foreign Exchange Authority sold \$4,233,000, (Canadian and United States) to the United Kingdom Pool, as compared with \$2,074,000 in the corresponding period of 1950. The 1951 boom in the Colony's tourist trade is, of course, responsible for this substantial increase.

Local Production of Foodstuffs Aids Bahamas

Kingston, December 19, 1951.—(FTS)—The dairy products, poultry and certain fresh meats now required by the city of Nassau, the capital of the Bahamas, and by the Island of New Providence, where it is situated, are now being produced in and supplied from Eleuthera Island, one of the Bahamas group. All other needed foodstuffs are imported.

Bahamas Exports Pine Lumber

Kingston, December 19, 1951.—(FTS)—Lumbering is a flourishing industry in the Bahamas, first-growth long-leaf, yellow pine being the main timber produced. Exports of this in 1950 totalled 8,142,000 feet valued at £241,840, as compared with 8,271,000 feet (£197,490) in 1949. Demand and prices continue satisfactorily. Cuba and some other nearby countries are normally large buyers.

New Local Industries Encouraged in Bahamas

Kingston, December 19, 1951.—(FTS)—An act of the Bahamas Legislature designed to encourage the development of manufacturing industries in the Colony, became effective in June, 1951. It provides, among other things, for the registration of factories, importation of their machinery free of duty and emergency tax, and exemption for ten years, in favour of registered factories, from export tax and taxes on earnings. By the middle of December, three factories had been registered to make, respectively, mechanical pencils and fountain pens, cigarettes, and canned coconuts. Some further registrations are expected to be made in the near future.

Bahamas Ships Shredded Coconut to England

Kingston, December 19, 1951.—(FTS)—Large numbers of coconuts are imported from British Honduras into the Bahamas, where they are shredded in the plant owned by an English company, and the shredded product is then shipped to England. Exports in 1950 were valued at £43,771, as compared with £14,561 in 1949.

Okra-Growing Important Industry in Bahamas

Kingston, December 19, 1951.—(FTS)—The growing and shipping of okras has made much progress since its inception a few years ago in the Bahamas. It was started by a large Canadian firm of soup-canners, which takes the entire output. The okras are pickled in brine and packed in barrels. Total shipments in 1950 were valued at £8,486 as compared with £19,356 in 1949, the decrease being due to a severe drought. In these two years about 3,600 barrels were exported to Canada only. Cultivation has since satisfactorily recovered, and total shipments to the end of November, 1951, when the season ended, were approximately 5,000 barrels worth about £43,000.

BRAZIL

Expenditure Program for Port of Santos Approved

São Paulo, December 6, 1951.—(FTS)—The following program for the development of the Port of Santos was presented and approved by the Cia. Docas de Santos. Expenditure will be Cr.\$808,129,666, and will include the purchase of 59 electric cranes, 12 rubber tire cranes, 116 stackers, 10 mechanical shunters, 100 electric freight cars, 60 gangways; the lengthening and modernization of railroad tracks; the construction of 4 warehouses; expansion of existing silos, from 12,000 to 30,000 tons capacity, and of workshops; construction of coal deposits, of a pier at Valongo and of about 2 kilometres of wharves.

Brazil's Second Aluminum Mill is Planned

São Paulo, December 6, 1951.—(FTS)—A second aluminum mill is planned in São Paulo by the Brazilian Aluminum Company. Initial output will be about 7,000 tons yearly, or three times scheduled production of the Ouro Preto mill. Machinery will be imported from West Germany and Italy. Combined output of both mills will reach some 9,000 tons yearly and will save the country, which imports about 10,000 tons annually, around 90 million cruzeiros yearly in foreign exchange.

New Brake Lining Manufacturing Company Forming in Brazil

São Paulo, December 6, 1951.—(FTS)—A new company being formed in São Paulo with a capital of Cr.\$3,300,000, will engage in the manufacture of brake linings for which the demand is continually increasing.

Brazil Will Manufacture Beryllium Oxide

Rio de Janeiro, November 28, 1951.—(FTS)—Beryllium oxide is to be manufactured in Brazil by a United States-Brazilian organization working on a 50-50 basis with capital of six million cruzeiros. The factory will be located at Resende in the State of Rio de Janeiro, beside the river Paraíba. The machinery has been specially made in the United States and production is expected to begin in March next year at the rate of 180,000 lbs. of beryllium oxide per annum. The company has bought the largest existing beryllium mine in Minas Gerais, its supply of sulphur has been guaranteed, and the sulphuric acid will be made at Barra Mansa in the State of Minas Gerais.

CHILE

Chile Exports Copper to Holland

Santiago, December 27, 1951.—(FTS)—A shipment of 3,000 tons of manufactured and semi-manufactured copper is being shipped to Holland.

Chile Ships Copper Ingots to Germany

Santiago, December 26, 1951.—(FTS)—The first export from the new foundry at Paipote will be shipped in January. This will consist of 1,000 tons of copper ingots to Germany, which will be followed by further shipments in compliance with contract.

Chilean Steel Industry to Receive Loan from United States

Santiago, December 12, 1951.—(FTS)—A report from Washington, quotes the President of Eximbank as stating that an agreement had been signed with the Chilean Government covering a credit for US\$11.5 million for amplification of the Chilean steel plants. Of this amount, US\$10 million is for the Huachipato steel plant and US\$1.5 million for the carbide and metallurgical factory for the expansion of iron alloys production.

Chile to Construct New Plants for Dairy Development

Santiago, December 29, 1951.—(FTS)—The Institute of Agricultural Economy is to invest Ch.\$66 million in a dairy development plan in the year 1952. This will include the construction of modern dairy buildings and industrial and pasteurization plants for the industry.

Chile Buys Buses from France and United States

Santiago, December 28, 1951.—(FTS)—It has been definitely stated that 50 trolley-buses have been acquired from the French Company "Vetra" for the transport service in Santiago. In addition, 30 vehicles are being obtained from the Pullman Standard Co. of New York, for service in Valparaíso.

Chile to Purchase Merchant Ships from France

Santiago, December 20, 1951.—(FTS)—The sum of US\$13 million will be set aside in the Exchange Budget for 1952, for the purchase of two medium tonnage vessels for the Merchant Marine and a petroleum tanker for the Navy. Negotiations for these purchases are under way with French shipbuilders.

Chilean Fish Production is Second Highest in South America

Santiago, December 10, 1951.—(FTS)—Chile occupied second place in South American fish and shellfish production in 1949 with a total of 76,200 tons, second only to Brazil, which produced 145,000 tons. The increase has become accentuated in recent years, due principally to the use of modern fishing methods and the installation of new plants for fish industrialization. The zone of San Antonio shows the most important increase, from 4,168 tons produced in 1944 to 22,393 in 1949. The zones in Inquique, Coquimbo, Valparaíso and Talcahuano showed 100 per cent increase. In respect of invested capital, the report gives an estimate of Ch.\$500 million and the value of production during 1950 is given at Ch.\$326 million. At present, 7,755 men are engaged in fishing, with 62 fishing vessels, 910 motor-equipped boats and 3,313 rowing boats.

GERMANY

German Automobile Production Increased

Frankfurt, January 5, 1952.—(FTS)—The production of passenger cars in the Federal Republic in 1951, according to an incomplete estimate, amounted to roughly 265,000 units, compared with 216,107 in 1950. This is a further production increase of approximately 20 per cent as compared with 1950.

German Retail Trade Showed Strong Christmas Demand

Frankfurt, January 5, 1952.—(FTS)—The main association of the German retail trade in Cologne reported a surprisingly strong retail demand in the Christmas trade. In spite of pessimistic predictions in some fields the turnover was even higher than in 1950. In the shoe, leather goods and textile fields the more expensive products sold well and mechanical toys gained in popularity.

German Handicraft Enterprises in Soviet Zone Close Down

Frankfurt, January 5, 1952.—(FTS)—The Investigation Committee of Free Lawyers states that 50,361 handicraft enterprises ceased to operate in the Soviet Zone during 1951. The closing down of the enterprises was mentioned in a report of the Finance Ministry to the Control Commission where, among others, the following enterprises were listed: 8,000 ladies' tailoring enterprises, 5,000 gentlemen's tailoring enterprises, 2,400 butchers, 5,000 shoemakers and 2,700 bakeries. Twenty-five per cent of the indi-

viduals concerned have become wage earners, 15 per cent found another occupation, 25 per cent earn their living by doing some occasional "black" work and about 20,000 are unemployed and do not receive any support out of public funds. The closing of the enterprises was the result of a general tax, which replaced the business, turnover, income and property tax with a lump sum payment.

INDIA

Penicillin Factory to be Built in Bombay State

Bombay, December 19, 1951.—(FTS)—Construction of the new penicillin factory at Chinchwad near Poona will start about the first of January according to the chief representative of the World Health Organization, which organization is closely concerned with its development. The factory is expected to cost \$4,400,000 and to go into production by 1953. Initially the plant will require 200 employees to produce 500,000 mega units of penicillin per month.

India Will Export Nearly Four Million Tons of Coal to Japan

Bombay, December 19, 1951.—(FTS)—Japan will receive the bulk of India's export quota for 1952 totalling 3.6 million tons of coal. This export target is more than a million tons greater than the 1951 quota of 2.5 million tons. Shipments will also go to normal foreign markets such as Australia, Burma, Ceylon, Hong Kong as well as Pakistan. In addition, 45,000 tons of coal have been allocated for chance overseas buyers.

JAMAICA

Jamaica to Increase Pineapple Output

Kingston, December 21, 1951.—(FTS)—Plans are under way for a large and rapid increase in Jamaica's output of pineapples. Widespread distribution of the plant suckers to farmers by local agricultural authorities is proposed, and local production of suckers will be augmented by imports from other countries. The fruit will be processed in local canning plants and the greater part of the production will be exported. Processors have offered farmers £20 per long ton for fresh pineapples, the highest price yet.

Jamaican Bananas Sell at Higher Prices

Kingston, December 31, 1951.—(FTS)—The entire Jamaican banana export crop has been bought for several years past by the British Ministry of Food at £32 per long ton, f.o.b. Jamaican port of shipment. Following recent discussions in London between the Ministry of Food and a delegation representing the banana industry, the price has been raised to £35.4.0 for the 1952 exports. The object of this 10 per cent increase is to build up the industry's reserves which were depleted by rehabilitation expenditure following the hurricane of August last. Weekly shipments of bananas from Jamaica are now only about 12,000 stems, a small fraction of the normal.

Jamaica Raises Export Price of Sweet Oranges

Kingston, December 21, 1951.—(FTS)—The Jamaica Citrus Growers Association Limited has decided to operate in future one pool for sweet oranges bought for both processing and for export. In normal circumstances there would be two pools, as in the past. The decision in favour of a single pool, irrespective of the purpose for which the purchases are made, is the result of a shortage in the present crop. In order to ensure that sweet oranges will be available for shipment to New Zealand, the association has decided to raise the price of export fruit, paid to the farmers, from 7s. to 7s. 6d. per field box, delivered. This increase is retroactive for the current crop.

Largest Refrigerated Ship Calls at Kingston

Kingston, December 31, 1951.—(FTS)—The world's largest refrigerated ship, *S.S. Duquesa* (insulated storage capacity 591,830 cubic feet) called at Kingston on December 28 on her way to New Zealand, for which she loaded 15,500 boxes of Jamaican citrus. This was Jamaica's third shipment of these fruits to that market since the beginning of the present crop season. The *Duquesa* is chartered to Shaw, Savill & Albion Lines.

New Jamaica-Gulf of Mexico Steamship Service Inaugurated

Kingston, December 31, 1951.—(FTS)—A new fortnightly steamship service to Jamaica from Miami will be inaugurated January 11, 1952, by the *Nueva Dominicana*. She will be able to accommodate up to 120 passengers and a small quantity of freight. The route is Miami, Nassau, Kingston, returning Kingston, Port-au-Prince, Miami. The agents are the Eastern Shipping Corporation, Pier 3, Miami, Florida.

Good Tourist Season Predicted For Jamaica

Kingston, December 20, 1951.—(FTS)—The 1951-52 tourist season in Jamaica began on December 15 with the arrival at Kingston of a 14,000-ton liner bringing 315 cruise passengers. A bumper season is expected, and advance bookings at hotels are heavy. It has just been announced officially that in the period from December 29, 1951 to April 25, 1952 there will be 46 calls at the Jamaican ports of Kingston and Montego Bay (mostly the former) by tourist cruise ships.

Fearing that the publicity given in North America to the ravages of the hurricane that struck Jamaica last August would deter people from visiting the Island, the local Tourist Board sent a delegation to the United States to publicize the truth, namely, that the hotels and other tourist amenities were intact and that Jamaica would be fully prepared for the forthcoming season.

Some time ago the Jamaica Government increased by £20,000 its allotment to the Tourist Board for advertising and promotional work in Canada and the United States during the present year. This allotment now totals £50,000.

Rehabilitation of Jamaican Coconut Groves Aided by U.K. Loan

Kingston, December 21, 1951.—(FTS)—From the Hurricane Restoration Fund provided by the United Kingdom Government, it has been decided to allot £250,000 to the Jamaica Coconut Insurance Fund, to help repair the damage done to coconut groves by the hurricane of August last, estimated at £430,000. The fund established by law two years ago now totals about £80,000, provided by the planters. This sum, together with a loan of £100,000 to be raised by the statutory body controlling the industry, and the £250,000 granted by the United Kingdom Government, will be used to meet the cost of rehabilitation.

Jamaica Plans Government Housebuilding Program

Kingston, December 21, 1951.—(FTS)—The Jamaican Government has decided to launch a housebuilding program to restore the estimated 18,000 dwellings destroyed by the hurricane of last August, and a further 35,000 partially damaged. These houses were occupied by the poorer people. The program provides for the construction of 10,000 one-room, wooden houses of which 7,000 will be in rural and 3,000 in urban areas, besides loan assistance, in cash or in kind according to circumstances, to 4,000 families to repair their damaged homes. The building program is planned to extend over two years and, especially in rural districts, will be operated on the self-help principle, the beneficiaries and their friends doing the manual work. The administrative authority which is being set up will provide standard prefabricated wooden cottages at moderate cost. The total outlay in view is £2,240,000, to be provided by the British and Jamaican Governments. Beneficiaries will be required to repay in instalments over a long period of years.

Lower Jamaican Sugar Output Expected

Kingston, December 31, 1951.—(FTS)—Damage done to the canefields in Jamaica by the hurricane of August last has reduced the sucrose content of the canes grown in the areas affected, with the result that for the forthcoming sugar crop more than the normal quantity of canes will be necessary to make a ton of sugar, and therefore the crop will be short. This has been discovered by the experience of some factories during the present grinding season, just begun. The 1951-52 sugar crop, originally estimated at 282,000 long tons, is expected to be short by about 10 per cent. The 1950-51 crop yielded 267,927·65 tons, and that for 1949-50, 271,582·4 tons.

Jamaican Citrus Growers Receive Loan

Kingston, December 21, 1951.—(FTS)—The Colonial Development Corporation has lent the Jamaica Citrus Growers Association, Limited, £110,000 for 10 years, at 5 per cent per annum interest, to finance the latter's citrus processing plant at Bog Walk, Jamaica. Of that amount £50,000 will be used to pay off a loan in this sum previously obtained from Barclays Bank, (D.C. & O.), Kingston. Of the remainder £35,000 will be used to meet the increased cost of building the plant, from £150,000 as

originally estimated to £ 185,000, with £ 25,000 to provide working capital. The total capital invested in the plant is now £ 210,000, of which £ 75,000 is provided by the farmers, £ 25,000 by their association's London agent and £ 110,000 by the Colonial Development Corporation. A cess will be imposed on fruit processed by the plant, to raise a fund for repayment of loans to which it is subject.

Opening of New Plant Will End Jamaican Cement Imports

Kingston, December 19, 1951.—(FTS)—The cement plant of the Caribbean Cement Company Limited, situated on the sea-coast a few miles to the east of Kingston, will soon be completed and is expected to begin producing early in 1952. Imports of cement will then cease, but import licences issued up to January 31 next will be honoured either up to February 4 or to the date of the arrival of the last ship bringing cement to Jamaica, whichever is the later.

The annual consumption of cement in Jamaica is now roughly 60,000 long tons, which the new plant will supply entirely. The present selling price for imported cement is 45s. 10d. per 4 bags of 94 pounds each, and it is expected that this will be reduced to at least 40s., perhaps lower. The consumption should then increase. In this termite-ridden country there is a large potential demand for a termite-proof and durable building material such as cement.

JAPAN

Japan's Ship Tonnage Estimated

Tokyo, November 23, 1951.—(FTS)—The Maritime Bureau of the Ministry of Transportation estimates that by March 31, 1952, the total tonnage of Japanese ships, including tankers, will amount to 2,448,000 gross tons, consisting of 773 vessels of 2,055,774 gross tons and 130 tankers of 392,512 gross tons.

Japan Contracts for Nickel Ore from New Caledonia

Tokyo, December 1, 1951.—(FTS)—A Japanese mining company has contracted to purchase 50,000 tons of nickel ore from New Caledonia. The contract is for two lots—10,000 tons (4 per cent content) valued at 65 cents f.o.b. per kilogram, and 40,000 tons (3-5 per cent content) priced at 55 cents f.o.b. per kilogram.

Japanese Foreign Trade Increased in Value

Tokyo, December 1, 1951.—(FTS)—Japan's exports for the January-September period of 1951 are placed at \$1,035 million, as compared with \$820 million for the same period of 1950. Imports for the 1951 period were placed at \$1,546 million, or almost 50 per cent larger than a year ago.

SCOTLAND

Scottish Thread Mill to be Modernized

London, December 21, 1951.—(FTS)—R. F. and J. Alexander's Crofthead Mill at Neilston, Renfrewshire, one of the oldest in Scotland, is to be completely modernized and equipped with an up-to-date plant, which, when in full operation, will increase production by about 50 per cent. Structural alterations to the building involve the construction of a new dyehouse where the latest process in package dyeing—a comparatively new development in the thread-making industry—will be carried out.

Scotland Has World's First Peat-Burning Gas Turbine

London, December 21, 1951.—(FTS)—The first peat-burning gas turbine in the world, now running in the engineering shops of John Brown & Co. Ltd., Clydebank, was demonstrated yesterday before the Scottish Peat Committee. The plant consists of the firm's 500 h.p. experimental gas turbine, which was first run on oil four years ago and is now equipped with a peat-burning air heater and peat-drying equipment. Initially, it was run on the open cycle for over 1,000 hours, but it was decided to convert the experimental plant to a closed cycle, and it was first run on this system in December, 1949. Between then and last August 2,500 hours' running was carried out. The turbine first ran under its own power on peat fuel on November 21. Since then about 50 hours' running has been completed satisfactorily.

Scotland Orders Prefabricated Houses from Finland

London, December 5, 1951.—(FTS)—More prefabricated timber houses are to be imported into Scotland from Sweden or Finland. It is expected that deliveries will begin next April or May. In addition to large numbers of Swedish houses imported by the Department of Health, including 1,000 purchased in 1949 for the seven crofting counties, prefabricated Finnish houses have been brought in by the Forestry Commission and have proved very satisfactory.

SOUTH AFRICA

Seventy Per Cent of South African Canned Fruits Will Go To Britain

Cape Town, December 29, 1951.—(FTS)—A bulk sales contract negotiated between the British Ministry of Food and the South African Food Canners' Council involving all export quantities of canned peaches, pears, apricots and pineapple, will have a marked bearing on the availability of South African canned fruits in the Canadian market during the coming year. The contract which is now receiving its final adjustment requires that a minimum of 70 per cent of the export pack of each canner will be earmarked for the British Ministry of Food. The maximum that will be available for sale through other channels will be limited to 30 per cent. There is, however, no present indication of the size of the

canned fruit pack covered by the contract, since the Natal sugar crop for 1951-52 is 120,000 tons below the 1950-51 crop of 680,000 tons. Packers will have their canning allocation reduced by 50,000 tons. Already the maximum sugar content of South African fruit for the current packing season has been reduced by ten per cent .

New Gold City Planned in South Africa

Cape Town, December 29, 1951.—(FTS)—The Administrator has announced the overall planning for a new town, Van Riebeeck, which will be the principal centre for the gold area developing in the Orange Free State. The basic plan calls for the immediate development of accommodation for 35,000 European residents.

New Farm Implement Factory for South Africa

Cape Town, December 29, 1951.—(FTS)—A British tractor and agricultural farm equipment manufacturer will commence production in South Africa during 1952. The plant to be erected near Johannesburg will produce the Ferguson tractor and nine other types of agricultural equipment. The manufacturer, who has supplied ten thousand units of equipment to South Africa in the past five years, will divert this business, with an annual value of £1 million, to the new plant.

South Africa to Produce Small Arms

Cape Town, December 29, 1951.—(FTS)—The first permanent arms factory to be established in South Africa is to be built near Pretoria in the Transvaal and will be in production early in 1953. Officials of the Birmingham Small Arms Company, which has been commissioned to build and equip the factory, are already in the Union to expedite the construction program.

UNITED STATES

Maine Sardine Industry Promotes Sardine Pizzas

Boston, December 10, 1951.—(FTS)—Maine sardine pizzas are being promoted as a new variation of the popular American-Italian dish, composed of a bottom crust with a covering of tomatoes, cheese, meat and flavouring. A series of advertisements in major United States newspapers is being financed by the Maine Sardine industry's self-imposed tax, under the supervision of the Maine Development Commission.

Charcoal in Short Supply in United States

Boston, December 10, 1951.—(FTS)—The supply of charcoal in the United States is dangerously short, according to the Northeastern Wood Utilization Council which met recently at the University of New Hampshire. Decline of wood distillation plants coupled with increased demands from defence industries and home owners account for the shortage.

Trade Commissioners on Tour

TO familiarize themselves with conditions in this country and the special requirements of businessmen, Canadian Trade Commissioners return to Canada periodically. Exporters and importers are invited to discuss with the Trade Commissioner the markets and sources of supply in his territory.

J. C. Britton, Commercial Representative of the Department of Trade and Commerce with the Canadian Liaison Mission to Japan since January, 1949, will complete his tour of Canada by visiting Edmonton on January 25 and Vancouver from January 28 to February 7. In Edmonton, Mr. Britton can be reached through the Canadian Manufacturers' Association, and in Vancouver through the Department of Trade and Commerce, 355 Burrard Street.

C. O. R. Rousseau Posted to New Orleans



C. O. R. Rousseau

Charles Odilon Roger Rousseau, who joined the Department of Trade and Commerce in September, 1948, has been appointed Vice Consul of Canada and Assistant Trade Commissioner in New Orleans, La., where a new post of the Canadian Trade Commissioner Service was opened this month. In this capacity, he will be associated with G. A. Newman, Consul of Canada and Trade Commissioner, in stimulating trade between Canada and the Southern States.

Mr. Rousseau was born in Trois Pistoles, Que., in February, 1921, receiving his early education there and later at the Sacred Heart University, Bathurst, N.B. After the Second World War, he attended the Sir George Williams College, in Montreal, from 1945 to 1948, graduating with a Bachelor of Commerce degree. He then attended New York University, from which he obtained a Master of Business Administration degree.

Before joining the Department of Trade and Commerce in 1948, Mr. Rousseau was employed with Bloctube Controls of Canada, Limited, in Montreal, and for a short time with Gillespie & Company of New York, Inc., in New York. He has served in the Emergency Import Control Division, the International Trade Relations Division and the International Economic and Technical Co-operation Division (Colombo Plan), Department of Trade and Commerce, and joined the Canadian Trade Commissioner Service in April, 1951.

Mr. Rousseau enlisted in the Royal Canadian Air Force in June, 1940, and went overseas in April, 1941, as an Air Observer. He engaged in twenty-three missions over enemy territory, and was shot down over Hamburg in January, 1942, and taken prisoner.

Trade and Tariff Regulations

Australia Defers Increased Duties on Tinned Plates

Sydney, November 22, 1951.—(FTS)—Increased duties under Australian Customs tariff item 147, "iron and steel plates and sheets, plain tinned", that were to have gone into effect on January 1, 1952, have been further deferred until January 1, 1953. Present rates are free of duty under the British preferential tariff and 12½ per cent ad valorem under the general tariff. Deferred rates are 57s. per ton (2,240 pounds) under the British preferential tariff and 115s. per ton under the general tariff. The British preferential tariff applies to imports from Canada, and the general tariff to those from all countries outside the British Empire.

Egypt Increases Specific Customs Duties

Cairo, January 8, 1952.—(FTS)—With a few exceptions, all specific Customs duties in the Egyptian Customs tariff have been increased by 25 per cent effective January 7, 1952, by virtue of a decree of the same date. The exceptions listed were tobacco and cigarettes, coal, petroleum products, fertilizers, certain cotton textiles, cotton yarn, certain jute products and ordinary and aromatic wines.

India Amends Open General Licence

New Delhi, January 2, 1952.—(FTS)—Further amendments to Open General Licence No. XXIII were announced in the Gazette of India on December 19, 1951. This O.G.L., issued June 12, 1951, provides for the importation, without individual licence, of scheduled commodities from all sources (except the Union of South Africa), provided the goods are shipped on through consignment to India on or before June 30, 1952, without any grace period whatsoever. While it is not practical to define all the articles specifically, following is a general indication of the principal commodities admitted under this O.G.L. as amended up to and including December 19, 1951:

Fish, fresh, frozen or canned; powdered milk; condensed or preserved milk, including milk cream; milk foods for infants; farinaceous and patent foods.

All sorts of wood and timber; woodpulp; newsprint paper; cigarette paper; articles of paper used in laboratories; trade catalogues and advertising circulars and material; technical books and other printed books.

Metallic ores; raw asbestos.

Iron and steel wire rope, chains, and castings; fabricated iron sheets; iron and steel buffers and springs for railway carriages and locomotives; steel balls.

Copper unwrought and wrought, scrap and all alloys of copper; copper electrodes; lead ingots, pig and scrap and wrought lead; antimonial lead; zinc or spelter; tin blocks and wrought tin; antimony; nickel; monel metal; tungsten; molybdenum; aluminum in any crude form and manufactures.

Trade and Tariff Regulations—Concluded

Ball, roller and taper bearings and specified parts; electrodes made of various metals; graphite and carbon electrodes; tools and cutters with carbide tips; saws; specified hand tools; rubber covered conveyor belting; diesel engine parts; electric generators; specified articles of hardware; fishing hooks and lines; sewing machine needles; needles for hosiery and knitting machines operated by manual or mechanical power; power driven agricultural machinery and tractor drawn agricultural implements; spare parts for agricultural tractors and for tractor drawn agricultural implements; acid and chlorine resisting blowers and compressors; special types of refractories; asbestos diaphragms.

Specified electric instruments for laboratory use; other laboratory instruments, and scientific, surgical and optical instruments for laboratory use; specified items of glass, china and porcelain for laboratory use; X-ray films; special photographic apparatus.

Polydichlorstyrene; polystyrene; special types of synthetic resins; specified articles of laboratory ware made of silica; casein.

Dyeing and tanning substances; gums and resins; special greases and lubricants.

Gas black; acetylene and carbon black; glucose powder and dextrose; specified explosives; specified drugs and medicines; and a lengthy list of chemicals.

India Announces Further Export Quotas for Textiles

Bombay, January 7, 1952.—(FTS)—The Government of India will allow 41·5 million yards of coarse and medium cotton piecegoods and 126 million yards of fine and superfine cloth to be exported during the period January to June, 1952. Established exporters will receive 80 per cent of this quota, the remainder of the quota being reserved for newcomers to the cloth export trade. If an established exporter's quota for coarse and medium exceeds 25,000 yards, not less than 20 per cent of the quantity covered by the licence should be shipped to Burma and 70 per cent to Australia.

Pakistan Revalidates Import Licences

Karachi, January 9, 1952.—(FTS)—The Pakistan Import Control Authorities announced today that all import licences issued for the shipping period July-December, 1951, are automatically revalidated up to June 30, 1952.

Entry Permits to Japan Should be Obtained from External Affairs

Canadian businessmen who formerly applied to the Department of Trade and Commerce for entry permits to Japan should now apply directly to the Department of External Affairs, Passport and Visa Section, 40 Bank Street, Ottawa.

Foreign Trade Service Abroad

Cable address:—Canadian, unless otherwise shown.

Note.—Bentley's Second Phrase Code is used by Canadian Trade Commissioners.

Argentina

Buenos Aires—C. S. BISSETT, Commercial Secretary, Canadian Embassy, Bartolomé Mitre 478. Territory includes Paraguay and Uruguay.

Buenos Aires—W. B. McCULLOUGH, Agricultural Secretary, Canadian Embassy, Bartolomé Mitre 478.

Australia

Sydney—C. M. CROFT, Commercial Counsellor for Canada, City Mutual Life Building, 60 Hunter Street. Address for letters: Post Office Box 3952 G.P.O. Territory includes the Australian Capital Territory, New South Wales, Queensland, Northern Territory and Dependencies.

Melbourne—F. W. FRASER, Commercial Counsellor for Canada, 83 William Street. Territory includes States of Victoria, South Australia, Western Australia and Tasmania.

Melbourne—R. W. BLAKE, Agricultural Secretary for Canada, 83 William Street.

Belgian Congo

Leopoldville—W. GIBSON-SMITH, Canadian Government Trade Commissioner, Forescom Building. Address for letters: Boite Postale 373. Territory includes Angola and French Equatorial Africa.

Belgium

Brussels—B. A. MACDONALD, Commercial Counsellor, Canadian Embassy, 35 rue de la Science. Territory includes Luxembourg.

Brazil

Rio de Janeiro—C. R. GALLOW, Commercial Secretary, Canadian Embassy, Edifício Metropole, Avenida Presidente Wilson 165. Address for letters: Caixa Postal 2164.

São Paulo—C. J. VAN TIGHEM, Consul of Canada and Trade Commissioner, Canadian Consulate, Edifício Alois, Rua 7 de Abril 252. Address for letters: Caixa Postal 6034.

Ceylon

Colombo—PAUL SYKES, Canadian Government Trade Commissioner, Galle Face Hotel. Address for letters: P.O. Box 1006.

Chile

Santiago—M. R. M. DALE, Commercial Secretary, Canadian Embassy, Bank of London and South America Building. Address for letters: Casilla 771.

Colombia

Bogotá—H. W. RICHARDSON, Canadian Government Trade Commissioner, Calle 19, No. 6-39, fifth floor. Address for air mail: Apartado Aereo 3562. Address for letters: Apartado 1618. Territory includes Ecuador.

Cuba

Havana—A. W. EVANS, Commercial Secretary, Canadian Embassy, Avenida de las Misiones 17. Address for letters: Apartado 1945. Territory includes Dominican Republic, Haiti and Puerto Rico.

Egypt

Cairo—J. M. BOYER, Canadian Government Trade Commissioner, Osiris Building, Sharia Walda, Kasr-el-Doubara. Address for letters: Post Office Box 1770. Territory includes Aden, Anglo-Egyptian Sudan, Cyprus, Ethiopia, the Hashemite Kingdom of the Jordan, Iraq, Lebanon, Saudi Arabia and Syria.

France

Paris—J. P. MANON, Commercial Counsellor, Canadian Embassy. Address for letters: 3 rue Scribe. Territory includes Algeria, French Morocco and Tunisia.

Paris—J. H. TREMBLAY, Agricultural Secretary, Canadian Embassy. Address for letters: 3 rue Scribe.

Germany

Frankfurt am Main—L. H. AUSMAN, Commercial Secretary, Canadian Embassy (Commercial Section), 145 Fuerstenberger Strasse. Cable address, Canadian Frankfurt-Main.

Frankfurt am Main—WM. VAN VLIET, Agricultural Secretary, Canadian Embassy (Commercial), 145 Fuerstenberger Strasse. Cable address, Canadian Frankfurt-Main.

Greece

Athens—T. J. MONTY, Commercial Secretary, Canadian Embassy, 31 Vassilissis Sophias Avenue. Territory includes Israel.

Guatemala

Guatemala City—J. C. DEPOCAS, Canadian Government Trade Commissioner, No. 28, 5th Avenue South. Address for letters: Post Office Box 400. Territory includes Canal Zone, Costa Rica, El Salvador, Honduras, Nicaragua and Panama.

FOREIGN TRADE SERVICE ABROAD—Continued

Hong Kong

Hong Kong—T. R. G. FLETCHER, Canadian Government Trade Commissioner, Hong Kong Bank Building. Address for letters: Post Office Box 126. Territory includes Indo-China and South China.

India

New Delhi—RICHARD GREW, Commercial Counsellor, Office of the High Commissioner for Canada, 4 Aurangzeb Road. Address for letters: Post Office Box 11.

Bombay—B. I. RANKIN, Commercial Secretary for Canada, Gresham Assurance House, Mint Road. Address for letters: Post Office Box 886. Territory includes Burma.

Ireland

Dublin—H. L. E. PRIESTMAN, Commercial Secretary for Canada, 66 Upper O'Connell Street.

Italy

Rome—S. G. MACDONALD, Commercial Secretary, Canadian Embassy, Via Saverio Mercadante 15. Territory includes Libya, Malta and Yugoslavia.

Naples—M. S. STRONG, Canadian Government Trade Commissioner (Fisheries) via Cimarosa 65, Int. 12, Vomero.

Jamaica

Kingston—M. B. PALMER, Canadian Government Trade Commissioner Canadian Bank of Commerce Chambers. Address for letters: Post Office Box 225. Territory includes the Bahamas and British Honduras.

Kingston—E. M. GOSSE, Canadian Government Trade Commissioner (Fisheries), Canadian Bank of Commerce Chambers. Address for letters: Post Office Box 225.

Japan

Tokyo—J. C. BRITTON, Commercial Representative, Canadian Liaison Mission, Canadian Legation Building. Territory includes Korea.

Mexico

Mexico City—M. T. STEWART, Commercial Secretary, Canadian Embassy, Edificio Internacional, Paseo de la Reforma. Address for letters: Apartado Num. 126-Bis.

Netherlands

The Hague—J. A. LANGLEY, Commercial Counsellor, Canadian Embassy, Sophialaan 1-A.

The Hague—Acting Agricultural Secretary, Canadian Embassy, Sophialaan 1-A.

New Zealand

Wellington—P. V. McLANE, Commercial Secretary, Office of the High Commissioner for Canada, Government Life Insurance Building. Address for letters: Post Office Box 1660. Territory includes Fiji and Western Samoa.

Norway

Oslo—J. L. MUTTER, Commercial Secretary, Canadian Legation, Fridtjof Nansens Plass 5. Territory includes Denmark and Greenland.

Pakistan

Karachi—A. P. BISSONNET, Commercial Secretary, Office of the High Commissioner for Canada, Hotel Metropole, Victoria Road. Address for letters: Post Office Box 531. Territory includes Afghanistan and Iran.

Peru

Lima—R. E. GRAVEL, Commercial Secretary, Canadian Embassy, Edificio Boza, Carabaya 831, Plaza San Martin. Address for letters: Casilla 1212. Territory includes Bolivia.

Philippines

Manila—F. H. PALMER, Consul General of Canada and Trade Commissioner, Tuason Building, 8-12 Escolta, Binondo. Address for letters: Post Office Box 1825.

Portugal

Lisbon—L. S. GLASS, Commercial Secretary, Canadian Legation, Rua Rodrigo da Fonseca 103. Territory includes the Azores and Madeira.

Puerto Rico

San Juan—E. TEMPLEMAN, Canadian Government Trade Commissioner (Fisheries). Address for letters: Post Office Box 3981.

Singapore

Singapore—D. S. ARMSTRONG, Canadian Government Trade Commissioner, Room D-2, Union Building. Address for letters: Post Office Box 845. Territory includes Brunei, Federation of Malaya, Indonesia, North Borneo, Sarawak and Thailand.

South Africa

Johannesburg—C. B. BIRKETT, Canadian Government Trade Commissioner, Mutual Building, Harrison Street. Address for letters: Post Office Box 715. Territory includes Natal, Transvaal, Southern Rhodesia, Northern Rhodesia, Portuguese East Africa, Kenya, Tanganyika, Uganda and Nyasaland. Cable address, *Cantracom*.

FOREIGN TRADE SERVICE ABROAD—Concluded

Cape Town—K. F. NOBLE, Canadian Government Trade Commissioner, 5th Floor, Grand Parade Centre Building, Adderley Street. Address for letters: Post Office Box 683. Territory includes Cape Province, Orange Free State, South-West Africa, Mauritius, Madagascar and Zanzibar. *Cable address, Cantracom.*

Spain

Madrid—E. H. MAGUIRE, Canadian Government Trade Commissioner, 70 Avenida José Antonio. Address for letters: Apartado 117. Territory includes the Balearic Islands, Canary Islands, Gibraltar, Rio de Oro, Spanish Morocco and Tangiers.

Sweden

Stockholm—B. J. BACHAND, Commercial Secretary, Canadian Legation, Strandvägen 7-C. Address for letters: Post Office Box 14042. Territory includes Finland.

Switzerland

Berne—YVES LAMONTAGNE, Commercial Counsellor, Canadian Legation, Thunstrasse 95. Territory includes Austria, Czechoslovakia and Hungary

Trinidad

Port-of-Spain—T. G. MAJOR, Canadian Government Trade Commissioner, 43 St. Vincent Street. Address for letters: Post Office Box 125. Territory includes Barbados, Windward and Leeward Islands, British Guiana, Dutch Guiana, French Guiana and the French West Indies.

Turkey

Istanbul—G. F. G. HUGHES, Commercial Secretary and Consul of Canada, Istiklal Caddesi, Lion Magazasi yaninda, Kismet Han No. 3/4, Beyoglu, Istanbul. Address for letters: Post Office Box 2220, Beyoglu.

United Kingdom

London—R. P. BOWER, Commercial Counsellor, Office of the High Commissioner for Canada, Canada House, Trafalgar Square, S.W.1. *Cable address, Sleighing, London.*

London—R. CAMPBELL SMITH, Commercial Secretary, Office of the High Commissioner for Canada, Canada House, Trafalgar Square, S.W.1. *Cable address, Sleighing, London.*

London—D. A. B. MARSHALL, Commercial Secretary (Agricultural), Office of the High Commissioner for Canada, Canada House, Trafalgar Square, S.W.1. *Cable address, Sleighing, London.*

London—R. D. ROE, Commercial Secretary (Timber), Office of the High Commissioner for Canada, Canada House, Trafalgar Square, S.W.1. *Cable address, Timcom, London.*

Liverpool—M. J. VECHSLER, Canadian Government Trade Commissioner, Martins Bank Building, Water Street. Territory includes the Midlands, North of England, and Wales.

Belfast—H. L. E. PRIESTMAN, Canadian Government Trade Commissioner, 36 Victoria Square. Territory covers Northern Ireland.

United States

Washington—J. H. ENGLISH, Commercial Counsellor, Canadian Embassy, 1746 Massachusetts Avenue, N.W.

Washington—Dr. W. C. HOPPER, Agricultural Counsellor, Canadian Embassy, 1746 Massachusetts Avenue, N.W.

New York City—A. E. BRYAN, Deputy Consul General of Canada and Trade Commissioner, British Empire Building, Rockefeller Center. Address for letters: Canadian Consulate General, 620 Fifth Avenue. Territory includes Bermuda. *Cable address, Cantracom.*

New York City—M. B. BURSEY, Consul of Canada and Trade Commissioner (Fisheries), British Empire Building, Rockefeller Center. Address for letters: Canadian Consulate General, 620 Fifth Avenue.

Boston—J. A. STRONG, Consul General of Canada, 532 Little Building, 80 Boylston Street, Boston 16.

Detroit—B. C. BUTLER, Consul of Canada and Trade Commissioner, Canadian Consulate, 1035 Penobscot Building, Detroit 26, Michigan.

Chicago—D. S. COLE, Consul General of Canada, Suite 800, Chicago Daily News Building, 400 West Madison Street.

Los Angeles—V. E. DUCLOS, Canadian Government Trade Commissioner, Associated Realty Building, 510 West Sixth Street.

New Orleans—G. A. NEWMAN, Consul of Canada and Trade Commissioner, 201 International Trade Mart.

San Francisco—Consul General of Canada, 3rd Floor, Kohl Building, 400 Montgomery Street. Territory includes Hawaii.

Venezuela

Caracas—J. A. STILES, Consul of Canada and Trade Commissioner, Canadian Consulate General, 3° Piso, Edificio Pan American, Puente Urapal. Address for letters: Apartado 3306. Territory includes Netherlands Antilles.

Caracas—Vice-Consul of Canada and Acting Agricultural Trade Commissioner, Canadian Consulate General, 3° Piso, Edificio Pan American, Puente Urapal. Address for letters: Apartado 3306.

Foreign Exchange Quotations

The following are nominal quotations, furnished by the Foreign Exchange Division of the Bank of Canada. These quotations may be found useful in considering statistics and prices generally. Both importers and exporters are advised to communicate with their bankers before completing financial arrangements for the sale or purchase of commodities.

Country	Monetary Unit	—	Nominal Quotations Sept. 17*	Nominal Quotations Jan. 14	Nominal Quotations Jan. 21
Argentina.....	Peso.....	Off. Free Export	·2977	·2014	·2003
Austria.....	Schilling.....		·2085	·0705	·0696
Australia.....	Pound.....		3·2240	2·2410	2·2280
Belgium and Belgian Congo.....	Franc.....		·0228	·0199	·0199
Bolivia.....	Boliviano.....		·0238	·0168	·0170
British West Indies (Except Jamaica).....	Dollar.....		·8396	·5836	·5802
Brazil.....	Cruzeiro.....		·0544	·0544	·0541
Burma.....	Rupee.....		·3022		
Ceylon.....	Rupee.....		·3022	·2115	·2103
Chile.....	Peso.....		·0233	·0013	·0112
Colombia.....	Peso.....		·5128	·4029	·4006
Costa Rica.....	Colon.....		·1800	·1798	·1788
Cuba.....	Peso.....		1·0000	1·0072	1·0016
Czechoslovakia.....	Koruna.....		0·200	·0201	·0200
Denmark.....	Krone.....		·2084	·1458	·1450
Dominican Republic.....	Peso.....		1·0000	1·0072	1·0016
Ecuador.....	Sucre.....		·0740	·0664	·0667
Egypt.....	Pound.....		4·1330	2·8922	2·8760
El Salvador.....	Colon.....		·4000	·4029	·4006
Fiji.....	Pound.....		3·6306	2·5236	2·5090
Finland.....	Markka.....		·0062	·0043	·0043
France, Monaco and French North Africa.....	Franc.....		·0037	·0028	·0028
French Empire—African.....	Franc.....		·0073	·0057	·0057
French Pacific Possessions.....	Franc.....		·0201	·0160	·0158
Germany.....	Deutsche Mark		·3000	·2398	·2385
Guatemala.....	Quetzal.....		1·0000	1·0072	1·0016
Haiti.....	Gourde.....		·2000	·2014	·2003
Honduras.....	Lempira.....		·5000	·5036	·5008
Hong Kong.....	Dollar.....		·2519	·1751	·1741
Iceland.....	Krona.....		·1541	·0618	·0615
India.....	Rupee.....		·3022	·2115	·2103
Iran.....	Rial.....		·0212		
Iraq.....	Dinar.....		4·0300	2·8012	2·7850
Ireland.....	Pound.....		4·0300	2·8012	2·7850
Israel.....	Pound.....		3·0000	2·8012	2·7850
Italy.....	Lira.....		·0017	·0016	·0016
Jamaica.....	Pound.....		4·0300	2·8012	2·7850
Japan.....	Yen.....		·0028	·0028	·0028
Lebanon.....	Piastre.....		·4561		
Mexico.....	Peso.....		·1157	·1164	·1158
Netherlands.....	Florin.....		·3769	·2650	·2636
Netherlands Antilles.....	Florin.....		·5308	·5341	·5311
New Zealand.....	Pound.....		4·0150	2·8012	2·7850
Nicaragua.....	Cordoba.....		·2000	·2014	·2003
Norway.....	Krone.....		·2015	·1410	·1402
Pakistan.....	Rupee.....		·3022	·3044	·3027
Panama.....	Balboa.....		1·0000	1·0072	1·0016
Paraguay.....	Guarani.....		·3200		
Peru.....	Sol.....		·1538	·0650	·0646
Philippines.....	Peso.....		·4975	·5036	·5008
Portugal and Colonies.....	Escudo.....		·0400	·0351	·0350
Singapore.....	Straits Dollar.....		·4702	·3268	·3249
Spain and Colonies.....	Peseta.....		·0916	·0924	·0919
Sweden.....	Krona.....		·2783	·1947	·1936
Switzerland.....	Franc.....		·2336	·2305	·2291
Thailand.....	Baht.....		·1000		
Turkey.....	Lira.....		·3571	·3597	·3577
Union of South Africa.....	Pound.....		4·0300	2·8012	2·7850
United Kingdom.....	Pound.....		4·0300	2·8012	2·7850
United States.....	Dollar.....		1·0000	1·0072	1·0015
Uruguay.....	Peso.....		·6583	·6631	·6594
Venezuela.....	Bolivar.....		·2985	·3007	·2990
Yugoslavia.....	Dinar.....		·0200	·0033	·0033

* September 17, 1949.

OTTAWA
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1952

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Foreign trade



FEBRUARY 2, 1952



OTTAWA
CANADA

In this issue . . .

The Canadian Piano Industry



LETTERS TO THE EDITOR . . .

Writing letters to the editor is a custom which is a feature of the press. Although we have no columns open to the publication of letters, nevertheless we do like receiving them.

Just a year ago a questionnaire was sent to a representative group of our subscribers. The response was remarkable and the answers to the questions were most interesting and helpful. Changes in a publication are made slowly but since that time, guided by the opinions expressed in that reader survey, we have been endeavouring to improve Foreign Trade and to give our readers the information they want and in the form most useful to them.

The new cover, introduced on the first issue of this year, is a token of our endeavour to furnish you with the information you desire. In this issue we introduce a further change—the regular feature Trade Notes has been classified under two headings, Commodity Notes and General Notes. We believe that this new way of compiling these news items will make it easier for readers to pick out quickly the information of most interest to them.

We always welcome letters from our readers. From your comments we can judge the success of our efforts to make Foreign Trade a useful publication for the Canadian businessman. We invite our readers to send their suggestions and criticisms in Letters to the Editor.

The Editor



foreign trade

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... Output figures
Canadian piano indus-
try almost the gamut
production scale in the
century of a century. To-
day's outlook for the indus-
try improved with the
growth of the apartmen-
tment, and a general
interest in pianos.
The Canadian pianist
on the keyboard. (See article
on page 11)

Film Board Photo

Published weekly by the Foreign Trade Service,
Department of Trade and Commerce,
Under the authority of
The Right Hon. C. D. HOWE, Minister, and
WM. FREDERICK BULL, Deputy Minister.

Price: 10 cents per copy.

Subscriptions: \$1.00 in Canada and \$3.50 abroad.

All subscriptions and orders should be forwarded to
The King's Printer, Government Printing Bureau, Ottawa.

The Piano Industry in Canada

By P. Grant Jones, Commodities Branch,
Department of Trade and Commerce.

THE PIANO trade in Canada is an example of an industry that has felt the full impact of boom days, depression, and wars. Output figures have soared and declined, ebbed and flowed and run almost the entire length of the production keyboard. In 1913, according to reports from authoritative sources, some 32,000 pianos were manufactured in Canada. That was the boom period. Then came depression years. In 1933 production dropped to 384 units. In 1944, a World War II year, the output increased to 2,536 instruments. During the years 1945-1950 factory production again mounted, reaching the 7,000 mark. Admittedly, there is a long way to go before the industry regains its former status, but the leading producers are hopeful that this position will yet be reached.

A quarter of a century ago, Canada boasted some 20 odd piano manufacturing concerns. Today the corresponding number is seven. There are also four or five companies producing the required supplies of actions, hammers, plates and piano hardware. Although the factories engaged in piano making are not equipped with high speed machinery which would permit large scale defence production, some of the larger producers have excellent plants for turning out high-grade furniture, their equipment lending itself admirably to superior wood working projects.

It will be seen by the following table, obtained from the Dominion Bureau of Statistics, that the industry in Canada has been extremely sensitive to prevailing economic conditions.

Canadian Piano Production

Year	Number of Units	Value
1917	24,762	\$5,057,702
1922	16,482	4,351,856
1927	17,236	4,053,269
1932	533	151,586
1937	2,957	523,846
1942	3,440	728,111
1947	4,883	1,374,280
1949	7,097	2,474,096
1950	6,900	2,515,332

Export Prospects

In planning for future production, the industry is not losing sight of export potentialities, particularly in the Latin American countries. Already a drive is on by several manufacturers to take advantage of every possibility that export markets offer. As an example of the enterprise being exhibited, one leading Canadian producer supplied pianos for a conservatory of music in Tokyo when it reopened following the last war. For the first ten months of 1951, the latest period for which figures are available, Canada's export of pianos was not overly impressive, but it is reasonable to suppose that with any expansion of the industry shipments abroad might also show an upward trend.

With possibly one exception, all manufacturers are members of the industry's official trade organization, the Canadian Piano and Organ Manufacturers Association. This association has been functioning for upwards of a half-century and has played no small part in the industry's growth

and development. The present secretary of this association was also the original director of the Canadian Bureau for the Advancement of Music, which is financed in part by contributions from provincial governments, foundation, philanthropic organizations, service clubs and private citizens interested in musical culture. The piano and organ manufacturers have also been generous contributors to the Bureau's funds.

The advent of the radio and radio-phonograph some years ago nearly brought about the demise of the industry. In fact, the radio and the depression of the early thirties, did account for close to 18 fatalities in the industry. The mechanical or player piano—conceded by many to have been the best selling piano ever launched by manufacturers—became obsolete with radio; the old-fashioned upright instrument had also diminished in popularity and was on the way out. Then came the introduction of the new streamlined apartment-size piano, which proved a veritable tonic to a lagging industry. This, together with a revival of interest in the piano generally, has saved the day.

Canadian Bureau for the Advancement of Music

Not a little credit for the upsurge of interest in music on the part of the general public in recent years is due to the splendid work of Canadian colleges and conservatories of music, private music teachers and the work of the Canadian Bureau for the Advancement of Music. The Bureau, organized in 1917, is an association of those interested in developing the study and appreciation of music. The Bureau furnishes free of charge to almost five hundred papers (and will supply all interested Canadian papers) a weekly service in both English and French, of news articles—biographical sketches, stories about compositions, information regarding musical instruments, suggestions for the organization of school choirs, school orchestras, community singing, etc. By means of contests the Bureau aids young people in becoming familiar with thirty to forty good musical compositions each year, the names of the composers, their lives, and some interesting information regarding the works themselves. Encouragement is given to musical features at fairs, such as music competitions, Music Day, community singing and big musical ensemble features like the two thousand-voice choir held at the Canadian National Exhibition for a number of years. The Bureau is continually urging, and is securing, more attention to music in schools, both urban and rural. In its efforts in this direction the Bureau has been given splendid co-operation by school boards, leading women's organizations and other service and philanthropic associations throughout the country.

An effort has been made by the Canadian Bureau for the Advancement of Music to evolve a plan for increasing the opportunities for Canadian artists to appear before Canadian audiences. This would not only encourage Canadian artists and the study of music generally but would greatly increase the opportunities for hearing good music at popular prices.

Thorough instruction in piano by specially trained teachers is offered by the Bureau to small classes of eight or ten pupils, at a nominal fee of thirty-five cents per lesson per pupil. The Bureau has now over 46,000 pupils in these classes throughout Canada. Class or group teaching of piano has made such significant progress that prominent educators in the music field are interesting themselves more and more in this method of learning, and the Bureau has been requested to make a thorough study of this phase of its activities to find out the extent of the adoption of piano

classes, the general opinion among the school authorities as to the merit of the plan, and any dangers or weaknesses in operation which may have developed. The evidence so far obtained is so overwhelmingly favourable to the idea of class instruction in piano, especially for beginners, that the Bureau now believes this form of instruction is certain to receive recognition as one of the most promising forces for the musical education of young people.

It is now generally recognized that the piano is one of the very few instruments capable of expressing by itself all three elements of music, rhythm, melody and harmony. It is the most complete, in itself, of all instruments and at the very foundation of all music teaching, instrumental or vocal. Figures secured from a reliable source show that upwards of a million pupils are studying music in Canada. Of this large number, some 800,000 (including pupils in vocal classes and those taking instruction in band and orchestral instruments) are receiving musical instruction through group teaching in the schools, in convents and in private institutions.

In the light of the foregoing it would seem that the mounting interest in piano instruction, so evident throughout Canada today, should form a healthy basis for increased piano sales and, in turn, improve the production picture for Canadian manufacturers.



Plans for Canada's new consulate and commercial offices in the International Trade Mart, New Orleans, were recently completed. Discussing the site of the new Canadian Trade Office are (left to right) George R. Heasman, Director of the Canadian Trade Commissioner Service, Department of Trade and Commerce; Clay Shaw, Managing-Director of the International Trade Mart; and Gerald A. Newman, newly-appointed Canadian Consul and Trade Commissioner in New Orleans.

Malaya's Imports of Canned Fish More Than Doubled in Past Year

Direct imports of canned herrings, sardines, pilchards and salmon permitted from all sources—Herrings and pilchards can be sold as sardines—Canadian herring sales increased by nearly 200 per cent, but pilchards are more popular.

By D. S. Armstrong, Canadian Government Trade Commissioner.

SINGAPORE.—Singapore and Malaya imported 19,168 long tons of canned fish valued at more than M\$24·6 million during January to September, 1951, as compared with 9,658 long tons valued at M\$12·7 million in 1950, and an average of 5,100 long tons in the years 1947 to 1950. It seems likely that total imports for the year will be more than double the 1950 trade and four times the postwar annual average.

There are two main reasons for the tremendous increase in the consumption of canned fish in Malaya. First, prosperity brought about by the tin and rubber boom has increased purchasing power and purchases by manual workers, particularly on the tin mines and rubber estates, have more than doubled. Secondly, recognizing the essential nature of canned fish to the welfare of the population from the nutrition standpoint, import control authorities in February, 1951, allowed direct imports of herrings, sardines and pilchards from all sources. In July canned salmon was also added to the free list, but due to the limited market this will have little effect on imports. Previously imports from hard currency sources were allowed only if shipment and payment were made via Hong Kong, and this method meant an appreciable price disadvantage to Canadian and United States products.

Local Fishing Industry Production Inadequate

Although Malaya has no fish canning industry, there is a sizeable but primitive fishing industry. In prewar days this industry was largely controlled by the Japanese. Since the war the catch has not only failed to keep pace with rising consumption, but has actually declined. Local production during 1951 has averaged 9,400 short tons per month, or about 10 per cent lower than the previous year's average. In an attempt to build up off-shore fishing, which is virtually non-existent at present, the government has adopted a program of loans to fishermen for boats and

Malayan Imports of Fresh, Dried and Salted Fish

	1948	1949	1950	1951
		(long tons)		Jan.-Sept.
Thailand	2,374·88	2,018·78	10,785·63	14,606·52
Japan	349·44	543·85	4,296·90	4,558·45
Indonesia	13,156·76	12,782·75	7,855·10	4,496·28
Indo-China	1,381·37	290·16	1,183·76	3,867·65
China	1,072·51	740·11	1,139·63	1,221·72
Other Countries	2,475·85	1,731·51	1,228·04	1,325·30
Total	20,810·81	18,107·16	26,489·06	30,075·92

equipment. A fisheries research institute is to be built at Changi on the east coast of Singapore Island. To meet the deficit between production and consumption, Malaya currently imports more than 25,000 long tons of dried and salted fish per year from neighbouring countries such as Thailand, Japan, Indonesia and Indo-China.

Herrings and Pilchards Can Be Sold as Sardines

Labelling laws in Singapore and Malaya allow herrings and pilchards to be called "sardines" and, due to the preference for this name, large quantities of pilchards from the United States and herrings from Canada are labelled sardines. In addition, official statistics of import are compiled, in effect, from labels rather than actual types. Hence it is not possible to break down with any degree of accuracy the statistics of actual imports of sardines, pilchards and herrings. However, it is known that South Africa supplies pilchards labelled as such; the United States supplies California pilchards labelled as sardines; Canada supplies herrings labelled sardines and also sardines labelled as such and the United Kingdom supplies herrings labelled as such.

Malayan Imports of Canned Sardines, Herrings and Pilchards

	1948	1949	1950	1951 Jan.-Sept.
			(long tons)	
United Kingdom	121.24	284.04	909.91	2,054.76
South Africa	1,199.06	1,270.43	2,389.09	3,040.05
CANADA	380.21	405.72	656.29	1,840.25
Netherlands	21.88	726.96	801.70	1,415.91
United States	365.35	512.15	3,711.18	8,827.77
Other Countries	183.27	548.41	495.67	1,109.57
Total	2,271.01	3,747.71	8,963.84	18,288.31

The market preference in recent years has been for California pilchards and the second choice has been South African pilchards. Both 15½ oz. talls and 14 oz. ovals are sold but the former are favoured, mainly because they are cheaper. The United Kingdom enjoys a good market in herrings packed in oval tins 36 to a case. This is considered by some importers to be a more convenient size for handling and there is less damage to the contents of the tins. Canada's sales in 1951 increased by nearly 200 per cent, proportionately more than those of any other country, but it is still true that the herring is not as popular as the pilchard. The Empire tariff preference allows Canadian, South African and United Kingdom canned fish to enter the Federation of Malaya free of duty, whereas the general tariff of 15 per cent ad valorem (7½ per cent for salmon) applies to the products of other countries. This advantage does not apply in Singapore, a free port. Exports of Canadian sardines (little fish) have equalled or exceeded exports of herrings in recent years and have outsold Norwegian and Portuguese sardines by a wide margin.

Singapore Re-Exports One-Third of Imports

In a review of Malaya's trade in canned fish, the entrepôt trade of Singapore with neighbouring territories must be considered. Re-exports to the various Indonesian islands, Borneo, Burma and Thailand, are an important part of the economy of the colony and canned fish is no exception. For example, during January to September, 1951, re-exports, principally

to Indonesia and British Borneo, totalled 6,634·46 long tons or more than one-third of total imports during the same period. Similarly, in 1950 re-exports were almost exactly 33 per cent of the quantity imported. There is no way of telling from official statistics the country of origin or the types of fish re-exported, but it is known that Canadian herrings and sardines are included in this trade.

Brand Name Not Important

Establishing a brand name is all-important in the marketing of most prepared foodstuffs, but canned fish is an exception to this rule. There are very few well-known brand names or "chops" as they are called locally. A label, preferably red, with a picture of a fish is all that is required. Marketing channels consist of importers who supply on indent or out of stock to dealer chains or "kongsie". The individual wholesale dealers normally handle several brands of canned fish purchased from a number of importers. Their contacts extend throughout Malaya and often to other areas in South-East Asia to whom they export from Singapore.

Malaya has never been a large market for canned salmon due to the high price of this type of fish in comparison with others. The buying population is limited to the Europeans (one per cent of the total) and a few of the wealthier Asians. Total imports have never exceeded 90 tons in a year and during January-September, 1951, they fell to 20 tons. In recent years Canada has obtained between 55 and 80 per cent of the market, with the United States supplying the remainder.

A small but growing market for frozen fish has developed in Singapore and in certain types, e.g. sole (Pacific flatfish), the retail price for the frozen variety is less than the local fresh variety. The market is limited by cold storage facilities both in transit and locally. The United Kingdom has traditionally supplied half Malaya's imports with the balance being shared between Canada, Australia, and South Africa. Total imports during January-September, 1951, amounted to 412·87 long tons of which the major portion was frozen salmon.

Leipzig Spring Fair Will Not be Held

Frankfurt, January 10, 1952.—(FTS)—The Leipzig Fair will definitely not be held in the spring of 1952, it has now been announced. The Fall Fair, which includes the technical section as well as consumer goods, will take place from September 7 to 12, 1952.

British Furniture Exhibitions to be Held at London and Blackpool

The third British Furniture Exhibition since the war is to be held at Earls Court, London, from February 12-23, sponsored by the British Furniture Manufacturers Federated Associations. Over 300 manufacturers of all types of furniture and furnishings will exhibit. Immediately following the London show there is to be a British Furniture Exhibition at Olympia, Winter Gardens, Blackpool, from February 26 to March 6, where 37 manufacturers not exhibiting at Earls Court will show their products to the North.

Joseph MacLeod Boyer



Joseph MacLeod Boyer, Canadian Government Trade Commissioner in Cairo, Egypt, was killed on January 26, 1952, by terrorists during an attack on the Turf Club in that city. He was first reported missing after rioters had burst into the club, during the height of an anti-British riot in the capital, looting it and setting it afire. When his body was found it was identified by C. E. Butterworth, Assistant Canadian Government Trade Commissioner. Mr. Boyer was buried in Cairo on January 28.

The death of Mr. Boyer will be deplored by his many friends in Canada and abroad and particularly by those in Egypt to whom he brought a better understanding of Canada and its desire for closer commercial relations with that country.

Mr. Boyer was born in Victoria, New Brunswick, in June, 1897. He graduated from Acadia University with a Bachelor of Arts degree. He joined the Department of Trade and Commerce in November, 1933. In July, 1935, he was posted to Glasgow as Assistant Canadian Trade Commissioner, and displayed much interest in the stimulation of trade between Canada and Scotland. With the outbreak of hostilities in September, 1939, Mr. Boyer went on active service, but was released for special duties in Ottawa in January, 1944. Three months later he was posted to Chicago, as Acting Canadian Government Trade Commissioner. In October, 1947, he was placed in charge of the office in Cairo.

During the First World War, Mr. Boyer saw service with the Canadian Field Artillery, and was decorated with the Military Cross for gallantry in action. He retired from the army with the rank of lieutenant. During the Second World War, he served as Mobilization Officer with the Canadian Army on the Atlantic Coast, and was later transferred to Newfoundland as Brigade Major with Headquarters, St. John's Defences.

Mr. Boyer is survived by his wife, formerly Helen Marion Ganter of Saint John, N.B., and two children, Fred James, aged 28, with the American Airlines in Toronto, and Mrs. Ralph Robinson, aged twenty-four, of Moncton, N.B.

Canadian Production of Portland Cement Increased

Production of Portland cement was higher in November and the first 11 months of 1951 than in the corresponding periods of 1950, while shipments declined in the month but rose in the 11 months. The month's output amounted to 1,440,618 barrels as compared with 1,412,661 in November, 1950, bringing the 11-month total to 15,854,836 barrels as against 15,319,995 a year earlier. Shipments in December aggregated 1,277,226 barrels compared with 1,433,793, and in the 11-month period amounted to 16,081,890 barrels against 15,939,785.

Uruguay One of Largest Consumers of Electric Power

Buenos Aires, December 31, 1951.—(FTS)—Uruguayan production and distribution of electric power is controlled by the National Administration of Electric Plants and Telephones (Administración General de las Usinas Eléctricas y Teléfonos del Estado), a government entity commonly known by the Spanish initials of its name, UTE. The effective capacity of electric power installations was estimated at 191,000 kilowatts in 1949. This power is generated by a hydro-electric plant installed on the Rio Negro, at Rincón del Bonete, which has a capacity of 116,000 kilowatts, a steam-generated plant of 25,000 kilowatts capacity located in Montevideo, and several small Diesel plants dispersed in the interior of the country.

In August, 1950, the International Bank of Reconstruction and Industrial Development granted the Uruguayan Government a loan of US\$33 million for the purpose of expanding electric power and telephone facilities. This loan bears interest at the rate of 3½ per cent per annum and is payable in 24 years, as from February 15, 1955. This amount is earmarked for payment of imports of material and equipment required for UTE's five-year expansion program which, it is estimated, will cost a total of US\$45 million. The electrical energy expansion program alone is expected to require US\$36·6 million and, when completed, the installed capacity of the Montevideo plant will be increased by 50,000 kilowatts and Diesel-generated power in the interior by 18,000 kilowatts bringing the country's total effective capacity up to approximately 259,000 kilowatts. In addition, several factories are planning the conversion of their units from direct to alternating current. As a result of the rapid growth of its industry, Uruguay is considered to be one of the largest consumers of electric power, per capita, and the demand for it continues to be very strong.

Argentine Industry Handicapped by Lack of Materials and Foreign Exchange

By H. E. Lemieux, Assistant Commercial Secretary for Canada.

BUENOS AIRES.—There are two main difficulties facing Argentine industry. One lies in world-wide shortages of the materials urgently needed, and the other is the country's lack of foreign exchange to pay for these materials, even if they were available. The prime material supply situation is critical. One example is that of the local tire and rubber goods factories which had to close in December for an indefinite period and remain closed for at least three months after the necessary sterling was provided to buy the required Singapore rubber. It seems reasonable to forecast that in 1952 Argentine factories will be severely handicapped by the lack of prime materials unless (and this is improbable) the country's stockpiles of primary products be sufficient to pull it through a period of industrial austerity. The consensus of opinion of trade and industry is that this is not at all likely.

The fact that recent Central Bank circulars have deleted numerous basic items from the list of goods importable from the dollar area under the automatic exchange system is consistent with the above forecast. Argentina's sterling balance position is much worse than its dollar one.

Contrary to last year's forecast, output of beer in 1950 increased slightly over that of 1949 as the figures below demonstrate. However, these statistics are not by any means indicative of the country's producing capacity in this line of manufacturing because malt, hops and other basic ingredients were even scarcer than in 1949. Greater production, however slight the increase, can only be explained by the use of substitute products or through the use of stock-piled ingredients.

Argentine Beverage Production

Year	Lager Beer	Porter (000's of litres)	Liquid Malt
1946	182,049	61,620	3,070
1947	220,201	91,042	3,854
1948	240,043	100,196	4,403
1949	270,093	98,553	5,121
1950	277,021	106,330	6,036

Year	Yerba Mate (000's metric tons)	Wines (000's of litres)	Vermouth, etc. (000's of litres)
1946	122.9	898,753	65,673
1947	124.2	1,034,392	78,347
1948	135.1	1,149,261	91,886
1949	113.9	1,069,580	107,939
1950	124.2	1,250,297	102,741

Argentine Tobacco Production

Year	Black (metric tons)	Virginia-type (metric tons)
1946	12,114	4,001
1947	13,334	4,296
1948	13,869	4,965
1949	14,148	5,953
1950	13,142	6,336

Textiles

Due to the depreciation of machinery and equipment and the scarcity of spare parts, plus the lack of certain raw materials, the Argentine textile industry experienced a decrease in its production which had been expanding during the twelve previous years. This statement is based on the opinion of a few, but important, textile manufacturers in this country. However, the contrary is demonstrated in the official statistics given below:

Argentine Textile Production

Year	Production (metric tons)
1947	321,899
1948	393,868
1949	386,486
1950	500,688

Note: Production figures are the aggregate of the output of cotton wool, washed wool, brushed and carded cotton thread. No other textile product is included.

Chemicals

The general physical volume of production shows that the important chemical industry continued to expand during 1950, even though it was handicapped by the shortage of certain raw and essential materials. As a general indication of which chemical products are produced in the country and in what quantities, production figures for the past two years are tabulated below.

Product	Unit	Production	
		1949	1950
Sulphuric acid	metric tons	77,200	77,200
Tartaric acid	" "	1,500	1,900
Dissolved acetylene	" "	754	830
Industrial alcohols	kilolitres	79,498	80,554
Sodium hypochloride	metric tons	25,000	24,500
Oxygen	cubic metres	6,843,000	7,669,000
Caustic soda	metric tons	26,200	27,900
Aluminum sulphate	" "	44,000	43,500
Sodium sulphate	" "	51	134

During 1951 it was announced that the Skoda Works of Czechoslovakia were building a grain alcohol distillery which would be the largest in the world, covering a surface of about 250 acres. Its daily production, when in full operation, will be 250,000 litres of ethylic anhydrous alcohol. The plant will consume 650 metric tons of corn and 70 tons of barley every twenty-four hours. This will provide a new source of fuel alcohol. It is expected that output will leave a surplus for export.

Plans are also under way for building a quicklime factory in San Luis with a production capacity of 90,000 tons, as well as a plant for distilling alcohol from woods. Recent developments in the Argentine chemical industry also include greater production of sulphuric acid from zinc blends, the completion of a third benzenhexachloride plant and pilot-plant production of benzene. A factory to produce nitration grade toluene is nearing completion and the manufacture of DDT is being considered.

Quebracho Extract

Quebracho extract is one of the country's main forest export products. Virtually all of the exploitable stands of tannin-yielding quebracho in the world are in Argentina and Paraguay, the former holding about 95 per

cent. Of some 250,000 metric tons of quebracho extract used annually, about 75 per cent is produced in Argentina. Twenty-three factories were registered in 1946, of which 20 are in actual operation. Production of extract has tended to decrease steadily since 1946. While definite production figures for 1950 are not available, estimates placed it at 220,000 metric tons, 20,000 tons short of the export quota that had been fixed by government authorities. As of April, 1951, export prices per metric ton of quebracho were raised by US\$25.00 per ton to US\$200 for hot-water soluble and US\$215 for cold-water soluble extract f.o.b. Buenos Aires. This increase is attributed mainly to higher production costs and the sellers' market.

Pharmaceutical Products

The Argentine Government authorities continued to favour local production of drugs and pharmaceutical products. An example of this is the recent government extension of the 1947 decree, for another five years, declaring the manufacture of penicillin and certain other medicinal products to be of "national interest". This preferential treatment is aimed at facilitating the expansion of present plants and the construction of new drug producing factories. Another new drug will be manufactured in the country. The government has recently authorized the establishment of a chloromycetin plant by an Italian firm, Señores Carlo Erba.

Automotive Products

For lack of foreign exchange to import component parts, Argentine assembly plants were generally inactive during the last year and the first half of the current year. In April, 1951, a new but small automobile factory, operated by Autoar, S.A., opened its doors. This plant was moved from Turin in Italy, complete with machinery and staff of skilled workers. The manufacturers are those of the Cisitalia sports car. This same Italian firm is already producing a small sports car and delivery truck known as "Autoar". The bodies are produced in Argentina but some of the chassis are imported. Converted tractor motors provide the power. The factory appears to lack mechanization. It is currently producing one car and two trucks per week, but an output of five units of each type per week is expected.

There have been several announcements since the beginning of 1951 that large scale production of motors, spare parts for motorcar engines and other automotive parts would soon be undertaken. However, there is no indication that anything has materialized yet.

Hampered by the lack of crude rubber as a result of the country's shortage of sterling with which to import it from Malaya, Argentine factories in 1950 yielded the lowest production of these items since 1947. The outlook for Argentine production of tires and tubes is not bright, and expectations are that production will continue to decrease steadily for some months to come.

Argentine Production of Tubes and Tires

Year	Tubes (units)	Tires
1947	810,500	948,500
1948	856,000	861,800
1949	804,900	755,100
1950	690,500	687,300

Cement

Because of fuel shortages and transportation difficulties, production by Argentine cement mills declined sharply during the first half of 1950, but statistics for the complete year show that this decrease was offset by a much greater production in the second part of the year and production figures for the full year reached a new peak. According to statistics published by the Association of Portland Cement Manufacturers, Argentine output of Portland cement during the first nine months of 1951 amounted to 22,936,210 bags (of 50 kilos each) which, despite the improvement in recent months, is still comparatively lower than the corresponding figure for 1950, at 23,060,640 bags. In July this year, the Ministry of Industry and Commerce announced that a cement factory with a capacity for 200,000 tons per annum, would be installed in San Luis (Cerro el Gigante). Generally speaking, Argentine production of cement is taken up by public works and private building in the proportion of 35 per cent and 65 per cent respectively.

Argentine Cement Production

Year	Port. Cement (000's metric tons)	White Cement (000's metric tons)
1946	1,140.3	13.4
1947	1,355.3	15.8
1948	1,251.8	12.9
1949	1,444.1	13.0
1950	1,552.7	16.7

Production of fibre-cement sheets increased sharply during 1950. Greater production was achieved because of the relatively greater availability of raw materials, particularly asbestos fibres. It is expected that statistical returns for 1951 will show another sharp increase as larger quantities of asbestos fibres contracted for late in 1950 were not delivered until the first half of the current year. Unless more exchange is made available for imports of asbestos fibres, prospects are that Argentine production of fibre-cement products, of which sheets and pipes are the principal items, will decrease in 1952.

Argentine Fibre-Cement Sheet Production

Year	(square metres)
1946	4,707,000
1947	5,389,000
1948	4,832,000
1949	2,162,000
1950	3,006,000

Shoe Industry

By and large, the high level of production of the Argentine shoe industry was maintained throughout 1950. While output decreased in certain lines, such as in children's and women's footwear, production of other types was sufficient to offset this. Nevertheless, factory operations continued to be hampered by the lack of raw materials, machinery and equipment.

Leather Shoe Production

Year	Men's	Ladies'	Children's (000's of pairs)	Rubber Footwear*
1946	4,595	7,239	5,877	7,406
1947	4,465	6,484	5,669	9,328
1948	4,918	6,200	5,868	13,595
1949	5,199	5,269	5,175	13,449
1950	5,260	5,055	4,384	13,821

*Mainly "alpargatas", canvas shoe type.

Electric Power

Argentine production of electricity maintained its upward trend during 1950. The Ministry of Industry and Commerce recently awarded a contract for the installation of a thermo-electric generator plant at San Nicolas. The work is to be undertaken by a group of German firms including Siemens Schukert Elektrizitats Gessellschaft and Steinmuller G.M.B.H. This 300,000 kilowatt plant is to be built within the three next years. Its production will cover 50 per cent of the deficit between the estimated consumption for 1955 for the Federal Capital and Greater Buenos Aires and the production of existing power houses.

Electrical Equipment and Apparatus

While the industry was and continues to be handicapped by the lack of parts and raw materials, Argentine production of electrical equipment and apparatus increased substantially in 1950 and in most segments of this industry output reached an all-time high. The increase is particularly remarkable with respect to production of electric refrigerators and electric motors.

Year	Refrigerators Electric	Lamps Electric (units)	Motors* Electric
1946	6,967	15,829,000	17,833
1947	11,829	11,777,000	27,596
1948	20,401	15,719,000	26,342
1949	19,281	19,154,000	29,992
1950	28,468	18,198,000	66,824

*Presumably of 25 h.p. or less.

It is expected that 1951 production of electric motors will have more than doubled that of 1950 and leave a small exportable surplus of this item.

While domestic demand for accumulators, batteries and such products is far from being met by local production, the country, through increased output, is becoming less dependent on foreign sources of supply.

Year	Bateries, cells, etc.	Accumulators
1946	10,703,000	69,000
1947	15,190,000	78,000
1948	21,012,000	125,000
1949	24,182,000	119,000
1950	30,388,000	130,000

Radio and Television

It is estimated that some 2,200,000 radio receivers were in operation in Argentina during 1950. Radio production estimates indicate that local output has dropped to 200,000 units in 1950, from 230,000 and 286,000 units in 1949 and 1948 respectively. The decrease in production is generally attributed to curtailed imports of essential assembly parts and tubes.

Argentina's first commercial television transmitter began to operate in Buenos Aires on October 17, 1951. The International Telephone and Telegraph Corporation is providing the required technical personnel until local camera crews are trained to operate the equipment. This company is also expected to supply Argentina with 10,000 television receiver sets. Shipments were scheduled to start July 1, 1951.

West German Fruit Production Increases

Imports of Canadian fruit, in quantity, not expected to be possible for some time.

By Wm. Jones, Assistant Commercial Secretary for Canada.

FRANKFURT.—A continuing increase in West German fruit production, and a persistent dollar shortage, is expected to exclude any possibility of Canadian fruits being imported in quantity for some considerable time to come. The re-establishment of Canadian apple products in prewar volume on this market should not, therefore, be expected.

The surplus of domestic fruit available to the market is clearly indicated in the 1949 and 1950 statistics. Detailed information for the previous postwar years and 1951 is not available. However, from local conditions it would appear that a similar if not worse situation with regard to marketing is being encountered with the 1951 crop. In 1950 the crop offering was slightly in excess of two million tons, approximately 60 per cent greater than that of 1949. All crops with the exception of apricots and peaches showed an increase in quantity, and even in these two cases less than 50 per cent of the crop was offered and sold. The volume of fruits brought to market has expanded, as the result, to a great extent, of the tendency of the small growers to sell their products rather than to consume them. This trend stems from internal economic pressures which are both numerous and varied.

West German Fruit Production and Sales

Type of Fruit	Production (000's of metric tons)		Percentage of sales in relation to production	
	1950	1949	1950	1949
Sweet cherries	66	51	48	37
Other cherries	34	33	49	41
Apples	1,082	606	52	52
Pears	407	272	48	45
Plums	255	112	51	38
Yellow plums ¹	15	12	37*	32
Apricots	1	1	42	27
Peaches	14	19	46	40
Blackberries	77	71	39	36
Gooseberries	54	50	43	37
Raspberries	13	9	28	23
All Fruit	2,018	1,236	..	..

¹ Includes greengages.

(Source: Federal Statistical Office).

Another factor of great importance to the increased production of fruit in Western Germany is the growth in numbers of producers as compared with prewar years. When the 1933 statistics are compared with current statistics it can be seen that, while the total of horticultural establishments has been augmented by 10,000 or approximately 70 per cent, fruit growers alone account for some 56,000 of these. The percentage of fruit growers in relation to the total number of horticulturists in the Western Zone has risen from 26 per cent in 1933 to 48 per cent in 1950.

German agricultural groups, having considered all of these factors, are pressing for further protection by the Federal Government from imports. Several protective periods during which fruit may not be

imported are already in force. It is felt that the higher internal production tends to meet a demand which experience has shown to be most unsettled as between domestic and imported fruit, southern fruits being of great interest to consumers. The Federal Government, in order to meet its trade agreement commitments and to continue its efforts to promote general exports, can be expected to permit an increase in imports from those countries with which it has concluded trade agreements. However, it is to be expected that the excessive demand for foreign products of this nature will decline when foreign fruits become continuously available.

Unemployment High in Northern Ireland

Belfast, December 17, 1951.—(FTS)—Unemployment in Northern Ireland now amounts to 6·9 per cent of the total insured population (for women the percentage is 7·2 and for men 6·8). These figures are based on a provisional estimate for June, 1951, which puts the number of insured at 470,000 persons (297,000 men and 173,000 women). The position is particularly difficult in Londonderry, where slackness in the shirtmaking industry has resulted in the paying-off of a large number of operatives.

In a recent Parliamentary debate on the subject, plans to offset this position were outlined by the Prime Minister. These include the erection of new factories, seventeen of which are at present under construction or in the planning stage. Of these, five are for specific firms and twelve are "advance" factories planned in the hope of attracting industrialists. The offer of contracts for service shirts has also been promised by the British Ministry of Supply, and if local manufacturers are successful in their tenders these should result in an increase of almost 100 per cent in the rate of allocation of work to Northern Ireland.

The Province's claim to a share in the rearmament program has already been presented to the government at Westminster at the highest level, and an assurance has been obtained that full account will be taken of Northern Ireland's claims in regard to the allocation of steel. Under the Re-Equipment of Industry Act sixty-five applications have been received for grants amounting to almost £3,000,000. Already twenty-six separate schemes have been approved in respect of which grants of more than £400,000 will be payable.

Plans are also well advanced for the setting up of an organization of businessmen, on the lines of the Scottish Industrial Council, to bring Northern Ireland's advantages as a manufacturing centre more forcibly to the notice of industrialists in North America. The pool of efficient and skilful workers in Northern Ireland, lacking full employment, should attract a number of industries which are elsewhere faced with a dearth of manpower. Prospects for the capital investment program in Northern Ireland in 1952 cannot yet be forecast with accuracy, but will undoubtedly be adversely affected by the growing British Government restriction on credit. The shortage of steel, coupled with the demands of the defence program, will interfere with building schedules, while the limitation of imports may have a considerable effect on some manufacturing industries, with obvious repercussions on the labour situation.

Commodity Notes

CHILE

Apple Exports Increased—Exports of apples have increased from 4,037 tons, valued at Gold\$842,000 in 1940, to 7,815 tons valued at Gold\$4,281,000 in 1950. The increase in tonnage exported is about 90 per cent as against an increase in value of nearly 400 per cent. Over the first nine months of 1951, 6,674 tons for a total value of Gold\$3,423,300 were exported. Of this total, 4,636 tons were sold to Germany, 768 tons to Perú, 684 tons to France and 319 tons to Great Britain.—Santiago, January 7, 1952.

Melons are Steady Export—Melons are a steady export from Chile and during the past ten years the greater portion has been shipped to the United States. A falling-off was seen during the war years. In 1950, total exports amounted to 2,293 tons valued at Gold\$677,000. The highest figure was reached in 1947, when 2,863 tons were exported for a value of Gold\$1,173,000. Figures have been more than maintained in 1951, as from January to September 2,119 tons valued at Gold\$773,500 were exported. About 90 per cent of the melons exported are of the "honey-dew" variety.—Santiago, January 8, 1952.

Merchant Vessels Will Be Purchased—The Foreign Trade Council has definitely authorized about US\$11,000,000 for the purchase of two cargo vessels of 9,250 tons and one of 8,600 tons for the Merchant Marine. These are being acquired in France and will be payable by nitrate exports. The vessels will be delivered over a period of two years and the rate of exchange authorized to the purchasing companies is Ch.\$50 per United States dollar.—Santiago, January 9, 1952.

CUBA

Mineral Exports Increasing—The mining industry in Cuba has received great impetus from the prices prevailing for base metals as a result of the large rearmament programs in the United States and elsewhere. The principal development at the present time is the reopening of the Nikaro Nickel Mines originally built by the United States Government during the last war at a cost of \$32,000,000, and with an annual capacity of 16,000 short tons. Exports of manganese, iron, copper, chrome and other ores have increased considerably, according to the latest information.—Havana, January 5, 1952.

Alcohol Distilleries Re-opened—The increased demand for alcohol has led to the re-opening of some of the distilleries closed at the end of the last war. In the interim the Cuban Government had been supporting this industry by forcing the compulsory mixture of alcohol and gasoline for fuel and the use of subsidies. Compulsory use of alcohol with gasoline has resulted in an increase in the number of distilleries producing anhydrous ethyl alcohol, which is so used. Alcohol production in 1951 is calculated at 40 million gallons, as against an estimated industrial capacity of 133 million.—Havana, January 5, 1952.

GREECE

Cotton Exported for First Time—For the first time in history, the Greek cotton industry has contracted with foreign countries to export cotton cloths and yarn. The following table shows the exports of yarn from Greece for the period August 1 to October 30, 1951:

	Kilos	Value (millions of drachmas)
Yugoslavia	167,363	4,625
England	39,260	1,167
Turkey	1,624	45
South Africa	2,693	87
Total	210,940	5,924

(Drs.14,250 equal Can.\$1).

Athens, December 30, 1951.

Electric Household Appliances Industry Expanding—In conjunction with the electric power plant projects under construction in Greece, which are expected to be completed by about the end of 1954, the electric household appliances industry is expanding to cope with increased demand for these articles. Already an old established Greek plant, Isola, S.A., having received ECA loans to the extent of \$680,000, has started manufacturing American model electric ranges on a mass production basis. Future plans cover the manufacture of electric household refrigerators, washing machines and other similar household appliances. At present their only model is the American type electric range, being sold at Drachmas 4,200,000 (\$280) to the consumers.—Athens, January 2, 1952.

ISRAEL

Re-Open Potash Works on Dead Sea—Agreement has been reached between the Israeli Government and representatives of the Palestine Potash Limited, a British company, for the re-opening of the potash works at Sodom on the Dead Sea, in the spring of 1952. The agreement reportedly provides for the establishment of a new company with the Israeli Government controlling at least 51 per cent of the shares. Capable of producing 100,000 tons of potash yearly, the plant on the southwestern shore of the Dead Sea has now been idle for almost four years. Expansion plans call for an annual production of about half a million tons but, before this can be achieved, additional sweetwater sources will have to be found.—Athens, December 6, 1951.

Cement Bag Plant Under Construction—A factory for the manufacture of cement bags, to start production by next spring, is being built at Nesher by the Palestine Portland Cement Co. Limited, at a cost of I £ 250,000 and financed jointly by the Nesher Company and a Finnish firm which will supply the paper and the machines. Initial output is expected to be 20 million paper bags per year, saving 30 per cent of present outlay of foreign currency for sacks. When Nesher's new cement factory is completed, 11½ million sacks will be needed annually, for a total output of 550,000 tons of cement. It is planned to sell the surplus locally, and subsequently also to export.—Athens, December 1, 1951.

Electrical Equipment to be Produced—Solel Boneh Limited, the Contracting Organization of the General Federation of Jewish Labour in Israel, has recently opened a factory for the production of electric motors, ranging from one-half to seven-and-a-half horsepower, with a planned annual capacity output of 6,000 motors. Solel Boneh plans also to establish electrical equipment enterprises for the manufacture of transformers, switches, insulators and other items.—Athens, December 2, 1951.

Fuel Corporation Formed to Refine Oil—The Israeli Government announced, on December 22, 1951, the formation of the Israel Fuel Corporation Limited, to take over the business of purchasing crude oil and distributing the refined products, as well as by-products, in Israel. The company may at some time be asked to join in general exploitation of local oil resources, including exploratory work. There is provisional agreement with the Shell and Socony Vacuum companies, and with the Iraq Petroleum company's Haifa refineries, but a settled plan has now been worked out, and the new company, which will handle progressively up to 30 per cent of local needs, expects to start operations early in the New Year. The crude oil, the first supplies of which are already on the way from Venezuela, will be bought with hard currency, but the cost of refining, which in the past has also had to be met in dollars or sterling, will now be paid for in local currency. Israel's expenditure for oil and oil products in 1952 is estimated at a minimum of I£15 million.—Athens, January 7, 1952.

SPAIN

Olive Crop Exceptionally Good—The olive crop which was exceptionally good in 1951 is placed, according to a reliable source, at between 560,000 and 600,000 tons.—Madrid, January 8, 1952.

Orange Crop Lower than Expected—Estimates for the 1951-52 orange crop were one million tons, but the recent severe rain and wind storms have reduced the crop by about 200,000 tons, according to press reports.—Madrid, January 8, 1952.

Nut Export Business is Brisk—Export business in nuts is brisk, according to press reports. The hazelnut production, which is estimated at 8,000 tons, is almost sold out and the almond crop, of which 15,000 tons will be shipped abroad, is selling for over \$100 per 100 kilos f.o.b. Spanish ports.—Madrid, January 8, 1952.

Paper Mill Planned—It is expected that a paper mill will be erected in Tenerife, Canary Islands. Craft-type paper will be manufactured from pulp made from banana trees. The plant capacity will be 6,000 tons per year which will be used to wrap Canary Island exports of bananas and tomatoes. Surplus pulp will be shipped to the Spanish mainland. An annual saving of the equivalent of 36·5 million pesetas in foreign exchange is expected to be realized when the plant gets into production.—Madrid, January 8, 1952.

General Notes

COLOMBIA

Certain Custom Rates Expected to be Lowered—The Minister of Agriculture has announced that, retroactive to January, the customs tariffs are expected to be reduced on such imports as drugs, fertilizers, fungicides, and some other articles directly affecting the farmer, and his cost of production. It is thus hoped to stimulate agricultural production, particularly cotton at low altitudes and wheat on the high plateaus. On the other hand, petitions have been made to remove powdered milk and some other canned goods from the prohibited import list, and these petitions are being seriously considered.—Bogotá, January 17, 1952.

State Trading Organization Replaced—The functions of the Instituto Nacional de Abastecimientos, popularly known as INA, have been almost eliminated and the organization has been replaced by the Corporación de Defensa Agrícola. The change was brought about by an executive decree signed January 16 by the President and his Ministers. Thus, after a six and-a-half-year experiment, Colombia's venture with a state trading monopoly in most of the leading bulk foods of the country is now being brought to a close. According to the new plan, the Corporación will only control the prices of five Colombian agricultural products—rice, corn, wheat, potatoes and beans. Government policy towards importation of the foreign hard wheat required to make up the deficit averaging over 40,000 tons annually, after local soft wheat production of 90,000 tons, is not now expected to change from the present system of bulk purchase by the Federación de Molineros. The Board of Directors of the new Corporación will comprise the Minister of Agriculture, the Minister of Development, the Manager of the Banco de la República, the Manager of the Agricultural Credit Bank, the Minister of Industry and Mines, and the Manager of the National Federation of Coffee Growers. The whole plan will be supervised by the Banco de la República, Colombia's central bank.—Bogotá, January 17, 1952.

HONG KONG

Japan Proposing Treaty—It is reported from Saigon that the Japanese Government has commenced overtures to the State of Vietnam, French Indo-China, proposing that a Japanese economic mission be sent there with a view to holding discussions basic to the drawing-up of a trade treaty between the two countries.—Hong Kong, January 9, 1952.

Trade Returns for November, 1951—The total value of Hong Kong's trade for November, 1951, is reported as \$631·0 million, a decline of nine per cent as compared with the preceding month of October, and of twenty-eight per cent as compared with the results for November, 1950. Imports in November, 1951, were valued at \$389·9 million and exports at \$241·1 million. November, 1950, imports were worth \$427 million, and exports \$443 million. Thus, November, 1951, becomes the fourth consecutive month in which trade values were lower than those for the equivalent month of the previous year.—Hong Kong, January 9, 1952.

U.S. Dollar Open Market Rates During December—The open market rate for United States dollars in Hong Kong varied during December in accordance with belief as to the future of sterling. Opening the month at a price of HK\$6.84 for US\$1.00, the rate eased to \$6.74, in a continuation of the gradual decline which had been evident from October's high of \$7.03, then went back up to \$6.82 by December 15 with rumours of impending sterling devaluation. When these rumours proved false the rate eased again and, with the news of the re-establishment of the London exchange futures market, the open market rate dropped to \$6.64 on December 18, and by December 31 had declined further to \$6.58.—Hong Kong, January 9, 1952.

New Hydro-Electric Power Station Planned—Present electric power consumption of the State of Vietnam, French Indo-China, is said to be 100,000 kilowatts per hour, provided from 150 power stations. Only the Chapa power plant in North Vietnam and the Banmethuot and Danhim plants in Central Vietnam are hydro-electric installations; all others are thermic power sources, produced with steam engines, diesel motors, or turbo-alternators consuming coal. A new hydro-electric power station is to be built at Dalat in South Vietnam. With a water head of 2,000 litres per second, this power development will provide 1,400 kilowatts per hour at 22,000 volts.—Hong Kong, January 9, 1952.

PAKISTAN

Forests Ripe for Exploitation—Mr. Elaxandor Rule, an F.A.O. forestry expert, after five months' tour in both the wings of Pakistan, has expressed the view that the forests here are ripe for exploitation and offer a potential basis for the establishment of forest industries such as plywood, fibre board, match manufacture and saw milling.—Karachi, January 5, 1952.

Hydro-Electric Scheme Progressing—The Dargai Hydro Electric Project in the North West Frontier Province which is part of Pakistan's Six Year Development Plan, is progressing favourably. It is reported by the Ministry of Industries that this enterprise, which is the second biggest hydro-electric scheme sponsored by the Central Government, is likely to be completed by October, 1952. Its four generators giving a total capacity of 20,000 kilowatts, will, together with the Malakand Project, make the Punjab and the North West Frontier Province self-sufficient in power.—Karachi, January, 5, 1952.

Industrial Finance Corporation Shows Profit—The Pakistan Industrial Finance Corporation is a body set up by the government to finance industrial projects, where necessary, under Pakistan's Six Year Development Plan. According to their second annual report profits during the year ended June 30, 1951 amounted to Rs.230,390 (\$73,100) after provision for taxes. The total accommodation granted aggregated Rs.12 million (\$4,000,000) of which Rs.68.50 lacs was sanctioned during the year under report. The applications sanctioned relate to a variety of industries totalling seventeen.—Karachi, January 5, 1952.

Monthly Summary of Foreign Trade

Canadian Exports (Excluding Gold)

Months	Average 1935-39	1938	1946	1947	1948	1949	1950	1951
(Millions of Dollars)								
January.....	62.8	70.3	189.1	208.6	235.4	237.0	221.2	285.1
February.....	57.4	59.6	153.1	179.5	208.3	205.0	199.5	233.9
March.....	71.1	73.3	178.4	209.0	228.4	216.8	228.2	290.2
April.....	48.5	50.9	178.5	190.9	212.3	237.8	205.5	295.2
May.....	75.6	67.0	197.0	267.8	282.3	272.9	287.0	323.4
June.....	73.3	66.0	166.7	272.7	233.5	255.1	289.2	312.5
July.....	74.4	66.2	188.7	236.6	250.9	241.3	253.7	374.5
August.....	77.1	69.1	242.7	221.3	224.1	251.7	257.1	349.8
September.....	76.8	72.2	169.8	218.6	283.0	228.4	279.1	320.1
October.....	91.3	88.2	204.2	250.8	307.0	269.1	315.2	371.0
November.....	95.0	86.0	232.2	253.1	293.9	292.3	292.7	379.5
December.....	81.3	68.9	211.9	266.2	316.4	285.5	289.9	
Total.....	884.5	837.6	2,312.2	2,774.9	3,075.4	2,993.0	3,118.4	3,535.1

Canadian Imports (Excluding Gold)

Months	Average 1935-39	1938	1946	1947	1948	1949	1950	1951
(Millions of Dollars)								
January.....	44.6	49.7	140.3	173.8	206.1	223.8	211.9	327.2
February.....	42.9	47.0	117.0	177.1	182.2	206.0	200.2	274.2
March.....	59.1	65.1	139.9	208.9	197.1	235.9	237.4	342.5
April.....	45.3	48.9	160.8	225.6	226.7	242.7	230.9	393.0
May.....	66.1	67.1	164.2	240.3	225.1	250.5	290.2	405.1
June.....	60.5	58.9	157.7	231.1	233.0	250.5	282.5	360.4
July.....	57.6	55.8	161.6	226.8	225.1	230.9	259.5	370.6
August.....	57.9	57.0	163.2	204.6	206.5	212.1	267.3	357.5
September.....	59.6	56.4	156.1	208.1	221.7	221.6	279.7	311.5
October.....	68.6	63.9	186.4	254.5	243.4	234.3	320.6	344.1
November.....	70.1	63.3	198.2	229.1	238.2	239.6	327.9	325.7
December.....	52.2	44.3	181.9	194.2	232.0	213.4	266.3	
Total.....	684.6	677.5	1,927.3	2,573.9	2,636.9	2,761.2	3,174.3	3,811.8

Balance of Trade with all Countries (Excluding Gold)

Months	Average 1935-39	1938	1946	1947	1948	1949	1950	1951
(Millions of Dollars)								
January.....	+ 19.0+	+ 21.8+	+ 51.0+	+ 36.7+	+ 33.0+	+ 15.2+	+ 11.8-	+ 38.4
February.....	+ 15.3+	+ 13.5+	+ 37.7+	+ 4.7+	+ 28.1+	+ 1.2+	+ 1.4-	+ 37.3
March.....	+ 13.0+	+ 9.2+	+ 40.0+	+ 3.0+	+ 33.9-	+ 16.9-	+ 5.7-	+ 48.5
April.....	+ 4.0+	+ 2.6+	+ 19.5-	+ 32.2-	+ 11.6-	+ 2.4-	+ 21.2-	+ 92.9
May.....	+ 10.6+	+ 0.8+	+ 34.6+	+ 30.9+	+ 62.4+	+ 25.1+	+ 0.6-	+ 78.1
June.....	+ 13.8+	+ 7.9+	+ 11.1+	+ 45.3+	+ 3.0+	+ 6.9+	+ 9.3+	+ 44.6
July.....	+ 17.9+	+ 11.4+	+ 29.6+	+ 12.8+	+ 28.4+	+ 12.8-	+ 2.7+	+ 7.9
August.....	+ 20.3+	+ 12.9+	+ 82.8+	+ 20.3+	+ 20.0+	+ 41.9-	+ 6.6-	+ 3.9
September.....	+ 18.3+	+ 16.7+	+ 15.8+	+ 13.4+	+ 64.4+	+ 9.4+	+ 3.1+	+ 12.0
October.....	+ 23.8+	+ 25.3+	+ 20.2-	+ 0.8+	+ 66.0+	+ 37.4-	+ 1.7+	+ 31.5
November.....	+ 26.2+	+ 23.5+	+ 37.0+	+ 26.9+	+ 58.2+	+ 55.9-	+ 31.5+	+ 58.8
December.....	+ 30.3+	+ 25.6+	+ 32.4+	+ 76.7+	+ 87.3+	+ 74.9+	+ 27.2-	
Total.....	+ 212.5+	+ 171.2+	+ 411.9+	+ 237.8+	+ 473.1+	+ 261.2-	+ 17.2-	+ 233.5

NOTE.—Throughout this bulletin, totals represent unrounded figures, hence may vary slightly from rounded amounts. The value of "Foreign Exports" is not included under the tabular heading "Canadian Exports", for which reason figures showing the balance of trade do not represent the difference between those for exports and imports.

The foreign trade of Newfoundland is included as from April 1, 1949.

Canadian Exports to the United States (Excluding Gold)

Months	Average 1935-39	1938	1946	1947	1948	1949	1950	1951
(Millions of Dollars)								
January.....	22.1	20.0	62.3	79.5	105.0	116.0	130.9	186.9
February.....	19.7	16.8	57.6	69.4	94.8	106.7	128.8	152.4
March.....	25.9	22.7	66.5	83.1	112.5	122.4	154.3	190.2
April.....	20.1	18.0	71.4	88.3	109.2	110.7	137.8	183.2
May.....	26.1	20.4	72.2	79.8	114.7	121.2	175.4	208.7
June.....	25.1	20.0	66.5	82.0	109.8	113.9	177.7	188.4
July.....	25.9	21.0	74.8	82.1	118.9	104.4	168.2	201.9
August.....	28.3	25.3	75.0	81.4	114.0	115.4	167.1	192.8
September.....	29.4	25.1	69.6	87.5	162.0	113.7	192.8	186.7
October.....	33.5	28.0	99.1	102.4	148.9	148.1	204.4	207.1
November.....	31.9	28.4	89.2	92.9	163.3	171.3	192.0	209.3
December.....	33.3	24.7	83.9	106.0	147.8	159.8	191.5	
Total.....	321.3	270.5	887.9	1,034.2	1,501.0	1,503.5	2,021.0	2,107.7

Canadian Imports from the United States (Excluding Gold)

Months	Average 1935-39	1938	1946	1947	1948	1949	1950	1951
(Millions of Dollars)								
January.....	28.7	32.3	97.4	136.4	150.0	164.8	154.5	233.3
February.....	27.9	31.2	86.0	138.4	136.8	148.8	143.1	199.0
March.....	38.0	42.9	100.1	165.1	138.3	169.0	160.9	245.7
April.....	29.2	31.4	114.8	181.6	159.5	177.3	162.2	278.4
May.....	38.3	40.5	113.4	184.7	145.0	172.1	195.5	273.2
June.....	36.4	37.1	106.6	174.7	154.9	176.9	188.3	241.5
July.....	33.4	34.1	112.5	168.9	149.5	160.3	170.6	234.7
August.....	33.7	35.3	123.1	155.3	136.1	143.6	172.6	229.5
September.....	36.2	34.7	115.8	163.0	152.7	158.0	177.4	211.6
October.....	42.5	38.5	140.4	190.4	160.2	167.6	208.3	238.3
November.....	40.8	37.6	149.5	174.4	163.4	162.7	214.8	224.7
December.....	33.6	29.2	145.6	141.7	159.4	151.0	182.3	
Total.....	418.7	424.7	1,405.3	1,974.7	1,804.8	1,951.9	2,130.5	2,609.9

Balance of Trade with the United States (Excluding Gold)

Months	Average 1935-39	1938	1946	1947	1948	1949	1950	1951
(Millions of Dollars)								
January.....	- 5.9	- 11.3	- 33.2	- 55.8	- 43.2	- 47.3	- 21.5	- 43.0
February.....	- 7.5	- 13.8	- 27.1	- 67.1	- 40.4	- 40.6	- 12.8	- 44.1
March.....	- 10.3	- 19.5	- 32.4	- 80.2	- 24.2	- 44.9	- 3.7	- 52.4
April.....	- 8.4	- 12.8	- 41.9	- 91.6	- 48.0	- 65.1	- 22.9	- 92.3
May.....	- 11.0	- 19.5	- 39.9	- 102.7	- 28.7	- 49.1	- 18.2	- 61.7
June.....	- 10.5	- 16.5	- 38.5	- 90.5	- 43.5	- 61.3	- 8.4	- 50.6
July.....	- 6.6	- 12.4	- 35.9	- 84.9	- 28.6	- 54.2	- 0.1	- 29.8
August.....	- 4.5	- 9.4	- 45.6	- 71.6	- 20.3	- 26.6	- 2.5	- 33.7
September.....	- 5.9	- 8.9	- 44.7	- 73.8	+ 11.4	- 42.6	+ 18.6	- 22.1
October.....	- 8.0	- 9.7	- 39.4	- 86.2	- 9.7	- 17.8	- 0.9	- 27.4
November.....	- 7.7	- 8.6	- 58.1	- 79.8	+ 1.5	+ 10.9	- 19.7	- 11.9
December.....	- 0.7	- 3.7	- 60.1	- 33.9	- 9.9	+ 10.7	+ 12.0	
Total.....	- 87.0	- 146.0	- 496.7	- 918.1	- 283.6	- 427.8	- 80.0	- 469.1

Canadian Exports to the United Kingdom (Excluding Gold)

Months	Average 1935-39	1938	1946	1947	1948	1949	1950	1951
(Millions of Dollars)								
January.....	25.5	33.6	51.1	50.5	64.9	55.8	48.6	40.1
February.....	23.6	27.3	37.9	44.9	51.7	44.1	30.4	33.6
March.....	26.4	27.8	50.5	47.6	59.2	39.5	30.1	39.7
April.....	16.4	18.8	41.0	43.1	44.4	63.0	25.8	41.7
May.....	30.5	27.9	54.9	90.5	85.1	72.4	48.5	47.2
June.....	28.9	25.6	30.6	76.2	54.2	60.7	52.5	51.3
July.....	30.5	25.8	40.4	69.4	56.3	70.6	35.2	73.9
August.....	31.3	26.7	71.9	66.0	52.5	62.9	42.5	66.4
September.....	30.8	28.9	54.3	54.5	47.9	56.9	30.4	52.5
October.....	38.4	36.0	47.7	66.8	65.6	72.3	47.7	64.0
November.....	41.4	35.8	57.9	69.3	56.7	56.8	38.6	58.0
December.....	30.0	25.5	59.4	72.5	48.5	49.9	39.6	
Total.....	353.6	339.7	597.5	751.2	686.9	705.0	469.9	568.3

Canadian Imports from the United Kingdom (Excluding Gold)

Months	Average 1935-39	1938	1946	1947	1948	1949	1950	1951
(Millions of Dollars)								
January.....	8.0	8.9	20.1	14.3	21.6	25.4	26.1	33.9
February.....	8.1	8.8	13.0	10.5	17.9	22.9	25.4	27.8
March.....	10.9	11.5	14.4	13.8	21.6	28.3	32.7	30.4
April.....	8.4	9.2	21.2	12.7	24.6	30.1	29.5	48.9
May.....	12.7	11.9	18.8	15.2	27.4	29.5	36.3	43.6
June.....	10.8	9.2	23.4	18.1	26.0	27.0	37.1	39.9
July.....	11.3	9.7	21.9	17.7	29.4	29.4	32.7	43.3
August.....	11.4	10.4	14.5	15.1	24.7	26.2	34.3	39.1
September.....	10.5	10.0	12.0	15.6	24.1	21.9	36.2	28.6
October.....	11.0	11.6	15.6	18.3	29.3	19.4	41.7	32.7
November.....	13.0	11.0	14.9	17.8	28.3	26.5	40.2	33.3
December.....	8.0	7.0	11.7	20.3	24.6	20.8	32.0	
Total.....	124.0	119.3	201.4	189.4	299.5	307.4	404.2	401.6

Balance of Trade with the United Kingdom (Excluding Gold)

Months	Average 1935-39	1938	1946	1947	1948	1949	1950	1951
(Millions of Dollars)								
January.....	+ 17.7	+ 24.8	+ 31.2	+ 36.3	+ 43.4	+ 30.5	+ 22.8	+ 6.2
February.....	+ 14.6	+ 18.7	+ 24.9	+ 34.5	+ 33.9	+ 21.4	+ 5.3	+ 5.9
March.....	+ 15.6	+ 16.4	+ 36.2	+ 33.9	+ 37.7	+ 11.3	+ 2.4	+ 9.3
April.....	+ 9.1	+ 9.6	+ 19.8	+ 30.4	+ 19.8	+ 33.4	+ 3.6	+ 7.1
May.....	+ 17.7	+ 16.2	+ 36.2	+ 75.6	+ 57.8	+ 43.4	+ 12.4	+ 3.8
June.....	+ 18.3	+ 16.6	+ 7.3	+ 58.2	+ 28.3	+ 34.1	+ 15.5	+ 11.5
July.....	+ 19.4	+ 16.3	+ 18.6	+ 52.0	+ 27.1	+ 41.7	+ 2.6	+ 30.8
August.....	+ 20.0	+ 16.5	+ 57.5	+ 51.1	+ 27.9	+ 37.1	+ 8.5	+ 27.6
September.....	+ 20.3	+ 19.0	+ 42.4	+ 39.4	+ 24.1	+ 35.5	+ 5.6	+ 24.2
October.....	+ 27.5	+ 24.6	+ 32.1	+ 48.7	+ 36.5	+ 53.4	+ 6.3	+ 31.5
November.....	+ 28.4	+ 24.8	+ 43.3	+ 51.6	+ 28.6	+ 30.7	+ 1.4	+ 25.7
December.....	+ 22.1	+ 18.6	+ 47.8	+ 52.5	+ 24.0	+ 29.4	+ 7.9	
Total.....	+ 230.8	+ 222.1	+ 397.4	+ 564.3	+ 389.1	+ 401.8	+ 68.3	+ 169.4

Trade Commissioners on Tour

TO familiarize themselves with conditions in this country and the special requirements of businessmen, Canadian Trade Commissioners return to Canada periodically. Exporters and importers are invited to discuss with the Trade Commissioner the markets and sources of supply in his territory.

J. C. Britton, Commercial Representative of the Department of Trade and Commerce with the Canadian Liaison Mission to Japan since January, 1949, will complete his tour of Canada by visiting Edmonton on January 25 and Vancouver from January 28 to February 7. In Edmonton, Mr. Britton can be reached through the Canadian Manufacturers' Association, and in Vancouver through the Department of Trade and Commerce, 355 Burrard Street.

M. B. Palmer, Trade Commissioner in Jamaica, Will Visit Nassau and Belize

M. B. Palmer, Canadian Government Trade Commissioner in Kingston, Jamaica, will make his annual visit to Nassau, Bahamas, and Belize, British Honduras, during the month of February.

William Van Vliet Appointed Agricultural Secretary at Frankfurt



William Van Vliet

April, 1951, as Acting Agricultural Secretary. Mr. Van Vliet served in the Royal Canadian Army Service Corps from 1941 to 1946 in Canada, Great Britain, the Mediterranean and Northwest Europe, retiring with the rank of captain.

William Van Vliet, of the Canadian Trade Commissioner Service, has been appointed Agricultural Secretary for Canada at Frankfurt am Main. Born in December, 1917, at Quinton, Sask., he graduated from the University of Saskatchewan with degrees of B.S.A. and M.Sc., specializing in economics, farm management and statistics. Before joining the Canadian Trade Commissioner Service in 1949, he was employed as economist in charge of domestic marketing research, Department of Fisheries. Mr. Van Vliet was posted to Paris in October, 1950, as Agricultural Adviser to the Canadian Mission to the Organization for European Economic Co-operation, and transferred to the Canadian Legation in Copenhagen, Denmark, in

Office Machinery and Equipment Will Be Exhibited in San Francisco

The 1952 Office Machinery and Equipment Exposition, sponsored by the National Office Management Association, will be held in San Francisco, May 19, 20 and 21. The exposition is open to foreign manufacturers, producers and exporters of office machinery and equipment, and to foreign visitors. Interested firms or businessmen should contact Mr. A. C. Spangler, National Office Management Association, 132 W. Chelton Avenue, Philadelphia 44.

Trade and Tariff Regulations

Belgian Congo Import Restrictions Again Eased

Leopoldville, January 16, 1952.—(FTS)—All goods entering the Belgian Congo are now being freely licensed with the exception of some specified heavy equipment and construction material, by virtue of a government announcement of January 15. The exceptions include weighing platforms, steam engines, turbines, electric motors, generators and transformers, certain industrial, road-working and agricultural machinery, lime and cement, various types of iron and metallic hangars.

(The complete list of items concerned is available in the Foreign Tariffs Division, Department of Trade and Commerce, Ottawa. An earlier notice regarding the easing of Belgian Congo import restrictions appeared in Foreign Trade of January 12, 1952.)

Western Germany Announces Regulations for Plant Health Certificates

Frankfurt am Main, January 15, 1952.—(FTS)—Health certificates, which must accompany shipments of plants, parts of plants and plant products to Western Germany, should be made out, apart from the language of the exporting country, in the German language, according to a statement of the Ministry of Food, Agriculture and Forestry, dated January 3. Further, indications as to sender, receiver and marks on packages must correspond with the actual shipment and with the invoice. Failure to comply with these regulations will result, it is stated, in the rejection of the shipment.

Further Quota for Woven Woollen Tissues Announced by Ireland

Dublin, January 17, 1952.—(FTS)—By an order of the Government of the Republic of Ireland, issued under the Control of Imports Acts, 1934 and 1937, a further quota has been announced for the period March 1 to August 31, 1952, for the following

Certain woven tissues of wool or worsted: 75,000 square yards, as against 1,100,000 square yards for the previous six months.

United States Increases Tariff Quota on Ground Fish

Washington, January 17, 1952.—(FTS)—The Bureau of Customs has announced that the tariff-rate quota for the calendar year 1952 on fresh or frozen cod, haddock, hake, pollock, cusk and rosefish, filleted, skinned, boned, sliced, or divided into portions, not specially provided for, is 31,472,108 pounds. This is an increase of approximately two million pounds over the 1951 quota.

The annual quota is the quantity entitled to be entered for consumption in the United States at the rate of $1\frac{2}{3}$ cents per pound. The quota is 15 per centum of the average aggregate apparent annual consumption of such fish during the three calendar years immediately preceding the year for which the quota is established, or 15,000,000 pounds, whichever quantity is greater.

Trade and Tariff Regulations—Concluded

Of the total quantity of fish (31,472,108) entitled to entry at the rate of $1\frac{7}{8}$ cents per pound during the calendar year 1952, not more than one-fourth shall be so entitled during the first three months, not more than one-half during the first six months, and not more than three-fourths during the first nine months of the year.

United States Announces Tariff Rate Quota on Petroleum and Products

Washington, January 17, 1952.—(FTS)—Preliminary estimates of the quantity of crude petroleum, topped crude petroleum, and fuel oil derived from petroleum, including fuel oil known as gas oil, the product of the countries listed below, which will be entitled to entry at the reduced rate of duty of $10\frac{1}{2}$ cents during 1952, have been announced by the Bureau of Customs as follows:

Venezuela	70,510,414 bbls.
Netherlands (including overseas territories)	22,197,723 bbls.
Other countries (including Canada)	25,996,263 bbls.
	118,704,400 bbls.

The above import quota arrangement is provided for in the 1939 trade agreement with Venezuela. Under this agreement crude petroleum, topped crude petroleum, and fuel oil derived from petroleum, including fuel oil known as gas oil, are admitted at one-half the full rate of duty of 21 cents per barrel, up to a total of 5 per cent of the quantity of crude petroleum processed in continental United States refineries during the preceding calendar year. In 1951 some 104,500,000 barrels were imported at the reduced rate of $10\frac{1}{2}$ cents per barrel.

Canadian Mineral Wool Production

Production of mineral wool in November comprised 12,483,098 square feet of batts as compared with 15,728,660 in the same month of 1950, 1,170,983 cubic feet of granulated wool compared with 1,358,162, and 104,363 cubic feet of bulk or loose wool compared with 162,373. In the first 11 months of the year, 143,052,198 square feet of batts were produced as against 140,378,944 in 1950, 9,568,369 cubic feet of granulated wool against 10,131,278, and 1,070,673 cubic feet of bulk or loose wool against 2,931,365.

DATA FOR EXPORTERS

Information, of particular interest to Canadian exporters, concerning shipping documents and customs regulations of foreign countries, is being compiled by the International Trade Relations Division. Countries concerning which such information is now available in a revised form are: Austria, Belgium, Belgian Congo, Cuba, Dominican Republic, Egypt, Finland, France, Western Germany, Greece, Guatemala, Haiti, Iceland, Israel, Mexico, Netherlands, Netherlands Antilles, Nicaragua, Norway, Panama, Peru, Surinam (Netherlands Guiana), Sweden, Switzerland and Venezuela. Data on other countries will be made available from time to time.

Foreign Exchange Quotations

The following are nominal quotations, furnished by the Foreign Exchange Division of the Bank of Canada. These quotations may be found useful in considering statistics and prices generally. Both importers and exporters are advised to communicate with their bankers before completing financial arrangements for the sale or purchase of commodities.

Country	Monetary Unit	—	Nominal Quotations Sept. 17*	Nominal Quotations Jan. 21	Nominal Quotations Jan. 28
Argentina.....	Peso.....	Off. Free Export	·2977	·2003	·2001
			·2085	·0696	·0694
Austria.....	Schilling.....		3 2240	·0469	·0468
Australia.....	Pound.....		·0228	2 2280	2 2255
Belgium and Belgian Congo.....	Franc.....		·0238	·0199	·0198
Bolivia.....	Boliviano.....		·8396	·0170	·0166
British West Indies (Except Jamaica).....	Dollar.....		·0544	·5802	·5796
Brazil.....	Cruzeiro.....		·3022	·0541	·0540
Burma.....	Rupee.....		·3022		·2101
Ceylon.....	Rupee.....		·0233	·2103	
Chile.....	Peso.....		·5128	·0112	·0112
Colombia.....	Peso.....		·1800	·4006	·4001
Costa Rica.....	Colon.....		1 0000	·1788	·1786
Cuba.....	Peso.....		1 0000	1 0016	1 0003
Czechoslovakia.....	Koruna.....		0 200	·0200	·0200
Denmark.....	Krone.....		·2084	·1450	·1448
Dominican Republic.....	Peso.....		1 0000	1 0016	1 0003
Ecuador.....	Sucre.....		·0740	·0667	·0660
Egypt.....	Pound.....		4 1330	2 8760	2 8725
El Salvador.....	Colon.....		·4000	·4006	·4001
Fiji.....	Pound.....		3 6306	2 5090	2 5062
Finland.....	Markka.....		·0062	·0043	·0043
France, Monaco and French North Africa.....	Franc.....		·0037	·0028	·0028
French Empire—African.....	Franc.....		·0073	·0057	·0057
French Pacific Possessions.....	Franc.....		·0201	·0158	·0157
Germany.....	Deutsche Mark.....		·3000	·2385	·2382
Guatemala.....	Quetzal.....		1 0000	1 0016	1 0003
Haiti.....	Gourde.....		·2000	·2003	·2001
Honduras.....	Lempira.....		·5000	·5008	·5002
Hong Kong.....	Dollar.....		·2519	·1741	·1739
Iceland.....	Krona.....		·1541	·0615	·0614
India.....	Rupee.....		·3022	·2103	·2101
Iran.....	Rial.....		·0212		
Iraq.....	Dinar.....		4 0300	2 7850	2 7819
Ireland.....	Pound.....		4 0300	2 7850	2 7819
Israel.....	Pound.....		3 0000	2 7850	2 7819
Italy.....	Lira.....		·0017	·0016	·0016
Jamaica.....	Pound.....		4 0300	2 7850	2 7819
Japan.....	Yen.....		·0028	·0028	·0027
Lebanon.....	Piastre.....		·4561		
Mexico.....	Peso.....		·1157	·1158	·1156
Netherlands.....	Florin.....		·3769	·2636	·2632
Netherlands Antilles.....	Florin.....		·5303	·5311	·5304
New Zealand.....	Pound.....		4 0150	2 7850	2 7819
Nicaragua.....	Cordoba.....		·2000	·2003	·2001
Norway.....	Krone.....		·2015	·1402	·1400
Pakistan.....	Rupee.....		·3022	·3027	·3023
Panama.....	Balboa.....		1 0000	1 0016	1 0003
Paraguay.....	Guarani.....		·3200		
Peru.....	Sol.....		·1538	·0646	·0645
Philippines.....	Peso.....		·4975	·5008	·5002
Portugal and Colonies.....	Escudo.....		·0400	·0350	·0348
Singapore.....	Straits Dollar.....		·4702	·3249	·3246
Spain and Colonies.....	Peseta.....		·0916	·0919	·0918
Sweden.....	Krona.....		·2763	·1936	·1934
Switzerland.....	Franc.....		·2336	·2291	·2288
Thailand.....	Baht.....		·1000		
Turkey.....	Lira.....		·3571	·3577	·3573
Union of South Africa.....	Pound.....		4 0300	2 7850	2 7819
United Kingdom.....	Pound.....		4 0300	2 7850	2 7818
United States.....	Dollar.....		1 0000	1 0015	1 0003
Uruguay.....	Peso.....		·6583	·6594	·6585
Venezuela.....	Bolivar.....		·2985	·2990	·2986
Yugoslavia.....	Dinar.....		·0200	·0033	·0033

* September 17, 1949.

OTTAWA
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1952

Trade Publications Available

ABC of Canadian Export Trade

Prepared by Export Division, Foreign Trade Service. Obtainable from King's Printer, Government Printing Bureau, Ottawa, for 25 cents a copy in Canada and 50 cents for delivery abroad.

Canada—Butcher, Baker, Grocer—Third Edition

Brochure, illustrating the extent to which foodstuffs are being shipped to the United Kingdom, prepared for distribution to provision trade in United Kingdom. Obtainable from Information Division, Department of Trade and Commerce, Ottawa.

Canada Produces—Second Edition

Brochure, illustrating productive capacity of Canada, prepared for distribution at British Industries Fair, in London, and by trade commissioners in their respective territories. Obtainable from King's Printer, Government Printing Bureau, Ottawa, for 25 cents.

Canadians as Consumers

Brochure, illustrating market opportunities in Canada, prepared for distribution at British Industries Fair, in London, and by trade commissioners in their respective territories. Obtainable from King's Printer, Government Printing Bureau, Ottawa, for 25 cents.

Canadian Export Timbers

Brochure, illustrating and describing Canadian woods available for export, prepared for distribution at Building Trades Exhibition, in Manchester, England. Obtainable from Information Division, Department of Trade and Commerce, Ottawa.

Eighty Years of Foreign Trade

Reprint of article in *Canadian Geographical Journal*, which reviews development of Canadian trade between 1867 and 1947. Obtainable from Information Division, Department of Trade and Commerce, Ottawa.

Reprint of Economic Reviews

Reports on the following countries, reproduced originally in the *Commercial Intelligence Journal* and *Foreign Trade*: Argentina, French North Africa, India, Iran, New Zealand. Obtainable from Information Division, Department of Trade and Commerce, Ottawa.

Reprints of Special Articles

Articles on the following subjects, published in *Foreign Trade*, have been reprinted in pamphlet form, and may be obtained from the Information Division, Department of Trade and Commerce, Ottawa.

Branch Plant Expansion Encouraged
Canadian Toy Industry—Second Edition
European Recovery Program Related to Canadian Economy
Influence of Geography on Import Trade
Production of Sports Equipment in Canada

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TAWA
NADA

In this issue . . .

The Canadian Handicrafts Industry





foreign trade

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.. Canadian handi-
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American Oil Photo

Published weekly by the Foreign Trade Service,
Department of Trade and Commerce,
Under the authority of
The Right Hon. C. D. HOWE, Minister, and
WM. FREDERICK BULL, Deputy Minister.

Price: 10 cents per copy.
Subscriptions: \$1.00 in Canada and \$3.50 abroad.
All subscriptions and orders should be forwarded to
The Queen's Printer, Government Printing Bureau, Ottawa.

The Canadian Handicrafts Industry

Handicrafts featured at Canadian Showroom in New York City during February and March—High standards of Canadian craftsmen gaining wide recognition—Folk art is important tourist attraction.

By Paul E. Jensen, Commodities Branch, Department of Trade and Commerce.

THE SPOTLIGHT is on Canadian handicrafts, at the Canadian Showroom in Rockefeller Center, New York City, where an exhibition of folk art from this country is being held throughout February and March. It seems, therefore, an appropriate time to review the development of this growing industry. Stimulated by the Canadian Handicraft Guild and by provincial governments, handicrafts are introducing an important cultural note into the national economy. New designs for incorporation in buildings have been created, and a wide range of articles for sale at home and abroad has been produced. The display in New York includes woven textiles, hooked rugs, ceramics, metal work, and wood carvings, and the exhibition staff will assist purchasers in choosing and ordering single items or in obtaining larger assortments for delivery at some future date.

Canadian sales of handicraft items to American tourists were estimated at \$12 million for 1951. Some 23.5 million United States visitors came to Canada in 1950, and their estimated expenditures amounted to \$259 million. Of this total, Ontario is believed to have taken in 50.4 per cent; Quebec, 19.8 per cent; British Columbia, 13.5 per cent; the Maritime Provinces, 8.7 per cent; Alberta, 3.3 per cent; Manitoba, 2.9 per cent; and Saskatchewan, 1.4 per cent. Many tourists ask for specific articles, and the products of individual craftsmen are also in demand. Canadian craftsmen are becoming better known in the United States and other countries, where the quality of many Canadian handicraft items is reputed the equal of that obtainable anywhere in the world. The present high standard has been attained only over a period of years, the last ten being the most significant.

Industry Aided by Guild and Provincial Governments

It is doubtful, however, whether Canadian craftsmen could have made so much progress in such a relatively short time without the co-operative efforts of the Canadian Handicraft Guild, the various provincial governments and a large number of private citizens who have been willing to give freely of their time to the development of this industry. The necessity for a national organization only became apparent after the Second World War, as a result of the increasing attention devoted to the development of tourist traffic and the necessity for co-ordinating provincial efforts to broaden the range of ideas and information. The creation of a Committee of Provincial Handicraft Officials has resulted in a remark-

able unity of purpose within the industry, particularly in Ontario, Quebec and the Maritime Provinces. It should do much to create a national pride in Canadian handicrafts and to improve further the designs, colours and media used. The ultimate aim is, of course, the production of high-quality merchandise suitable for use in the home and for gift purposes.

Permanent Handicraft Displays Established

Two major permanent handicraft collections are located in Montreal, at 72 Sherbrooke Street West and 2025 Peel Street. Other permanent collections may be found in Fredericton, New Brunswick, and Halifax, Nova Scotia. The art centres in Montreal have been redecorated recently and filled with choice articles produced by leading artists. In a fascinating medley of colour and form, and designed to suit almost every taste, may be found wood carvings that range from religious subjects to motifs from everyday life. A ceramic collection, consisting of glazed, semi-glazed and unglazed items, from small trinkets to large pieces suitable for decorating the home, has attracted considerable attention. The textile section is a fantasy of line and colour, and the special souvenirs in hundreds of forms and media can serve many purposes. A recent exhibition in Montreal, arranged by Dr. Jean-Marie Gauvreau, Director of the Provincial Handicraft and Small Industries Bureau, was visited by thousands on the opening night. A special display of Eskimo crafts, provided by the Canadian Handicraft Guild, aroused so much interest that it was decided to show the collection in other centres throughout Canada.

Additional information concerning handicrafts and articles obtainable in the various provinces may be obtained from the Canadian Handicraft Guild, Montreal and Toronto; the Indian Affairs Branch, Department of Citizenship and Immigration, Ottawa; the Grenfell Labrador Medical Mission, Ottawa, and the following provincial directors: Newfoundland, Miss Anna Templeton, King George V Institute, St. John's; Prince Edward Island, W. E. Agnew, Director, Trade and Industry and Natural Resources, Charlottetown; Nova Scotia, Miss Mary E. Black, Director of Handicraft Division, Department of Trade and Industry, Halifax; New Brunswick, Dr. Ivan H. Crowell, Director of Handicraft Division, Department of Industry and Development, Fredericton; Quebec, Dr. Jean-Marie Gauvreau, Director of Handicraft and Small Industries Bureau, Montreal; Ontario, D. O. Butler, Crafts Adviser, Department of Education; Manitoba, R. E. Grose, Assistant Deputy Minister, Department of Industry and Commerce, Winnipeg; Saskatchewan, D. H. F. Black, Director of Industrial Development, Regina; Alberta, John E. Oberholtzer, Deputy Minister of Industry and Labour; and British Columbia, R. S. O'Meara, Trade Commissioner, Department of Trade and Industry, Victoria.

Handicrafts Used in Industrial Decoration

An excellent example of the industrial application of Canadian folk art and handicrafts is found in the interior of the new British American Oil Building, in Toronto. The directors of this company decided to introduce something different in the way of interior decoration, and commissioned Thor C. Hansen to undertake the assignment. The result was a

refreshing departure from standard decorative motifs in the choice of colours and media. Using Canadian folk art as the basis of his scheme, Mr. Hansen portrayed many aspects of Canadian life through the combined use of numerous native arts and crafts, the motifs and designs selected being in accordance with the traditional principles of folk art. They reflect pride in Canada's heritage of natural materials and craft forms. Pierced copper, hooked rugs and wood carvings have been used to adorn the halls and offices, as well as the recreation and luncheon rooms of the building's pent house. These areas provide graphic proof of how much beauty and personality can be contributed to a commercial house by the careful use of arts and crafts. Examples of the use of historical motifs are found in artistic presentations of Viking ships in which Norsemen are believed to have visited Canadian shores, of the ship in which Cabot travelled to this country and of the sturdy craft that brought Champlain across the Atlantic. Indian lore is portrayed by a mural of the giant Kitchikewana hurling the Thirty Thousand Islands into Ontario's Georgian Bay, the legendary Maid of the Mist plunging to death over Niagara Falls, and the sleeping giant seen in a well-known hill formation at Port Arthur, Ont. Plaques combine Canadian animal and plant life, such as the Caribou and Pixie Cup, the Rocky Mountain Goat and Poppy, the Big-horn Sheep and Fringed Milkwort, the Moose and Columbine, the Canada Goose and Buckbean, the Trumpeter Swan and Cottongrass, the Mallard Duck and Cat Tails, the Herring Gull and Seaweed, and the Buffalo and Indian Pipe.

Growing Use of Canadian Motifs in Industrial Design

A definite trend is noted in the application of arts and crafts, and it is anticipated that other large corporations, as well as builders, will be interested in using Canadian motifs in stone, wood, ceramics and metal to enhance the appearance of their structures, both within and without. Designers and planners of industrial buildings are leaning more and more towards the use of symbols, and are thereby providing practical support for the Canadian handicraft industry. The development of a crafts movement attracts tourists, and contributes in no small measure to the beauty of a structure, to regional prosperity and to the national economy.

Some thoughts on the cultural importance of handicrafts are contained in a report on the subject from Nova Scotia, presented at a conference last year of Provincial Handicraft Officials. It concludes with the following words: "We like to measure our success in the sheen of a polished agate, in the soft colouring of vegetable-dyed yarns, in the satin finish of the wood carving, in the curve and strength of wrought iron, the shape of a pottery bowl, the snowy softness of a woven baby blanket and the pleasing design of a hooked rug. We like to measure it in terms of added comforts found in the home purchased with returns from the sale of handicrafts, and finally we like to measure our success in the satisfaction that comes to our creative craftsmen and artisans who, through their achievements, find a richer, fuller meaning to life, a finer sense of security and a stabilizing force to guide them through this confusing age".

Belgian Congo Imports From Canada Showed Decided Increase Last Year

Growing industrialization of the Belgian Congo will reduce imports of some Canadian commodities, but will tend to increase others.

By W. Gibson-Smith, Canadian Government Trade Commissioner.

LEOPOLDVILLE.—Imports into the Belgian Congo and the mandated territory of Ruanda-Urundi declined in 1950 from the record heights of the year before, both in terms of value and volume. This decline was not due to restrictions. The four principal suppliers to the area, Belgium, the United States, the United Kingdom and the Union of South Africa, all lost ground in 1950, the United States to a rather marked extent. Belgium enjoys no preferential customs tariff treatment in her colony and, considering that it is a hard currency market keenly cultivated by all exporting nations, it is rather remarkable that she manages to retain the lion's share of the trade here. Belgium sells more to her distant colony than to any other country except her four great immediate neighbours. Important gains were registered in imports from Germany, France and Italy. Imports from Japan declined markedly because, it is alleged, the quality of most of the articles was so poor that even at very low prices they would be unwise purchases by the natives.

Imports into Belgian Congo and Ruanda-Urundi

	1949 (millions of Belgian Congo francs)*	1950
Belgium	4,066 ¹	3,649
United States	2,880	2,380
United Kingdom	1,090	869
Union of South Africa	382	372
Germany	110	204
Japan	290	188
Holland	181	184
Switzerland	187	180
France	108	170
Iran	113	142
Italy	81	133
Angola	130	116
Kenya	60 ²	114
Southern Rhodesia	92	101
CANADA	57	100
Totals (including other destinations)	10,320	9,559

¹ Including Luxembourg.
² Including Uganda.
* One million Congo francs equal approximately Can.\$21,000.

It will be seen from the above table that Canada appears to have greatly improved her position as a supplier and that she stood, according to the Congolese figures, in fifteenth place as a supplier, having risen from seventeenth place in the previous year. It is difficult for the Congo authorities to credit to Canada all shipments of Canadian goods arriving via the United States, which is the route followed for most Canadian exports to this area. It is probable, therefore, that the Canadian export statistics are more complete. If we convert the Dominion Bureau of Statistics figures for exports into this colony to Belgian Congo francs

and add, say, 8 per cent for ocean freight, we find Canada actually stood in twelfth place as a supplier, as she did on the basis of the same calculation the year before.

Canada did improve her position in this market during 1950, but not to the exaggerated extent which would appear from the Belgian Congo figures. A partial explanation of the tremendous increase in the Congo figures, lies in an improvement of statistical methods in crediting the correct country of origin. Preliminary Dominion Bureau of Statistics figures for the first five months of 1951 show that, Canadian exports to this colony have greatly accelerated, actually being more than double those of the comparable period of the previous year. In May, 1951, the latest month for which figures are available, the trend was even more pronounced, Canadian exports to the Congo having tripled those of the same month the year before, in terms of value. Even when due account is taken of the pronounced worldwide inflation these figures show an undeniable progress being made in real terms by Canadian exports into the Congo. The Congo official figures so far available record these recent impressive advances only with considerable delay, but imports from other sources as well increased tremendously in 1951 over 1950, doubling in some months and causing a transport crisis in Central Africa. This crisis, in turn, required the government to control and attempt to reduce some imports temporarily.

Remarkable Progress in Sales of Canadian Wheat Flour, Canned Fish

Remarkable progress has been made in the sale of Canadian wheat flour, canned sardines and canned herring to this colony. Inability to supply, of course, accounted for marked declines in Canadian exports of such items as canned horsemeat, aluminum, etc. In some items such as domestic sewing machines, automobile tires and batteries, large companies with world-wide affiliations began to obtain their requirements from Canada to a much more marked extent. A large new asbestos-cement factory in Leopoldville began to draw the bulk of its requirements of asbestos from Canada.

As industrialization of the Congo proceeds, some Canadian exports will be threatened, but others will tend to increase. Examples of those which may suffer, because of the inauguration recently of important factories and the customs protection which has been granted to these factories, are, domestic enamelware, certain paints, and perfumes containing alcohol. Canadian steel mill products are losing out because of difficulty in supplying, although Belgium assures supply from her own mills to the colony.

In the field of foodstuffs, however, the requirements of the natives are far from being filled from local sources, so that, in spite of energetic steps being taken by the local authorities to improve supplies of fish, meat and milk from local sources, it seems likely that a large and growing import trade in such items will have to continue in order to combat undernourishment of the fourteen million natives. Industrialization and rising living standards increase the demand for imported foodstuffs and reduce local supplies because native farm labour is drawn away by industry. In spite of rising living standards the prime requirement for imported foodstuffs for natives (the only worthwhile market) is that they be extremely cheap.

Canada Is Fourth Ranking World Trader

France advanced to third place in world trade during 1951.

By W. Lavoie, International Trade Relations Branch,
Department of Trade and Commerce.

DESPITE her relatively small population, Canada is one of the world's major trading nations and is fourth ranking exporter and importer. Yet this country has only about 0.6 per cent of the world's population. For some years previous to 1951 Canada ranked third in exports as well as in imports. Then the Canadian totals were only slightly more than those of France. But in 1951 the gap between the trade of both countries widened in favour of France, although the trade of both continued to increase considerably. These facts are shown in the following table.

Total Canadian Exports and Imports

Country	Exports	Imports	Total Trade	
	Sept. 1950-Sept. 1951 (millions)	Sept. 1950-Sept. 1951 (millions)	Sept. 1951 (millions)	Calendar Year 1950 (millions)
United States	US\$13,974	US\$10,941	US\$24,915	US\$20,357
United Kingdom	7,168	10,134	17,302	13,593
France	4,116	4,102	8,218	6,130
CANADA	3,529	3,841	7,370	6,240
Germany	3,210	3,417	6,627	4,685
Belgium	2,466	2,471	4,937	3,578
Netherlands	1,851	2,525	4,376	3,480
Australia	2,228	1,814	4,042	3,048
Italy	1,517	1,928	3,445	2,641
Brazil	1,688	1,742	3,430	2,444

Another important feature revealed by the table is the astounding German increase in exports as well as imports during the year ending September, 1951, as compared with 1950. However, Germany still ranks fifth. Before World War II, Germany occupied third place in total world trade.

Canada stands first in exports and imports per capita when compared with the ten major trading countries. Belgium, which is second, is still far behind Canada. The per capita trade of Canada is three times as great as that of the United States. In the year ending September, 1951, Canadian per capita foreign trade, including both exports and imports, was \$536, whereas that of the United States for the same period was \$173. Although the United States is the most important country in world trade, it cannot be said that international trade is of similar importance to the United States economy.

Canadian Sales of Rigid Insulating Board Advanced

Production and domestic sales of rigid insulating board both advanced during the calendar year 1951 over the preceding year, while December output and sales fell below December, 1950, according to preliminary figures compiled by the Dominion Bureau of Statistics. The year's output amounted to 289,363,655 square feet as compared with 227,269,232 in 1950, and the sales totalled 270,101,561 square feet as against 227,196,232.

Jamaican Demand for Animal Feeds Likely to Increase in the Future

Canada is main supplier of cattle and poultry feeds—Local feeds industry has developed in recent years.

By F. L. Casserly, Office of the Canadian Government Trade Commissioner.

KINGSTON.—Animal feeds of all kinds except wheat and wheat flour, have been placed on World Open General Licence in the British West Indies, effective January 1, 1952, under the British West Indies Trade Liberalization Plan. Although Canada is, and for many years has been shipping largely to Jamaica, and the principal Canadian exporters have well-established connections in this Colony, a synopsis of the present position of the Jamaican market will be of interest. Compound feeds for livestock and poultry, and bran are the largest imports, but various other kinds, cotton-seed, linseed and soya-bean cake and meal are also brought in, mainly as ingredients of locally made feeds. The feeds industry has developed to a fair extent during recent years, largely from the urge to save dollar expenditure.

The principal kinds of cattle and poultry feeds imported are calf meal, dry and freshening meal, dairy feed; chick starter, growing mash, laying mash, broiler mash, scratch grain, race-horse feed (small quantities). They are imported in about the ratio of 10 bags of poultry to 2 of cattle, bags being uniformly of 100 pounds net. Total imports are between 20,000 and 30,000 bags per annum, mostly from Canada. Annual imports of bran declined from a total of over one million pounds in 1948 to about half this quantity in 1949, and to about one third of it in 1950. Canada is the main supplier.

Local Production

Poultry and stock feeds are made and distributed by the Jamaica Government's Department of Commerce and Industries. Its output in 1951 was, in short tons: dairy feed, 874; calf meal, 27; laying mash, 309; growing mash, 56; starting mash, 18; pig feeds (exceptional—made to order), 10. In addition, the Jamaica Livestock Association is now producing, per annum, about 500 short tons of poultry feed and 600 tons of cattle feed. There are one or two other local manufacturers, producing smaller quantities. The basic components of all these local feeds are coconut meal, corn-bran, rice-bran and dried citrus pulp, which are all produced on the Island. They are fortified with various imported ingredients, chiefly the meal of cotton-seed, soya, alfalfa, meat and fish.

This local industry is well-established, and although it cannot supplant the imports of particular kinds of feeds which are needed by Jamaican farmers, it does put a brake upon imports. The Jamaican demand for feedstuffs seems likely to increase in the future, following the development of farming output promoted by the British and Jamaican Governments. All imported feedstuffs are free of duty irrespective of country of origin.

Sweden Developing Oil Seed Cultivation and Production

New seed type, particularly suitable for soap production and easier to refine than rape, has been developed.

By K. G. Ramsay, Assistant Commercial Secretary for Canada.

STOCKHOLM.—Oil seed cultivation in Sweden continued after 1945 with particular attention being devoted to autumn rape, white mustard, poppy and oil flax. The Swedish Seed Union, which had started test and improvement work with oil seeds in 1938, also took up cultivation of a number of other oil seeds for test purposes. From tests made with new seed types the greatest success has been obtained with a type which has been named "DADRA". Examination of this new seed has shown that its oil content is about 3 per cent less than that of spring rape, and that the oil extracted, which is easier to refine than rape oil, is particularly suitable for soap production. However, with methods used at present, this oil is only suitable for edible fats after hardening. Test cultivation has also shown that the "DADRA" plant is attacked by destructive insects or animals to a considerably smaller extent than rape, and is less inclined to fall off when ripe.

The concentrated cultivation of oleaginous plants was started in Sweden in 1941 when the war sharply curtailed imports of fat. Cultivation has been centred primarily in Skane, Ostergötland, the eastern coast of Smaland and Gotland. The harvest per annum per acre, with a 9 per cent water content, is expected to be 1,466 lbs. of autumn rape, 960 lbs. of spring rape, 910 lbs. of mustard seed and 960 lbs. of oil flax.

Oil Seed Cultivation Responsibility of Central Union

Since 1944, cultivation of oleaginous plants has been the responsibility of the Central Union of Sweden's Oleaginous Plant Growers which has contracts with Swedish growers. According to an agreement with the Board of Agriculture, the Central Union is under obligation to buy Swedish cultivated oil seeds at prices guaranteed by the State, attend to the drying and cleaning of the seeds, and to sell the finished product to the oil producers. The Central Union has, in turn, subcontracted with the National Federation of Swedish Farmers to attend to receipt of the seeds, drying and cleaning etc. and to deliver the seeds to oil factories, being reimbursed for actual costs only. The National Federation of Swedish Farmers has set up a special department called the Oleaginous Plants Central which has made a number of agreements with different firms throughout the country. The Central Union is required to set aside net profits from the business for a special clearing fund which is administered by the Union itself. The fund has thus been established by the Union's payments to the fund of net profits obtained from oil seed sales which will be used for the purpose of covering any losses which may occur in the future.

Karlshamns Oljefabriker (a co-operative), has undertaken on behalf of the Board to buy the entire harvest of Swedish oil seed except the flax. It has also agreed to take care of the import of raw materials for fat on behalf of the Board of Agriculture. Under this agreement the factory will

process both the oil seed and the imported raw materials. The factory will also store the goods and sell the extracted products. The same sort of agreement has been made with Svea Oljefabrik, Kalmar, and the Linoljeslageriernas Försäljningsaktiebolag for the purchase of flax. Import of raw materials for fat is attended to by Svenska Fettindustriernas Ravaruoch Importförening Ltd.

Production Covers Greater Part of Local Demand

According to the annual report of the Co-operative Society, Karlshamns Oil Factory processed 200,463 tons of vegetable and animal raw materials of which about half was rape seed and half imported raw materials for oil. This production covers the greater part of the country's demand. A factory for the extraction of by-products is under construction and is expected to be ready during the latter part of 1951. Because of the great increase in production of rape seed, the Co-operative Society plans to build a silo in Norrköping for storage of surplus. In addition to this it is planned to build a modern oil extraction plant.

Sweden's exports of oleaginous plant seeds are valued at about kr.100,000,000 annually, which figure almost balances her imports of cocoa oil, whale oil and other fats and oils. A floor price of kr.83.00 per 220 lbs. makes the cultivation of rape seed attractive, but the future of foreign markets is very uncertain due to the considerable increase in rape seed cultivation by Sweden's customers who are short of foreign currency.

Textile Exhibition to be Held in Italy

Canadian firms are invited to participate in an exhibition of cotton and rayon textiles, to be held October 1-15, 1952, in Busto Arsizio near Milan, Italy.

Nik Cavell Visiting Colombo Plan Countries

Nik Cavell, Administrator of the International Economic and Technical Co-operation Division, Department of Trade and Commerce, left Ottawa February 1 by air, for Burma, India, Ceylon and Pakistan, where he will study at first hand the requirements of countries participating in the Colombo Plan for the Economic Development of South and South-East Asia. As Canada's official observer, he will attend the annual conference in Rangoon, Burma, of the Economic Commission for Asia and the Far East (ECAFE). He will proceed thence to Calcutta, and visit development projects in Bengal, India, and in East Pakistan.

Mr. Cavell will discuss various aspects of the Colombo Plan with officials of the Bureau for Technical Co-operation, in Colombo, and also visit the Colombo Exhibition, at which Canada is represented with a display outlining her contribution to the plan. He will have conversations with Canadian officials in Bombay, New Delhi and Karachi, and with representatives of the Indian Government in New Delhi and the Pakistan Government in Karachi. Various projects in the two countries will be examined to determine the extent to which Canada can contribute to their need for capital equipment.

Finally, before returning to Ottawa the end of April, Mr. Cavell will consult with Canadian and British Government officials in London.

New Appointments in Economic and Technical Co-operation Division

Robert Workman Rosenthal has been appointed Assistant Administrator of the International Economic and Technical Co-operation Division, which is responsible for the supervision of all Canadian commitments under the Colombo Plan for the Economic Development of South and South-East Asia. During the absence of Nik Cavell, who left last week for Burma, India, Ceylon and Pakistan, he will be Acting Administrator. Mr. Rosenthal was born in Ottawa, received his early education in that city, and graduated from McGill University in 1932 with a Bachelor of Commerce degree. He was employed as a special representative of the Imperial Life Assurance Company of Canada from 1934 to 1938, and was president of Camera House, Limited, from 1938 to 1942, when he joined the administrative branch of the Royal Canadian Air Force. After being invalided out, Mr. Rosenthal joined the Wartime Prices and Trade Board, and in 1944 became associated with the Department of Trade and Commerce.

John A. Macdonald has been appointed Chief of the Technical Co-operation Service, International Economic and Technical Co-operation Division. Mr. Macdonald was born in Toronto in 1912, attended Upper Canada College from 1921 to 1931, and graduated from the University of Toronto in 1935 with a Bachelor of Arts degree. He enlisted in the Royal Canadian Naval Volunteer Reserve in November, 1939, as a writer, and was transferred to the reserve in December, 1945, with the rank of commander. Mr. Macdonald was employed with the Research Division, Department of National Health and Welfare, from 1947 to 1951.

John Thornton Hobart has been appointed Assistant Chief of the Technical Co-operation Service, International Economic and Technical Co-operation Division. Mr. Hobart was born in Ottawa in 1907. He graduated from the General Motors Institute of Technology, Flint, Mich., in 1933 as an industrial engineer. Before joining the Department of Trade and Commerce in January, 1948, as Assistant to the Director of Standards, Mr. Hobart was employed with the General Motors Corporation at Oshawa, Walkerville, Ont., and Flint, Mich.; as factory manager of J. H. Connor & Son Company, Limited, in Ottawa, and as settlement officer, Contract Settlement Board, Department of Reconstruction and Supply. He joined the Royal Canadian Air Force in July, 1941, and was employed as an Aeronautical Engineering Officer at Air Force Headquarters until his retirement in March, 1945, with the rank of Flight Lieutenant.

TRANSPORTATION

The Transportation and Communications Division is in a position to furnish information on water, rail, air and road transport services to and from Canada. Shippers having any transportation problems are invited to use the facilities of this Division.

A list of the principal Canadian trade routes and the various steamship companies maintaining services thereon has been compiled and may be obtained on request.

Inquiries for this list or other information concerning international transportation services should be addressed to the Director, Transportation and Communications Division, Department of Trade and Commerce, Ottawa.

Work of International Materials Conference Outlined by Defence Production Deputy

Following are excerpts from an address by M. W. Mackenzie, Deputy Minister of Defence Production, to the Ottawa General Meeting of the Canadian Institute of Mining and Metallurgy.

THE development of our resources is as much a part of Canada's defence effort as the building up of our direct military strength. Indeed, any comprehensive plan for strengthening the North Atlantic community of nations would not make sense unless it had regard to the development of our mineral and other strategic resources. Certainly, Canada has a greater potential resource development than any of its partners in the North Atlantic Pact. This is not to minimize our direct military effort, which is indeed substantial. The point is that our contribution to the common cause falls into these two parts. The fact that it is much more palatable to make a contribution to overall preparedness by the constructive work of developing natural resources than to have all our energies expended on making instruments of war and destruction does not alter the value of the total contribution. It would not be proper to have the whole Canadian effort devoted to one or other of these two parts. There must be a reasonable balance, but the fact remains that we have, in substantial measure, this more palatable course open to us. We are privileged in this regard, but like every other privilege, it carries with it related obligations.

Destination of Strategic Materials Must be Considered

Foremost among these is the very special obligation on Canada to see that the output of strategic materials in this country is used to the best possible advantage. Because we are large exporters in this field, our obligations do not stop simply with the use made of these materials in our own country. In developing our national policy on this matter we must give consideration to the destination and ultimate use made of the materials we export. Sometimes we find that our national policy and our commercial policy are to some extent in conflict. Fortunately, however, our principal customers are for the most part associated with us in the defensive alliance of the North Atlantic Treaty, so that any conflict in policies is not as great as it would be under different circumstances. This is especially true in the case of the United Kingdom, for that country has for years been the principal buyer of our primary metal exports.

In the case of the United States, the situation is different. The need to supply that market is just as great, but the United States has not been a traditional market for our primary metals. For years United States tariffs have been high, and for the most part the United States has looked to Canada mainly for spot purchases when their own domestic supplies were temporarily inadequate. It is difficult to make sudden and abrupt changes in the direction of our exports, particularly to increase the supply to a country that has not been a traditional customer and one that so far has not held out too much hope for sustained demand for our base metals. In the present emergency, however, it is essential to get increasing quantities of metals to the United States, because of the importance to all of us of that country's tremendous defence program.

National and Commercial Interests Sometimes Conflict

We also find that our national and commercial interests are sometimes in conflict where we have good commercial markets in countries which, for one reason or another, are not directly associated with us in the common defence effort. I think therefore that under today's difficult circumstances there will be no disagreement with the general proposition that the marketing and distribution of strategic materials cannot be based on commercial considerations alone. No producer on his own can assess all the facts and determine the proper course. There must be a balancing of his own interests and national interests which may or may not coincide. What is true of the individual producer in his relations to the country as a whole is also true of the country in its relations with its partners. Canada cannot in isolation consider all the many facets of these difficult problems. The situation calls for international discussion.

It was to meet this need that the International Materials Conference was set up. This is essentially a consultative and recommending body rather than a super international authority. For example, there is what is known as the Central Group of the Conference, composed of representatives from eight countries, as well as representatives of both the Organization of American States and the Organization for European Economic Co-operation—the OEEC it is generally called. This Central Group concerns itself primarily with decisions as to what commodities shall be the subject of special study. Individual commodity committees are then established and membership on such committees is composed of representatives of the countries that are the principal suppliers and users of the commodity in question. These committees are autonomous bodies within the I.M.C., meeting together to consider the situation and to make recommendations directly to the governments concerned.

Under difficult circumstances, the I.M.C. has already done some very useful work. It has effected some redistribution of materials in short world supply, as well as contributing to generalization of knowledge on possible conservation measures. It is not necessarily the ideal organizational structure for dealing with these matters, but it is working, and providing a forum where the problems can be aired. Sometimes we are prone to compare its operation with the very efficient distribution system that was developed by the Combined Raw Materials Board of the last war. We must remember, however, that the situation we are in today is very different. In the first place, many things can be done under the stress of all-out war that would be unacceptable under present conditions. Furthermore, in wartime there are ultimate sanctions such as control of shipping by which the decisions of a central body can be enforced. The great advantage of the present I.M.C. set-up is its flexibility. It has not attempted to set too rigid rules and regulations, nor has it attempted to establish fixed criteria which would apply equally to all the commodity committees. So long as it is necessary to maintain such an organization, it is to be hoped that it will avoid any stereotyped approach to problems that by their very nature are continually changing.

International discussion, however, is useful not only in trying to achieve the best possible division between member countries of strategic materials that are in short supply. It can be useful in the more positive role of assisting an increase in the supply of these materials. The I.M.C. can shape its policies in such a way as to encourage greater production,

or it could, by too much concentration on the short term problems—the problem of cutting up the existing cake—follow a course that would tend to discourage those things that would make the cake bigger. We all hope that a high level of demand will continue for all those materials—though we trust it will stem from more constructive uses than many of those to which the present output of necessity is devoted—and if demand does remain high, increased supply is the only way of avoiding the need for international allocation. Canadian policy has recognized this need to encourage the development of resources, and so, fortunately has United States policy. Charles E. Wilson, the United States Director of Defence Mobilization has said in one of his early public policy statements that military production is not the only criterion on which a country's requirements should be based. The production of materials essential to the strengthening of the free world, the maintenance and expansion of essential services and productive facilities, as well as minimum essential civilian requirements, must also be considered.

The Canadian situation illustrates the force of these principles. We have a rapidly expanding economy. Something like 22 per cent of our national effort was devoted last year to capital investment, and a large part of this will result in increased production of materials that are in critically short supply. Steps can and have been taken to assist and facilitate investment in the fields of direct defence and defence supporting industries and to discourage less essential investment. But I suggest that the development that we have seen in the last few years in direct defence and defence supporting industries could not have been accomplished to the complete exclusion of any expansion in industries not so directly related to defence but still necessary for a balanced economy.

How can all these factors be evaluated in an international forum attempting to make an equitable division of materials in short supply? It is not possible to lay down any hard and fast principles either to measure necessary use of existing supplies or to assess the benefits of various types of incentives to increase production. Most countries want materials in primary form so that they can do their own processing. Their natural inclination in thinking of international allocation is to consider only the export and import of materials in primary form. But increased production of primary materials is likely to be discouraged unless the producing country can keep its processing plants fully occupied, and under certain circumstances even allow some modest increase in processing capacity. All these conflicting claims and counter claims have to be reconciled if international agreement is to be reached, so it is clear that standard patterns are not likely to produce satisfactory results. The important point, however, is that the need for incentives should be recognized and, in dealing with each commodity, all the factors that will increase supply of that particular commodity to be considered.

G. A. Newman Appointed Canadian Consul in New Orleans

Gerald A. Newman, who was recently appointed Canadian Government Trade Commissioner in New Orleans, La., has also been named Canadian Consul, it was announced by the Department of External Affairs on January 30. His office is located in Room 201, International Trade Mart.

Commodity Notes

AUSTRALIA

New Car Sales Rise—Tighter credit restrictions introduced last year have not been reflected in sales of new cars in the four months ended October 31, 1951. More new cars were sold in Australia in October than in July or September, the figures fluctuating from 10,482 in July to a peak of 13,539 in August, 10,485 in September, and 11,979 in October. In New South Wales sales were 3,668 in July, 3,718 in August, 3,716 in September and 4,549 in October. The Holden, an Australian-made car, increased its lead over all other competitors from 246 in July to 1,075 in October.—Sydney, January 15, 1952.

BELGIAN CONGO

Oxygen Plant Inaugurated—The French company "Air Liquide" has begun the operation of an oxygen plant at Pointe Noire. Other plants of this nature already exist at Dakar and Leopoldville, but the shipping costs from them were excessive. The Pointe Noire plant will be large enough to look after all requirements in French Equatorial Africa. It is planned also to make liquid acetylene and carbonic gas at Pointe Noire.—Leopoldville, January 2, 1952.

BRAZIL

Carbon Paper Factory Under Construction—The Remington Rand Company plans to expand its operations in Brazil and has already purchased land in Rio de Janeiro where a carbon paper factory will be constructed. Remington Rand at present is manufacturing Kardex files, typewriter ribbons and commercial forms here.—Rio de Janeiro, December 26, 1951.

Steel Mill to Increase Output—Companhia Siderúrgica Belgo-Mineira is planning to increase by 50 per cent the output of its João Monlevade and Sabará mills, in the State of Minas Gerais. This increase will result in an annual production of 250 thousand tons of steel.—Rio de Janeiro, December 26, 1951.

Synthetic Ammonia Will be Manufactured—Companhia Química Rhodia Brasileira, a large producer in the chemical field, will shortly conclude the erection of a new synthetic ammonia plant, the first of its kind in Brazil. The product will be marketed in the compressed and liquid state, as well as in a 24-25 per cent solution.—Rio de Janeiro, December 26, 1951.

Bahia Cocoa Crop Largely Sold—According to the latest reports issued by the Cocoa Trade Commission in Bahia, sales of the current crop of cocoa, up to November 30, totalled 1,134 thousand sacks from a crop estimated at 1,800 thousand sacks. The United States is the largest buyer of cocoa sold for export, having purchased 414,621 sacks.—Rio de Janeiro, December 26, 1951.

Oil Processing Factories—In 1950, there were 342 factories in Brazil processing oils and vegetable fats located as follows, São Paulo, 61; Rio Grande do Sul, 38; Sta. Catarina, 37; Para, 30; Ceara, 24; Amazonas, 23; Paraíba and Bahia, 20 each; and 89 in other states. Total capital invested was Cr.\$903,094,198, and workers employed totalled 14,966.—São Paulo, January 17, 1952.

Pinewood Exports Larger—Exports of pinewood from Brazil in the first eight months of 1951 amounted to 412,284 tons, valued at Cr.\$561,603,000. Figures for the same period of 1949 were, 258,241 tons, valued at Cr.\$395,-572,000, and for 1950, 253,419 tons, valued at Cr.\$303,716,000.—São Paulo, January 17, 1952.

BRITISH GUIANA

Refined Sugar Manufactured—At one of the large sugar estates of Messrs. Bookers Sugar Estates Ltd. in British Guiana, refined sugar is now being manufactured. The refined sugar is placed on sale in groceries at 14 cents per pound—18 cents cheaper than the imported product. At present the plant is supplying only part of domestic requirements.—Port of Spain, January 5, 1952.

GREECE

Production and Exports of Currants—This year's currant crop in Greece reached 80,000 metric tons as compared with 90,000 in 1950. Of this amount only 43,000 tons are exportable. To date only 13,000 tons have been exported, 5,000 of which went to the United Kingdom and sold at £95 per ton. The remaining 8,000 went to Ireland and other European countries and sold at an average price of £99 per ton. The export of the remaining 30,000 tons will mainly depend on further sales to the United Kingdom, the traditional buyer of Greek currants.—Athens, December 19, 1951.

MALAYA

Soya Bean is New Agricultural Crop—Recent experiments in the growing of soya beans have indicated that conditions in Malaya are suitable for large scale production. Last year, Malaya imported about 16,000 tons of soya beans mostly from China at a cost of over Malayan \$6,800,000. Because of the high nutritive value (38.5 per cent protein) the soya bean is a desirable food for the population. It is hoped that with continuing production and development soya bean cultivation will lead not only to an agricultural crop but also to new industries such as flour milling and oil extraction.—Singapore, January 8, 1952.

Palm Oil Production is Important Industry—The cultivation of oil palms is becoming an increasingly important industry in Malaya. There are now nearly 100,000 acres under this crop and the yield in 1951 was about 50,000 tons of palm oil and 14,000 of palm kernels. The oil palm produces more vegetable oil per acre than any other oil seed crop. A new species of oil palm has been developed which is much shorter than the standard types. This palm has the same yield but because of its "dumpy" charac-

ter, it has the advantage of producing fruit which is easier to harvest. About ninety per cent of Malaya's palm oil exports are shipped to the United Kingdom.—Singapore, January 8, 1952.

Cocoa Growing Experiments Encouraging—Experiments with cocoa cultivation in Malaya and North Borneo have been in progress for 30 years, but recently sufficiently satisfactory results have been obtained to indicate at least cautious optimism that Malaya may become a large scale producer. It is known that successful development of cocoa growing must not be subjected to rapid expansion without adequate experiment and planned planting programs. Nevertheless, the threat to cocoa cultivation in West Africa, the West Indies and South America from various forms of disease has stimulated interest in Malaya.—Singapore, January 8, 1952.

NEW ZEALAND

Development of Newsprint Industry Considered—The government has received only one proposal for the private development of a newsprint and milling industry based on the pine forests at Kaingaroa. The proposal has been submitted by a group consisting of a New Zealand company in association with two American organizations. These companies have undertaken to form a company called the Tasman Pulp and Paper Company to carry out, if necessary, all the construction (including wharf facilities at Tauranga) and the future management of the integrated industrial plant connected with the use of the timber available. It is understood that the government is likely to make a decision before the end of this year, and a special committee has begun the task of assessing the proposal. The committee consists of the Minister of Forests as Chairman, senior representatives of the Treasury, the New Zealand Forest Service, the Ministry of Works, the Department of Industries and Commerce and two prominent businessmen.—Wellington, January 5, 1952.

PAKISTAN

Jute Acreage Increased—The final all-Pakistan forecast of the area under jute for the year 1951-52 is 1,779,000 acres as against 1,250,000 acres in the previous year, an increase of 42.3 per cent. The total yield of the crop this year is estimated to be 6,331,000 bales of 400 pounds each, as against 4,356,000 bales in the previous year. The varieties produced are capsularis, 4,542,915 bales; olitorius, 1,754,040 bales and mesta, 34,195 bales of 400 pounds each.—Karachi, January 5, 1952.

PHILIPPINES

Price of Gasoline Increased—The price of gasoline was officially raised on November 2 to 245 pesos a litre, an increase of $\frac{1}{2}$ centavo per litre. Gasoline officials claimed the increase was due to the high cost of freight. It was pointed out that prior to the Anglo-Iranian conflict, the greater bulk of gasoline imported in the Philippines came from the Middle East, but now must be brought in from the United States.—Manila, November 16, 1951.

Indonesian Films to be Processed—A Philippine movie firm has recently concluded a contract with the Parsari Film Studios in Indonesia, for the processing and editing in the Philippines of Indonesian-made motion pictures. The contract also covers the release and distribution in the

Philippines of all Indonesian motion pictures produced by the Parsari Film Studios. It is the intention of both movie firms to produce pictures in the Philippines, using both local and Indonesian talent, for distribution in both countries.—Manila, November 16, 1951.

SOUTH AFRICA

Production of Whale Meal Considered—The waste water residue which remains after whales have been processed for their oil may soon be put to use in South Africa, the Council for Scientific Industrial Research said in a statement issued in Johannesburg recently. Scientists at the National Chemical Research Laboratory have developed a method of spray-drying the waste water into a powder rich in proteins and B group vitamins. As South Africa has two shore whaling stations, and the annual catch of whales off Union coasts is about 1,000, this industry should soon provide considerable quantities of raw materials for medicinal and other products.—Johannesburg, January 16, 1952.

Asbestos Sales Show Big Increase—Substantial increases in the value of asbestos sold last year as compared with the previous year are shown in the latest returns issued by the South African Department of Mines. Of the three grades listed in the statistics, blue asbestos sales showed the greatest increase. During the first nine months of 1951 the sale of this type of asbestos amounted to £2,019,800, which is about £400,000 more than was sold during all of 1950. Chrysotile asbestos sales during the same period were £864,000, compared with £653,335 for all of 1950, while amosite asbestos sales were £1,361,600 or slightly more than in 1950.—Johannesburg, January 16, 1952.

Sugar Exports Cease Until Surplus Available—Mr. Louw, the Minister of Economic Affairs, gave an assurance in Cape Town recently that sugar would not be exported from the Union of South Africa until there was a surplus. Although South Africa has undertaken to limit her exports to 200,000 tons a year, under a recently concluded seven-year agreement with the United Kingdom and sugar producing countries of the Commonwealth, there is little likelihood that any sugar will be available for export from this year's small crop.—Johannesburg, January 16, 1952.

SPAIN

Extra Bread Purchases Permitted—Bread rationing will continue under the established regulations. With larger wheat supplies available, however, the Spanish Government have authorized the purchase of extra bread as from January 1, 1952, at a slightly higher price than that fixed for the working class ration cards.—Madrid, January 8, 1952.

Minerals and Metals Production Figures—Official production figures for minerals and metals in 1950 have been released recently. They are as follows: iron ore, 3,090,000 tons; coal, 12,400,000; bauxite, 7,632; calcium carbide, 36,567; wolfram, 718; bismuth, 68; bismuth metal, 0.15; lead, 51,892; tin, 953.2; manganese, 17,408; ferromanganese, 8,983; ferrosilicum, 5,362; silicum-manganese, 657; copper, 5,156; ferrotungsten, 59; ferrochrome, 178; aluminum, 2,339.—Madrid, January 8, 1952.

Agricultural Tractors Imported—A press report states that there are 13,000 agricultural tractors operating in Spain, of which 9,000 are in good and the rest in poor condition. Approximately 553 tractors have arrived recently from the United States under the U.S. credit, and 4,000 more are to be imported from Germany, the United Kingdom and France under existing trade agreements.—Madrid, January 8, 1952.

SWEDEN

Serious Outbreak of Hoof and Mouth Disease—The hoof and mouth disease, which has recently broken out in South Sweden has resulted, so far, in the slaughter of cattle and pigs to the value of nine million kronor. The State pays full compensation for the slaughter of both the sick and healthy animals in the infected areas. It is estimated that each average size cow slaughtered costs the state Kr.800. The veterinary authorities find the present situation in South Sweden very serious.—Stockholm, January 19, 1952.

Sawn Woodgoods Sales Lower—The sales of sawn woodgoods this year have commenced in earnest, but there is apparently not the same spirit over the transactions as last year. The sales consummated thus far can be estimated at approximately 100,000 standards, which is only about one-third of the sales made at the same time last year. By the middle of January, 1951, the sales totalled about 275,000 standards. The largest contracts have been concluded with Greece, North Africa and England.—Stockholm, January 19, 1952.

Agricultural Production—In 1950 Sweden exported about 14,000 tons of butter and in 1951 this figure increased to 25,000. It is estimated that in 1952 between 20,000 and 25,000 tons of butter will be exported. Sweden also has a surplus of eggs, 12,000 tons being exported in 1950 and 9,000 tons during 1951. There is a deficit in meat and bacon by about 5 per cent of the total production.

With regard to vegetable products, there is a deficit in practically all branches with the exception of oleaginous seeds, and import requirements amount to over 250,000 tons. Between 100,000 and 150,000 tons of fodder are imported annually, while import requirements of sugar amount to about 75,000 tons.—Stockholm, January 19, 1952.

Diesel Motors to be Manufactured Under Licence in Spain—An agreement has been made between the Swedish firm, Nydqvist & Holm AB of Trollhättan and Sociedad Espanole de Construcccion Naval, Madrid, granting the latter firm rights to manufacture certain types of Nydqvist & Holm's diesel engines under licence. A large number of Swedish built diesel engines of the types in question have been delivered to Spain during the last 20 years, and Messrs. Nydqvist & Holm in addition have on order a number of motors—both propeller and auxiliary type—for delivery to Spain. These orders include machinery for two new trawlers for Pesque-rias y Secaderos de Bacalo de Espana, which shipping company already has two ships fitted with such motors. Diesel motors are built under licence from Nydqvist & Holm in other European countries, including Great Britain.—Stockholm, January 19, 1952.

General Notes

BRAZIL

Ports to be Extended and Re-Equipped—Brazil will spend 3·525 million cruzeiros on port and navigation services during the next four years, 1·925 million for work and services, 800 million (equivalent to \$40 million) for the importation of equipment and 800 million for the purchase of ships. The National Department of Ports, Rivers and Canals is to take steps to have all dredging operations, for which a sum of 350 million cruzeiros is to be made available immediately, concluded within two years, while the Brazil-United States Joint Commission will put forward proposals for financing the importations to be paid for in foreign currency.—São Paulo, January 17, 1952.

BRITISH WEST INDIES

New Hotel Soon to Open—The new, twenty-four room hotel, which the Colonial Development Corporation has been building in Belize, British Honduras, is now almost finished and is expected to open in the near future. The cost, as originally estimated, was BH\$500,000.—Kingston, December 19, 1951.

Budget Shows Deficit—The Bahamas budget for 1952 shows total revenue of £2,063,616 and total expenditure of £2,336,986, leaving a deficit of £273,370. Reassessment of house property tax is recommended as a means of providing extra revenue. In 1950 the Bahamas Government collected £1,579,748 of public revenue and spent £1,658,741, leaving a deficit of £78,993. The deficit had been estimated at £501,371 when the government's estimates were prepared. Improved yield of customs duties was mainly responsible for this result. A deficit of £611,205 had been estimated for 1951. The revised estimate of total revenue for that year is £2,000,000, with a total expenditure of £1,825,000, leaving a surplus of £175,000. The importance of building up the Colony's reserves is recognized. The Bahamas Public debt as of December 31, 1950, stood at £456,000 gross and £276,239 net. In 1951 the government issued 4 per cent debentures to the total of £590,000, repayable in 1966. This issue, to pay for improvements in the electricity and telephone services and for a new hospital, was fully subscribed.—Kingston, January 5, 1952.

COLOMBIA

New Hydro-Electric Plant Opened—A new hydro-electric plant on the river Riogrande near Medellin, was opened by the President of the Republic on January 17. The first 25,000 kilowatts were put into service on this date and the second 25,000 kilowatts are expected to be installed the latter part of 1952. This supplements Medellin's present power supply from the Guadalupe plant, recently increased to 60,000 kilowatts. This latest development now makes Medellin much the best provided city of Colombia for electric power, and enables it to maintain its position as Colombia's leading industrial city.—Bogotá, January 17, 1952.

INDO-CHINA

Air Vietnam Constituted in Indo-China—Air Vietnam Society, a national airline within the Associated States of Indo-China, was inaugurated on October 17, 1951. Starting operations with three DC-3's, and three Bristol aircraft, Air Vietnam will link the main cities of Vietnam, Cambodia and Laos, and assure for the present the lines Saigon-Bangkok and Saigon-Hong Kong. It will progressively extend the field of its activity into South-East Asia. The society represents the first legally constituted organization within Indo-China which comprises an equal participation of French and Vietnamese capital.—Hong Kong, January 5, 1952.

New Central Bank Proposed—Representatives of France, and the three associated states of Indo-China, Vietnam, Laos and Cambodia, have given preliminary approval to an agreement setting up a new central bank for the three Indo-Chinese nations. The new bank, with headquarters at Phnom-Penh in Cambodia, will act as a bankers' bank, and be the fiscal agent for Indo-China. It is proposed that it alone will issue Indo-Chinese currency, piastres, and the agreement provides that such currency issued will be covered to at least fifty per cent of its value by French francs and other foreign currency. Heretofore the private bank, Banque de L'Indo-Chine, has acted as the governments' bank whenever necessary.—Hong Kong, January 9, 1952.

MALAYA

Trade Balance Favourable—For the first time in nearly two years Malaya had an unfavourable trade balance in October, 1951, imports being valued at Malayan \$417,233,520 and exports at Malayan \$371,496,416, making an unfavourable balance for the month of M\$45,737,104. However, the trend was short-lived, and in November a favourable balance of M\$75,947,159 was achieved. This brought the favourable balance for the eleven months to almost M\$1,162 million. During the same period exports to dollar countries amounted to 20 per cent of the total, whereas only 4 per cent of Malaya's imports come from hard currency sources. Thus, Malaya's contribution to the London dollar pool was M\$885,306,872.—Singapore, January 8, 1952.

PAKISTAN

New Dry Dock to be Constructed—The Karachi Port Trust is undertaking an important development scheme involving the construction of a large new dry dock in their west wharf area. The dock, which will be one of the largest on the west coast of this sub-continent, will be of the following dimensions: length 580 feet; breadth at entrance 75 feet; depth on sill 23 feet 6 inches, at high water neap tides. The dock will be equipped with two 5-ton dockside electric cranes and all auxiliary works, such as salt and fresh water mains, fire-hydrant mains, electricity supply and compressed air. An important feature of the scheme will be the construction of a fitting-out jetty composed of a framed open reinforced concrete pile structure about 700 feet in length. It is expected that the work will occupy about 3 years. The scheme is estimated to cost £1,300,000.—Karachi, January 5, 1952.

SOUTH AFRICA

Retail Buying Rose—Retail turnover indices issued by the Associated Chambers of Commerce of South Africa emphasize that the level of retail buying during the first nine months of 1951 has been substantially above that for the similar period of 1950. The increased output of the growing domestic industry, and the increased importation of consumer goods under the relaxed Import Control Regulations prevailing in the last half of 1951, have both contributed to increasing availability of supplies, while demand has been at a high level due to increasing spending power.—Cape Town, January 2, 1952.

Industrial Output Shows Big Increase—The industrial output of South Africa increased nearly tenfold in the thirty-year period from 1919 to 1949 according to the preliminary report of the 32nd Industrial Census, issued by the Director of Census and Statistics. In 1919 the annual industrial output of the Union was £70,934,000, whereas in 1949 it amounted to £674,775,000. The Census also showed that industrial production in South Africa during 1949 was worth £92,273,000 more than in 1948.—Johannesburg, January 16, 1952.

SWEDEN

Economic Situation Favourable in Many Respects—The monthly review for December issued by the Svenska Handels Bank observes that the developments in Sweden during the fall were favourable in many respects. The industrial production continued to increase, and the total national production is expected to exceed 1950 results, despite the poor harvest returns. Exports showed a considerable increase. The prices for the most important Swedish export articles (forest industry and machinery products plus iron ore) have not declined, and the relation between the export and import prices was still very favourable for Sweden, although there has been no additional improvement during the last few months. The favourable exports have in combination with a certain decline in imports resulted in a very substantial improvement in the foreign exchange situation. The Riksbank holdings of gold and foreign currency which exceed two billion have doubled since May, 1951. While production and export developments have been favourable, there has been no stabilization of the domestic price level. The wholesale prices have changed very little lately, but the cost of living has continued to go up, and has thus created an additional demand for new substantial wage increases during the new year. Simultaneously with an anticipated increase in monetary earnings, one should not expect any increase in supplies. Industry has commenced to feel the shortage of raw materials and fuel. The iron and steel industry is having great supply difficulties with regard to iron scrap and alloys, factories lack sheeting and copper, and the pulp industry's supplies of sulphur are in danger. In addition, foreign trade may deteriorate. Thus there is a risk that reserves accumulated during the last year may be consumed and additional pressure may be put on the domestic price level.—Stockholm, January 19, 1952.

Canadian Imports by Areas

Country	November			January—November		
	1938	1950	1951	1938	1950	1951
(Millions of Dollars)						
COMMONWEALTH COUNTRIES						
United Kingdom and Europe.....	11.0	40.2	33.3	112.3	372.2	401.6
America.....	1.8	6.2	5.2	21.6	65.3	69.7
Africa.....	0.8	5.7	1.1	4.2	27.9	24.7
Asia.....	2.5	9.2	8.7	21.8	78.5	118.4
Oceania.....	1.8	8.9	2.9	15.1	50.2	79.8
TOTAL COMMONWEALTH COUNTRIES.	18.0	70.1	5.13	174.9	594.0	694.2
FOREIGN COUNTRIES						
United States and Possessions.....	37.7	215.2	224.9	395.8	1,950.3	2,613.9
Latin America.....	1.6	20.3	24.1	15.4	197.6	253.0
Europe.....	4.9	15.1	18.3	37.6	94.0	167.6
Other Foreign Countries.....	1.1	7.2	7.1	9.6	72.0	83.2
TOTAL FOREIGN COUNTRIES.	45.3	257.8	274.4	458.3	2,313.9	3,117.6
TOTAL IMPORTS FOR CONSUMPTION..	63.3	327.9	325.7	633.2	2,908.0	3,811.8

Canadian Imports, by Countries

Country	November			January—November		
	1938	1950	1951	1938	1950	1951
(Thousands of Dollars)						
COMMONWEALTH COUNTRIES						
Europe:						
United Kingdom.....	11,027	40,153	33,327	112,260	372,188	401,568
Gibraltar.....					1	
Malta.....		2	5	2	12	45
TOTAL EUROPE¹.....	11,030	40,155	33,332	112,288	372,201	401,613
America:						
Newfoundland ²	195			2,127		
Bermuda.....	2	13	2	67	86	69
Barbados.....	274	411	689	2,041	9,888	13,234
Jamaica.....	311	435	116	6,033	18,948	17,682
Trinidad and Tobago.....	98	876	498	2,302	14,929	15,036
Bahamas.....	135	85	5	2,275	460	262
Leeward and Windward Islands.....		12	43		377	940
British Guiana.....	824	4,349	3,853	6,664	20,413	21,994
British Honduras.....	3	24		69	223	457
Falkland Islands.....						
Total America.....	1,482	6,205	5,206	21,578	65,324	69,674
Africa:						
Northern Rhodesia.....		6	2		49	8
Union of South Africa.....	656	819	371	1,511	4,752	5,119
Other British South Africa.....						
Southern Rhodesia.....	1	59	44	3	396	1,495
Gambia.....						
Gold Coast.....		1,461	256	628	8,332	7,071
Nigeria.....		1	2	362	1,338	840
Sierra Leone.....		278		11	294	47
Other British West Africa.....						
Anglo-Egyptian Sudan.....	3	14	3	27	53	44
British East Africa.....	100	3,027	450	1,640	12,651	10,104
TOTAL AFRICA.....	760	5,665	1,128	4,182	27,865	24,728

(¹) Includes Ireland in 1938, see page 165.

(²) The trade of Newfoundland is included in Canadian Statistics as from April 1, 1949.

Throughout this bulletin, totals represent sums of unrounded amounts, hence may vary from sums of rounded amounts.

Canadian Imports, by Countries—Continued

Country	November			January—November		
	1938	1950	1951	1938	1950	1951
(Thousands of Dollars)						
COMMONWEALTH COUNTRIES—Conc.						
Asia:						
India.....	823	3,077	3,667	7,571	34,451	38,893
Pakistan.....		89	7		1,495	2,221
Ceylon.....	338	1,065	924	3,386	16,290	15,443
Aden.....	1			9	12	22
Federation of Malaya.....	1,285	4,805	3,375	9,556	24,263	55,218
Other British East Indies.....	7		379	123	27	3,859
Hong Kong.....	64	204	348	708	1,955	2,760
TOTAL ASIA ¹	2,523	9,240	8,700	21,750	78,493	118,416
Oceania:						
Australia.....	1,162	6,438	2,183	8,376	30,568	45,453
New Zealand.....	366	2,426	730	4,435	10,793	28,324
Fiji.....	287		1	2,232	8,793	5,993
Other British Oceania.....				16		
TOTAL OCEANIA.....	1,815	8,864	2,914	15,059	50,154	79,770
TOTAL COMMONWEALTH COUNTRIES ²	17,970	70,127	51,279	174,858	594,037	694,202
FOREIGN COUNTRIES						
United States and Possessions:						
United States.....	37,651	214,769	224,684	395,543	1,948,200	2,609,868
Alaska.....	11	29	142	79	880	1,302
American Virgin Islands.....		3			12	164
Hawaii.....	10	8	84	139	443	1,346
Puerto Rico.....		349	33	6	637	1,246
United States Oceania.....					115	
TOTAL UNITED STATES AND POSSESSSIONS.....	37,672	215,158	224,943	395,767	1,950,287	2,613,926
Latin America:						
Argentina.....	209	1,360	547	2,086	10,427	13,373
Bolivia.....		10		8	1,344	1,813
Brazil.....	81	3,444	4,583	717	26,112	36,785
Chile.....		19	434	134	1,351	2,022
Colombia.....	1,010	1,237	1,165	6,750	12,489	11,413
Costa Rica.....	6	256	716	75	3,145	8,148
Cuba.....	29	426	1,033	405	3,753	7,996
Dominican Republic.....					875	1,028
Ecuador.....	2	111	182	26	1,320	2,214
El Salvador.....	1	23	13	16	842	1,174
Guatemala.....	3	602	193	80	5,409	4,465
Haiti.....		154	275	62	1,672	2,920
Honduras.....	1	395	250	38	5,285	3,866
Mexico.....	7	1,393	1,384	553	31,762	16,818
Nicaragua.....		5	12		333	582
Panama.....	1	163	250	16	5,376	3,354
Paraguay.....	2	22	1	59	288	338
Peru.....	144	538	284	2,855	3,743	5,422
Uruguay.....	30	536	75	132	2,439	3,756
Venezuela.....	95	9,576	12,679	1,421	79,670	125,511
TOTAL LATIN AMERICA.....	1,621	20,270	24,076	15,433	197,635	252,998
Europe:						
Albania.....				2		
Austria.....		107	136	83	703	3,069
Belgium and Luxembourg.....	850	4,052	3,909	5,724	20,682	37,344
Bulgaria.....					4	3
Czechoslovakia.....	87	801	196	2,473	5,729	4,360
Denmark.....	27	212	202	165	1,004	3,569
Estonia.....	1	21	3	19	29	110
Finland.....	6	10	14	64	205	141

(1) Includes Burma and Israel in 1938, see page 165.

(2) Includes Ireland, Burma and Israel in 1938, see page 165.

Canadian Imports, by Countries—Concluded

Country	November			January—November		
	1938	1950	1951	1938	1950	1951
FOREIGN COUNTRIES—Conc.	(Thousands of Dollars)					
Europe—Conc.						
France.....	704	1,815	2,391	5,632	13,142	22,654
Germany.....	1,444	1,515	3,191	9,483	10,063	28,835
Greece.....	6	31	8	27	179	146
Hungary.....	8	8	6	149	33	109
Iceland.....	2	200	1	3	233	18
Ireland ¹	3	11	264	26	112	760
Italy.....	445	1,666	1,094	2,437	8,462	12,948
Latvia.....	3	1	3	14	3	30
Lithuania.....						10
Netherlands.....	599	1,184	1,529	3,538	8,439	13,239
Norway.....	76	315	465	681	1,340	2,845
Poland.....	41	48	95	241	299	1,382
Portugal.....	33	296	213	244	1,485	1,872
Azores and Madeira.....	25	30	40	164	362	381
Roumania.....	13	10		38	19	20
Spain.....	89	536	349	747	3,321	6,731
Sweden.....	184	705	2,183	2,025	4,545	11,174
Switzerland.....	289	1,534	1,945	3,295	13,380	15,333
U.S.S.R. (Russia).....	1	1	15	252	80	354
Yugoslavia.....	9	7	4	50	102	134
TOTAL EUROPE.....	4,942	15,116	18,256	37,550	93,955	167,571
Other Foreign Countries:						
Afghanistan.....					109	51
Arabia.....		2,491	1,149		26,701	21,528
Belgian Congo.....		174	312	1	1,388	3,052
Burma ¹	4			268		4
China.....	247	291	19	2,288	4,905	1,915
Greenland.....				512		
Egypt.....	110	8	110	530	644	673
Ethiopia.....		4		2	23	29
French Africa.....	4	13	7	60	539	391
French East Indies.....				210		
French Guiana.....						
French Oceania.....		27	348	1	476	360
French West Indies.....						
Madagascar.....				34	8	29
St. Pierre and Miquelon.....	1		3	10	14	25
Iran.....	16	11	51	72	121	471
Iraq.....	113	459	559	195	563	1,712
Israel ¹	1	57	36	129	444	858
Jordan.....						
Tripoli.....						
Other Italian Africa.....		2			2	3
Japan.....	342	955	1,108	4,171	10,719	11,060
Korea.....				1	35	
Liberia.....	8			29		183
Morocco.....	1	460	499	67	640	1,069
Indonesia.....	166	89	70	735	653	968
Surinam.....		155	107		228	1,030
Netherlands Antilles.....		1,280	1,326		16,071	10,590
Philippines.....	18	514	674	375	5,586	8,348
Portuguese Africa.....			116	1	109	198
Portuguese Asia.....				1		
Siam (Thailand).....		109	81	10	1,131	1,745
Canary Islands.....	1			13	6	16
Spanish Africa.....						
Syria.....		11	405	12	55	15,150
Turkey.....	69	125	167	226	871	1,692
TOTAL OTHER FOREIGN.....	1,096	7,235	7,147	9,556	72,041	83,150
TOTAL FOREIGN COUNTRIES.....	45,334	257,781	274,423	458,307	2,313,924	3,117,647
TOTAL IMPORTS.....	63,304	327,909	325,702	633,165	2,907,960	3,811,848

(¹) Included in the totals for "Commonwealth Countries" for 1938. The figures are shown here to facilitate comparison with other years.

Trade and Tariff Regulations

Marking of Textiles in Argentina

Buenos Aires, January 11, 1952.—(FTS)—An Argentine decree, to become effective March 1, 1952, provides that cloth used for making garments must be marked with the name of the country of origin and the quality of the cloth, in a visible manner throughout the whole length of each piece, with a maximum distance of two metres between each marking. If it is desired to indicate that the cloth has been made locally from imported yarns, the country of origin of the yarn should be shown, and where more than one country of origin is involved, the relative percentages must be given. Six months after the effective date of the foregoing decree, all textiles produced by Argentine factories must be marked "Industria Argentina" in such a way as to prevent the marking being altered, removed or erased while the cloth is being processed commercially.

Belgium Subjects Barley and Oats Imports to Licence

Brussels, January 15, 1952.—(FTS)—Barley and oats have been made subject to licence upon importation into Belgium, effective January 3, 1952. However, shipments of these commodities which were loaded on ships prior to January 3 will still be admitted on the basis of unofficial bank permits, provided these were validated prior to that date.

Registration of Patents and Trade Marks in Brazil

Rio de Janeiro, January 27, 1952.—(FTS)—The Director General of the Industrial Property Department advises that only matriculated trade mark agents or specialized lawyers may act as the legal representatives of those interested in registering patents and trade marks with his department.

Brazilian Remittance Tax Increased

Rio de Janeiro, January 24, 1952.—(FTS)—The Brazilian tax on remittances abroad was increased on January 1, 1952, from 5 per cent to 8 per cent. The amount of the tax is collectable by banks at the time of closing of exchange. The following transactions are exempted from the payment of the tax: (a) remittances of funds intended exclusively for the service of amortization and interest on the foreign debt of the Union, States and Municipal Districts; (b) remittances of funds referring to the return of foreign capital employed in Brazil, provided the annual amount transferred does not exceed 20 per cent of the capital registered with the Banking Control Authority; (c) remittances relative to interest, profits and dividends on foreign capital employed in Brazil, provided these do not exceed 8 per cent of the value of the capital registered with the Banking Control Authorities; (d) remittances of funds for payment of fuel and

Trade and Tariff Regulations—Concluded

lubricants; (e) remittances of funds for payment of essential foodstuffs which have been indicated for exemption by presidential decree; (f) remittances of funds for payment of newsprint and paper for books, provided such paper has been imported free from customs duties; (g) remittances of funds on behalf of Diplomatic Missions and Consular Departments, provided there exist reciprocity of treatment recognized by the Ministry of Foreign Affairs; (h) duly authorized transactions between banks in the country.

Validity of Brazilian Import Licences

Rio de Janeiro, January 25, 1952.—(FTS)—Effective January 1, 1952, Brazilian import licences will have an initial validity of four months only, except those referring to machinery and other materials ordered specially, in which case the licence may be granted for the period required, provided the acceptance of the order by the foreign supplier is satisfactorily proved. In other instances, extensions may be granted for short periods if this is shown to be necessary. Current applications for the extension of the validity of licences will be considered in the light of the foregoing decision.

Norway Temporarily Increases Certain Specific Customs Duties

Oslo, January 24, 1952.—(FTS)—All specific Customs duties in the Norwegian tariff, with certain exceptions, have been temporarily increased by 100 per cent, effective January 2, 1952, by virtue of a Royal notification of December 21, 1951. The exceptions fall into two categories, one consisting of items on which the duties were increased by varying amounts other than 100 per cent, and the other comprising items not affected by the increases. Among the rates of duty exempted from being increased are those bound by the General Agreement on Tariffs and Trade. As most of the important Canadian export items to Norway were bound by the General Agreement, the new measure should have little effect on our exports to Norway.

The alleged purpose of the increases is to restore the incidence of specific duties which fell off by approximately two-thirds since 1940 as a result of the rise in the world price level. However, a committee is to be appointed shortly to study the rationality and necessity of the new increases. (Information as to Norwegian rates of duty on specified goods may be obtained on request from the Foreign Tariffs Division, Department of Trade and Commerce, Ottawa.)

Cleveland World Trade Conference Planned for April

The Seventh Annual Cleveland World Trade Conference will be held April 25, 1952, at the Hotel Carter in Cleveland.

Swiss Industries Fair to be Held in April

The 36th Swiss Industries Fair will be held in Basle, April 19-29, 1952. More than 2,000 Swiss firms will be exhibiting.

Foreign Exchange Quotations

The following are nominal quotations, furnished by the Foreign Exchange Division of the Bank of Canada. These quotations may be found useful in considering statistics and prices generally. Both importers and exporters are advised to communicate with their bankers before completing financial arrangements for the sale or purchase of commodities.

Country	Monetary Unit	—	Nominal Quotations Sept. 17*	Nominal Quotations Jan. 28	Nominal Quotations Feb. 4
Argentina.....	Peso.....	Off. Free Export	-2977	-2001	-2007
			-2085	-0694	-0704
Austria.....	Schilling.....			-0468	-0469
Australia.....	Pound.....		3-2240	2-2255	2-2330
Belgium and Belgian Congo.....	Franc.....		-0228	-0198	-0199
Bolivia.....	Boliviano.....		-0238	-0166	-0167
British West Indies (Except Jamaica).....	Dollar.....		-8396	-5796	-5815
Brazil.....	Cruzeiro.....		-0544	-0540	-0542
Burma.....	Rupee.....		-3022		
Ceylon.....	Rupee.....		-3022	-2101	-2107
Chile.....	Peso.....		-0233	-0112	-0112
Colombia.....	Peso.....		-5128	-4001	-4014
Costa Rica.....	Colon.....		-1800	-1786	-1791
Cuba.....	Peso.....		1-0000	1-0003	1-0034
Czechoslovakia.....	Koruna.....		0-200	-0200	-0200
Denmark.....	Krone.....		-2084	-1448	-1453
Dominican Republic.....	Peso.....		1-0000	1-0003	1-0034
Ecuador.....	Sucre.....		-0740	-0660	-0668
Egypt.....	Pound.....		4-1330	2-8725	2-8814
El Salvador.....	Colon.....		-4000	-4001	-4014
Fiji.....	Pound.....		3-6306	2-5062	2-5146
Finland.....	Markka.....		-0062	-0043	-0043
France, Monaco and French North Africa.....	Franc.....		-0037	-0028	-0028
French Empire—African.....	Franc.....		-0073	-0057	-0057
French Pacific Possessions.....	Franc.....		-0201	-0157	-0158
Germany.....	Deutsche Mark		-3000	-2382	-2389
Guatemala.....	Quetzal.....		1-0000	1-0003	1-0034
Haiti.....	Gourde.....		-2000	-2001	-2007
Honduras.....	Lempira.....		-5000	-5002	-5017
Hong Kong.....	Dollar.....		-2519	-1739	-1745
Iceland.....	Krona.....		-1541	-0614	-0616
India.....	Rupee.....		-3022	-2101	-2107
Iran.....	Rial.....		-0212		
Iraq.....	Dinar.....		4-0300	2-7819	2-7912
Ireland.....	Pound.....		4-0300	2-7819	2-7912
Israel.....	Pound.....		3-0000	2-7819	2-7912
Italy.....	Lira.....		-0017	-0016	-0016
Jamaica.....	Pound.....		4-0300	2-7819	2-7912
Japan.....	Yen.....		-0028	-0027	-0028
Lebanon.....	Piastre.....		-4561		
Mexico.....	Peso.....		-1157	-1156	-1160
Netherlands.....	Florin.....		-3769	-2632	-2641
Netherlands Antilles.....	Florin.....		-5308	-5304	-5321
New Zealand.....	Pound.....		4-0150	2-7819	2-7912
Nicaragua.....	Cordoba.....		-2000	-2001	-2007
Norway.....	Krone.....		-2015	-1400	-1405
Pakistan.....	Rupee.....		-3022	-3023	-3033
Panama.....	Balboa.....		1-0000	1-0003	1-0034
Paraguay.....	Guarani.....		-3200		
Peru.....	Sol.....		-1538	-0645	-0653
Philippines.....	Peso.....		-4975	-5002	-5017
Portugal and Colonies.....	Escudo.....		-0400	-0348	-0350
Singapore.....	Straits Dollar.....		-4702	-3246	-3256
Spain and Colonies.....	Peseta.....		-0916	-0918	-0921
Sweden.....	Krona.....		-2783	-1934	-1940
Switzerland.....	Franc.....		-2336	-2288	-2295
Thailand.....	Baht.....		-1000		
Turkey.....	Lira.....		-3571	-3573	-3584
Union of South Africa.....	Pound.....		4-0300	2-7819	2-7912
United Kingdom.....	Pound.....		4-0300	2-7818	2-7912
United States.....	Dollar.....		1-0000	1-0003	1-0034
Uruguay.....	Peso.....		-6583	-6585	-0660
Venezuela.....	Bolivar.....		-2985	-2986	-2995
Yugoslavia.....	Dinar.....		-0200	-0033	-0033

* September 17, 1949.

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OTTAWA, 1952

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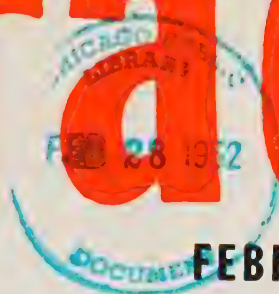
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foreign trade



FEBRUARY 16, 1952



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Owing to the increased cost of publication, the annual subscription price of Foreign Trade, for delivery in Canada, will be raised from \$1.00 to \$2.00, effective April 1, 1952. Subscriptions and renewals received before that date will, of course, be at the old rate. No change will be made in the \$3.50 price for delivery abroad.

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foreign trade

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Published weekly by the Foreign Trade Service,
Department of Trade and Commerce,
Under the authority of
The Right Hon. C. D. HOWE, Minister, and
WM. FREDERICK BULL, Deputy Minister.

Price: 10 cents per copy.
Subscriptions: \$1.00 in Canada and \$3.50 abroad.
All subscriptions and orders should be forwarded to
The Queen's Printer, Government Printing Bureau, Ottawa

United States Is Largest Asbestos Consuming Country in the World

Canada, largest asbestos producer in the world, is principal supplier to the United States.

By John H. English, Commercial Counsellor for Canada.

WASHINGTON.—The United States is the largest asbestos consuming country in the world but it produces only a relatively minor proportion of its requirements. In 1943, for example, the total United States production amounted to only 6,014 short tons, rising in 1950 to 42,250 short tons. At the same time imports rose during that period to over 700,000 tons with total consumption estimated for the year 1950 at 728,000 tons. It will be seen therefore that over 95 per cent of the total quantity of asbestos consumed in the United States is imported. It is free of customs duty on import into the United States. Asbestos, which is a general term applied to several fibrous minerals, is a very important raw material for certain military and civilian uses. It is the chief constituent of brake-band linings and clutch facings and is therefore essential to automotive transport. In the form of gaskets and packings it is a necessary part of power generating machinery, as a heat insulator it is important in both household and factory construction and equipment, while combined with cement it is used in the manufacture of large quantities of certain building materials. For many of these important uses there is no substitute for asbestos.

Canada is Largest Producer of Asbestos

Canada has always been the largest producer of asbestos and has usually accounted for from 60 to 70 per cent of world output. Estimated world production of unmanufactured asbestos averaged about 605,000 tons a year during the period 1937-39. It increased greatly during and after World War II in response to a large increase in demand so that, in the period 1944-49, production averaged 870,000 tons annually, with probably over 1,000,000 tons produced in 1950. Asbestos is produced in important quantities in a number of countries. The principal producing areas in order of importance are Canada, the Soviet Union, Southern Rhodesia, South Africa and Swaziland. Excluding the Soviet Union, these countries accounted on an average for about 80 per cent of the estimated annual world output during 1944-49.

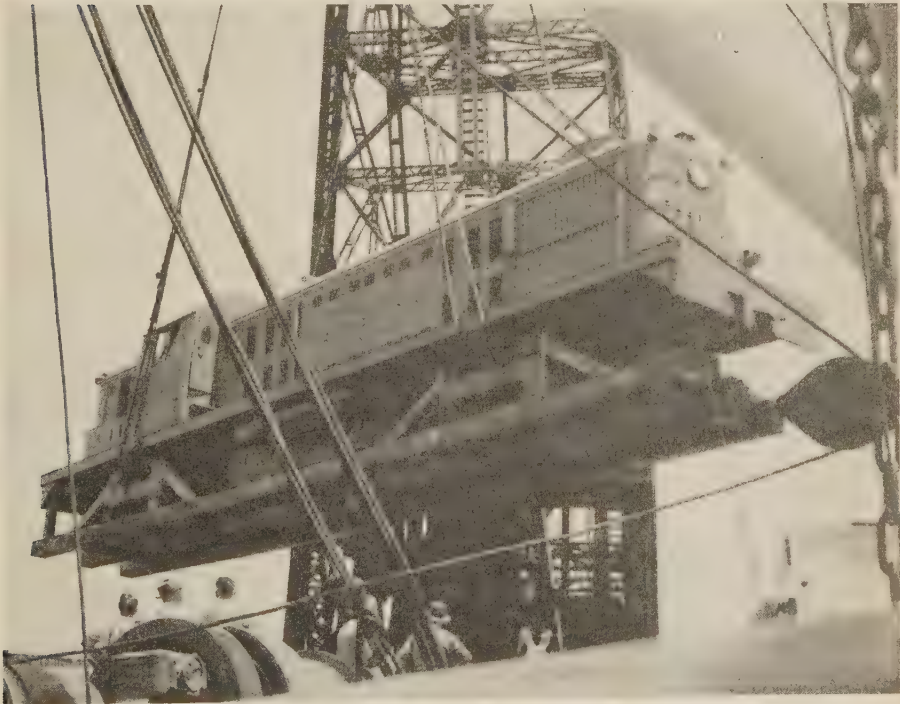
Because of the large degree of dependence on foreign sources of supply and the unavailability of substitute materials, especially for military use, certain types of asbestos have been classified by the United States authorities as strategic and critical materials. Four types so classified are, Chrysotile spinning fibre (Canadian) of moderate iron content; chrysotile spinning fibre of low iron content, blue asbestos (crocidolite); and amosite (brown asbestos). These types are needed for important defence uses not satisfactorily met by other asbestos. Not included as strategic are the short or non-spinning fibres, of which there is usually an ample supply in Canada and which constitute the bulk of United States imports.

Since the consumption of asbestos in the United States ordinarily depends largely on the level of activity in building construction, and in

general industrial manufacture, it is reasonable to anticipate that the current trend of demand will continue upwards. With future expansion of defence preparations it is possible that during the next two or three years the annual demand for strategic asbestos alone might reach 55,000 tons or more, against the present requirement of the four strategic grades of about 40,000 short tons. The United States Tariff Commission estimates that approximately half of that demand would be for Canadian chrysotile spinning fibre and the balance for the other three strategic types.

United States Imports of Asbestos

Country	1939	1949 (Long tons)	1950
CANADA	199,857	420,339	605,604
Italy	506	89	18
U.S.S.R.	2,331	1,090	380
United Kingdom	226	5	5
Australia	47	222	244
Union of South Africa	5,678	17,620	12,173
Other British South Africa	4,318	578	1,331
Finland	41		1
Malta, Cyprus, Gozo	3,518		
Venezuela	10		
Mozambique		3,436	1,087
Southern Rhodesia		16,650	8,646
Bolivia		62	35
Chile			58
Portugal			36



Canadian diesel electric locomotive being unloaded at Sydney, Australia. This engine is one of the first two to arrive in Australia in an order for twenty placed with the Montreal Locomotive Works by the New South Wales Government Railways, at a cost of £1,622,000.

Economic Activity in Trinidad Continued at a High Level

Near balance in trade resulted largely from development of petroleum processing—Further increases in volume of imports from Canada may be expected in 1952.

By T. G. Major, Canadian Government Trade Commissioner.

PORT-OF-SPAIN.—The turn of the year found economic activity in Trinidad continuing at a high level, although underlying weaknesses gave cause for concern when considered from the long-term viewpoint. In particular, basic production does not appear to be keeping pace with the population increase. Exports of domestic produce during the first eleven months of 1951 were valued at B.W.I.\$189,409,000 as compared with \$167,563,000 for the entire year 1950. Imports amounted to \$194,983,000 and \$168,443,000 during the same periods, respectively. This near balance has been made possible almost entirely by the development of petroleum processing on a large scale based on the importation of crudes from Venezuela and Colombia. Exports of petroleum products were valued during the period January to November at over \$141 million, while imported crudes totalled \$60 million. On the other hand imports of food, beverages and tobacco exceeded exports of such domestic produce as sugar, cocoa, citrus products, etc.

Sterling and other soft currency countries continued to be the principal sources of supply, together accounting for \$103,188,000. In this group the United Kingdom (\$67,666,000), Australia (\$5,977,000), Netherlands and possessions (\$4,894,100) and British Caribbean (\$4,603,000) were the main suppliers. Of the hard currency countries, Venezuela (\$52,128,000), Canada (\$16,894,000) and the United States (\$16,178,000) furnished the bulk of the supplies.

Food Items Were Major Imports from Canada

The effects of the BWI Trade Liberalization Plan on Canadian trade with Trinidad did not become noticeable until towards the end of the year and will carry over into the first quarter of 1952. Import licences issued under the plan had a total value of Canadian\$2,976,715 of which possibly 70 per cent actually arrived before the end of the year. Food items accounted for close to 60 per cent of the total. Further increases in the volume of imports from Canada may be anticipated in 1952, partly as a result of the enlargement of the scope of the plan, and partly from the placing of a group of commodities, including salted, pickled and smoked fish, potatoes, onions and foodstuffs, on open general licence irrespective of source of supply and without consideration of currency restrictions. The rise in the value of the Canadian dollar in terms of sterling, however, may put Canadian prices in some instances out of line unless soft currency area prices show corresponding increases.

The retail price level in the colony rose sharply during the second half of 1951 due mainly to the higher cost of imported foods and other com-

modities. Government revenues did not permit the continuation of the high level of food subsidy payments. As a means of partly counteracting this trend an enquiry was made into the problem of increasing local food production. Early in January a start was made in putting recommendations into effect but some time must elapse before appreciable results will be obtained. In cases where wage agreements have been tied to the cost of living index, wage increases have partly overcome the rise in living costs and many companies employing non-union labour have followed suit. However, there is evidence that the rising costs are hitting the white-collar classes severely. Although the value of Christmas buying was up to the level of 1950 it would appear that this was maintained largely by price increases and that the physical volume was lower. Signs of consumer resistance to high prices are becoming apparent and may prove serious unless there is another round of wage and salary increases in the near future.

Cocoa and Sugar Crops Affected by Adverse Weather

Weather conditions during 1951 generally were adverse, heavy rains and floods featuring both the dry and rainy seasons. Both the cocoa and sugar crops were adversely affected. However cocoa prices in the North American and European markets have remained firm and, as a result of the rehabilitation of estates and new plantings, it is expected that exports will exceed 20 million pounds. The outlook for the 1952 sugar crop remains promising with an estimated production of 163,500 tons despite retarded growth caused by heavy rains in November. Since early December, however, weather conditions have been excellent and there are reasonable expectations of a normally dry season. Conclusion of an agreement with the United Kingdom at increased prices, together with the return later to a system of direct sale to Canada, has done much to restore confidence to the sugar industry. Although the citrus crop is expected to be higher than in 1950-51, prospects for sales are uncertain owing to the discontinuation of bulk buying by the United Kingdom Ministry of Food.

As a result of the passing of legislation intended to encourage the establishment of pioneer industries a number of new firms started operations during the year. In general these have been small and it is evident that efforts along these lines will have to be intensified. The principal addition to the colony's industries is a textile firm which began operations early in 1952. The formation of a cement company has been announced and it is hoped construction of the plant will begin shortly. The government announced the issuance by the Crown Agents for the Colonies of a \$12,000,000 stock issue at 3 per cent 1967/71 at 83½ earmarked for the Five-year Economic Development Program.

Value of Canadian Leather Tanning Production Higher

Gross value of production of the leather tanning industry in 1950 was \$59,093,000, an increase of nine per cent over the preceding year's figure of \$54,348,000, but 15 per cent below the peak value of \$69,240,000 in 1947. The advance in 1950 over 1949 was due to higher prices rather than to increased output.

Venezuela Experienced Prosperous Year in 1951

Oil production and exports reached highest levels—Iron ore exports to United States provided new source of income.

By J. A. Stiles, Consul of Canada and Trade Commissioner.

CARACAS.—The past year was undoubtedly a prosperous one for Venezuela with petroleum production and exports reaching the highest levels in the country's history. Crude oil production which had averaged 1,498,000 barrels daily in 1950 rose to an average of 1,704,000 barrels per day by the end of 1951. The resulting oil shipments, which accounted for 98 per cent of total Venezuelan exports, went mainly to the hard currency areas and brought ample supplies of foreign exchange with which to finance the nation's import requirements, and to maintain the government's already strong dollar reserves. Prospects for 1952 were also bright as the United States Government urged Venezuela to increase its oil production still further to help meet the needs of the Western Hemisphere, which are rising rapidly as a result of defence preparedness.

Iron Ore Exported to United States

Exports of iron ore to the United States which began in March made available a new source of income to the Venezuelan Government, and promised to assume considerable importance in the future as iron ore development projects are carried to completion. The subsidiary of the United States Steel Corporation in Venezuela, the Orinoco Mining Company, signed a contract with the Venezuelan Government late in 1951 for the dredging of the Orinoco River, and planned to start immediately extensive construction activities in the Cerro Bolivar district. These projects will eventually involve many millions of bolivars, and will probably open up a completely new industrial area.

The Ministry of Public Works, which had spent the unprecedented figure of Bs.818,482,000 during the previous fiscal year, announced that some 400 million bolivars had already been spent on public works during the period July 1 to December 31. It is probable that expenditures in this field will continue at a similar rate during the balance of the fiscal year ending June 30, 1952.

Total retail sales of 75 leading commercial firms in Caracas for the first nine months of 1951 showed an increase of four per cent over the equivalent period last year. Although sales of foodstuffs, hardware and construction materials were up, textile, automobile and household appliance sales declined five to ten per cent. This latter development was to be expected, because the extraordinary demand for consumer goods during the 1945-50 period was gradually becoming satiated. Many Venezuelan firms handling luxury goods discovered that they were no longer enjoying a sellers' market and it became clear that a period had arrived when keener competitive conditions would prevail.

Some Progress Made in Agriculture

Some progress in Venezuelan agriculture was made in 1951. Corn and potato production were down due to a short period of heavy rains in the early part of the year, and coffee and cacao exports were at their lowest levels in recent years. Cotton, rice, sesame, and refined sugar production increased, however, and there was a slight improvement in the fresh milk supply. The support of agriculture continues to be a basic policy of the Venezuelan Government, although the complete and successful rehabilitation of the agricultural economy will be a problem for many years to come.

Several industries made steady advances, particularly the cement, tire, beer, rayon and electrical industries. However, many others complained bitterly about foreign competition and seized the occasion of the planned revision of the United States-Venezuelan commercial treaty of 1939 to renew their pleas to the government for protection against the increasingly strong competition from foreign suppliers anxious to secure hard currency through exports to this market. Among these were the canned fish, soap, tanning, cotton textile, and powdered milk industries, all of which maintain that they are passing through a period of crisis and will be unable to survive unless government aid is forthcoming. Nevertheless, the general level of industrial production was slightly higher than during 1950, although Venezuela can still only be considered as being in the early stages of industrialization.

Canada Was Fourth-Ranking Supplier

Venezuelan imports for the first nine months of 1951 reached a total of Bs.1,655 million, only slightly below the 1950 annual volume. The United States remained by far the principal supplier, accounting for 68 per cent of all imports, and the United Kingdom held second place with 6·5 per cent. Germany, whose exports increased noticeably during the year, secured 4·5 per cent. Canada was Venezuela's fourth supplier with 3·8 per cent of the total imports, approximately the same as in 1950, the remainder being divided mainly among France, Holland, Italy and other European countries. Germany has not yet regained its prewar position in this market and will probably endeavour to obtain a greater share of the Venezuelan import business during 1952.

The supply of imported materials in general continued to be surprisingly good although there were increasing shortages in certain strategic materials. The stevedore strike in New York in the fall of the year had a direct repercussion on the Venezuelan economy, particularly in regard to the supply of essential foodstuffs. This had the effect of stiffening the resolve of the Venezuelan authorities to do everything possible in the future to lessen the nation's dependence on external factors over which they have no control. The determination of the Venezuelan Government to overcome dependence on foreign shipping was reflected in the strong support given to the Flota Grancolombiana and the Venezuelan Navigation Company throughout the year.

Exports for the first nine months of 1951 amounted to Bs.3,334,000,000 compared with Bs.3,888 million for the full twelve months of 1950. The

year-end figures will in all probability show a substantial increase over last year, with a corresponding influence on the national income, due to the close relationship between the two.

With the foreign demand for Venezuelan oil likely to continue at a high level, at least for some months to come, iron ore exports bringing a new source of revenue to the National Treasury, local industries and agriculture expanding under official protection, a population that has increased from 3,400,000 to 5,000,000 in ten years, Venezuelans feel that their country is moving toward a much stronger economic position than ever before. That a prosperous period of at least six months to a year lies ahead seems certain. Whether it lasts longer than this depends mainly on international conditions in general, and in particular, the recovery of Iranian oil production and refining capacity.

Production of Electric Power in Ireland Increases Under Development Program

By George Shera, Office of the Commercial Secretary for Canada.

DUBLIN.—The Electricity Supply Board's Twenty-fourth Annual Report for the year ended March 31, 1951, shows the very considerable progress achieved in the electrification of the Republic of Ireland. The Board is a statutory body, modelled closely on the pattern of Ontario Hydro-Electric Power Commission, and indeed there has been a constant friendly interchange of information between these bodies. In the past Canada supplied considerable quantities of the insulators, poles and pole line materials used in Ireland, as well as the majority of the electric ranges, and even today much of the reticulation depends on aluminum from Canada.

The ESB states that during the year there was an unprecedented growth in the demand for electricity, largely attributable to the popularity of space heating, which has now reached such dimensions that it must be brought under control. The widespread change-over to this type of heating is due to the scarcity and rapidly rising costs of other fuels. To safeguard current supply for industry the board has had to restrict the use of space heating to the off-peak period.

Current Output Increased Last Year

The total output for the year under review from all stations was 969 million units, of which the hydro stations contributed 466 million units, and the steam stations the balance. This output shows an increase of 187 million units or 24 per cent over the previous year. To augment the above, the board purchased in bulk a supply of 2,093,000 units from the Electricity Board for Northern Ireland. During the year the upper station on the River Erne, at Cliff, was brought into commission, and a second 12,500 k.w. generating set, with boilers, was added to the unique peat-fired Portarlington station. In order to meet future demands, heavy capital investments are being made in installation of additional generating plant. The total new plant which will be brought into operation within the next few years is 270,000 k.w. This compares with the present

capacity of the system at 263,000 k.w. Considerable difficulty is being experienced by the Board in commissioning of the new stations, owing to the failure on the part of manufacturers to keep within delivery dates, coupled with the shortage of essential materials.

So that the coal burning stations might be kept going, large quantities of American coal have had to be imported, since the United Kingdom was not able to meet its original coal quota to this country. The rapidly rising costs of fuel, wages and materials have lately resulted in a very substantial increase in the cost of electric current throughout the Republic of Ireland, which has been passed on to the users in enhanced rates.

The accounts show a surplus of £ 514,107, as compared with £ 239,344 last year. The gross revenue was £ 5·6 million. Of this, working expenditure (including depreciation) absorbed £ 3·9 million, while interest charges with repayment of advances amounted to £ 1·2 million. The sale of electricity increased from 626 million units to 770 million units this year. The revenue from sales increased by £ 810,608, but this figure was largely absorbed by the growing capital charges, depreciation, maintenance, repairs, and a much increased outlay for fuel. Apart from the outlay on new generating stations, the whole of the transmission system has to be considerably strengthened to cater to future demands. Increases in salaries, wages, etc. have also imposed a heavy drain on resources. Estimates for the year ending March, 1952, show such increased production costs that instead of a possible surplus, a substantial deficit must be anticipated, and as already mentioned, can only be met by price increases in the sale of current. The accumulated sum made available towards replacement of wasting assets at March 31, 1951, was £ 9·19 million. Expenditure on new capital works under construction at the end of the year was £ 7·3 million. Plant put into commission during 1950-51 represented capital investment of £ 4·9 million, compared with £ 4·4 million in the preceding year.

Under rural electrification it is hoped to assist materially the farming community by enabling farm work to be speeded up with the minimum of labour. Under this scheme rural areas are chosen, each about 25 square miles, and canvassed to ascertain the demand for current supply. When this canvas is completed the areas likely to yield the most revenue are considered first. Already, roughly 140 districts have been completed, and assuming that sufficient materials and technical assistance are available, the board hopes to have the entire Republic of Ireland completely reticulated for rural electrification in another two years.

In conjunction with the British Electrical Research Association, the Electricity Supply Board is investigating the possibility of using wind as a source of power, but as the tests are only in the initial stages, no definite decisions can yet be reached. Under another plan, a study of all undeveloped rivers is being made, with a view to their hydro-electric development. To meet anticipated demands the board's present capital development program involves a sum of £ 30 million and budgets for the erection of seven generating stations.

It is estimated that by 1956 this country would be using annually 2,000 million units, which is more than double the current consumption. As the production of electricity has doubled in the past five years, this would be a remarkable achievement, and of great economic importance to the whole country.

Belgian Congo Exports Were Higher During First Half of Last Year

By W. Gibson-Smith, Canadian Government Trade Commissioner.

LEOPOLDVILLE.—Belgian Congo exports rose by 25 per cent in volume shipped during the first half of 1951, over the figures for the same period last year. In these inflationary days comparisons can best be made on a weight basis. The following table gives the export weights for those products which earned the equivalent of a million or more Canadian dollars. Progress was particularly striking in exports of wood, ores, copper, rubber, copal and palm kernels.

Exports from Belgian Congo and Ruanda-Urundi*

Commodity	Metric tons	
	1950 (January-June)	1951 (January-June)
Ores	64,303	112,904
Copper	82,725	92,566
Oils (Vegetable)	75,115	77,927
Wood	37,408	62,929
Palm kernels	40,377	47,033
Fibres (including cotton)	26,541	26,254
Coffee	13,792	12,685
Copal	4,881	6,712
Rubber	3,902	5,646
Cobalt	4,460	4,583
Tin	1,856	1,389
Gold	5,755 ¹	6,511 ¹
Diamonds	1,290 ¹	1,354 ¹
Total, including lesser exports	404,752	506,821

* Official Belgian Congo figures.

¹ Kilograms.

In value, the leading exports during the six-month period were as follows, in tens of millions of francs (each 10 million francs equals about \$210,000 Canadian): copper, 228; oils (vegetable), 135; ores, 117; fibres (including cotton), 88; coffee, 57; palm kernels, 46; cobalt, 44; gold, 39; rubber, 34; diamonds, 29; tin, 21; wood, 12; copal, 9.

Principal Destinations of Belgian Congo Exports*

Country	Value (millions of francs)	
	1950 (January-June)	1951 (January-June)
Belgium and Luxembourg	2,803	4,215
United States	439	774
United Kingdom	585	720
France	69	507
Germany	97	330
Holland	113	220
Union of South Africa	136	168
Italy	120	79
French Equatorial Africa	45	55
Kenya	28	49
Southern Rhodesia	15	36
Denmark	4	27
Northern Rhodesia	21	26
Sweden	94	21
Grand Total, including other destinations	5,705	9,023

* Provisional figures only.

The balance of trade was extremely favourable for the first six months of 1951. Exports totalled 9,023 million francs and imports, 6,917

million francs, giving a balance of 2,106 million francs. The comparable figures in 1950 were: exports, 5,705 million francs; imports, 4,574; balance, 1,131.

Since practically all exports to Canada are shipped via New York, Canada does not appear in the Congo figures as a buyer of Congo produce. However, according to the Canadian statistics for this period, Canada bought \$1,878,178 worth of goods from the Congo or the equivalent of 89,213,455 Belgian Congo francs. Allowing, say, 10 per cent for freight to reduce this figure to the f.o.b. basis on which the Congo figures are based, we arrive at about 80,000,000 francs which places Canada in ninth place as a buyer. This figure exceeds the Congo official import figures for Canadian merchandise, but the trade was nearly in balance according to Canadian figures.

Belgian Congo Exports to Canada*

(January-June, 1951)

Commodity	Value (000's)
Palm and palm kernel oil	\$1,585
Non-ferrous metals and products	118
Unspecified drugs and chemicals	108
Copal	27
Coffee	24
Teak Amaranth	13
All other	3
Total	\$1,878

* Dominion Bureau of Statistics figures.

Canadian Wholesale Sales Up Eight Per Cent in November

Value of wholesale sales rose eight per cent in November over the corresponding month of 1950, while cumulative results for the first 11 months of 1951 show sales 11 per cent above those of a year earlier. All regions contributed to the increase both in the month and 11 months. The unadjusted index of sales, on the base 1935-39=100, stood at 354.0 for November as compared with 375.4 for October, and 326.9 for November, 1950. Fruit and vegetable wholesalers' sales showed the greatest percentage gain in November, rising 20 per cent above those of a year earlier. All other trades registered increases except hardware and dry goods wholesalers, sales in those trades falling two per cent and 10 per cent, respectively.

TRANSPORTATION

The Transportation and Communications Division is in a position to furnish information on water, rail, air and road transport services to and from Canada. Shippers having any transportation problems are invited to use the facilities of this Division.

A list of the principal Canadian trade routes and the various steamship companies maintaining services thereon has been compiled and may be obtained on request.

Inquiries for this list or other information concerning international transportation services should be addressed to the Director, Transportation and Communications Division, Department of Trade and Commerce, Ottawa.

United Kingdom Plans Action To Meet Financial Crisis

By R. P. Bower, Commercial Counsellor for Canada.

LONDON.—Prompt action to meet the financial crisis is to be taken by the United Kingdom Government. Reductions are to be made in imports and other forms of overseas expenditure. Other measures include the pruning of government expenditure, the limitation of home deliveries of plant, machinery and certain consumer goods, restrictions of hire purchase.

The government has announced its program for restoring the fortunes of the United Kingdom and of the sterling area, and for achieving ultimate convertibility of currencies. Outlining the formidable nature of the task, the Chancellor of the Exchequer pointed out that in the last six months of 1951 the United Kingdom had a deficit with the non-sterling world of £ 575 million. In the last half of 1952, the intention is to reduce this deficit by £ 475 million, i.e., to £ 100 million. In addition a surplus of at least £ 100 million must be earned with the rest of the sterling area in the same period so that the country will be paying its way.

Increased Earning Capacity and Exports are Aim

The course which the United Kingdom proposes to follow, and which may provide a lead to other members of the sterling area, is constructive in character and will consist of measures to increase earning capacity and exports. But, in view of the imperative necessity for stopping the drain on the reserves as quickly as possible, further cuts, amounting to some £ 150 million, are to be applied to imports and external expenditure. These are additional to the reductions in external expenditure, amounting to some £ 350 million, which were announced in November.

These savings will entail some running down of commercial and strategic stocks. Full details of imports selected for reduction are not yet available, but it has already been decided to cut tobacco by £ 22 million, from £ 56 million in 1951. The quantity of canned meats, fish, fruits and vegetables, and certain fresh fruits permitted to be imported will be reduced. Basic rations will not be touched at present but if import prices rise some reductions are probable. There will be much lower imports of manufactured goods, particularly clothing, furniture, carpets, shoes and toys. A saving is also to be made, amounting to some £ 2·5 million, on coal purchases from the United States. Finally a cut of £ 12·5 million is to be made on tourists' expenditure abroad. This will be done by halving the present allowance to a figure of £ 25. Consideration was given to the possibility of economies in importations of films, but no action is possible until September when the present agreement with the United States industry expires. It was decided not to touch petroleum imports owing to the administrative difficulties of rationing.

Among the steps to reduce civil government spending are an immediate reduction of 10,000 in civil service personnel and in the information services, and a five per cent overall cut in education appropriations.

The cost of the National Health Service is to be kept within a ceiling of £400 million. Its structure will be maintained but there will be a system of limited charges for medical prescriptions, dental treatment and surgical appliances.

The main problem of the government in the sphere of investment concerns the output of the engineering industries, for which defence, exports, and home needs are all competing. This is the portion of the economy on which there is the greatest strain and unless it can be relieved, the exports required will not be forthcoming. Shortage of steel will for a time limit the pace of expansion in production and the more important claims will have to be met first. This means that certain types of home investment as well as consumption will have to be regulated in the interests of exports. Building will be restricted by the acute shortage of constructional steel and by the necessity for limiting the labour force. Housing and certain kinds of building for defence and the fuel and power industries will be allowed to go ahead, but a tight control will be kept on all types of buildings using steel which are not of fundamental importance. Shops and offices will be particularly affected and the programs for rebuilding the blitzed cities will be further delayed.

Capital Goods Exports to be Facilitated

For plant, machinery and vehicles for civil use, the objective will be to reduce home deliveries by some £150 million to £200 million below the 1950 level—equivalent to one-sixth of the actual supplies in that year. The number of motorcars to be released for home use will be 60,000 as against 110,000 last year, and of commercial vehicles 60,000 as against 100,000. These moves are aimed at rapidly increasing exports of capital goods, as it is realized that markets for other types of manufactures are uncertain. The domestic load on the engineering industry is to be lightened by restricting the supply of metal goods for local use. Supplies of bicycles, motor cycles, radio and television equipment, refrigerators, washing machines, vacuum cleaners, metal furniture, sports goods, etc. for the home market will be limited, on the average, to about two-thirds of last year's totals. An order has been introduced to restrict hire-purchase on articles of this nature.

Allocation of Steel

Official policy on the allocation of steel and other scarce materials will be to discriminate in favour of exports. Consumer goods industries have already been put at a low level in the allocation of steel for the first quarter of this year, and this may later be supplemented by putting a ceiling on the total supply to the home market. In the second quarter of 1952, a more liberal allocation of steel for exports will be made. Thereafter it is hoped that deliveries of United States steel will ease the position. The authorities intend to implement their plans, not by direct controls, but by voluntary agreement with the industries affected. Over the whole program, exports to the dollar area will continue to take precedence over others.

In order to round off the government's economic policy at the earliest possible date, the budget will be brought down on March 4 instead of towards the end of April.

"Air Beef" Scheme Developed by Ranchers In Isolated Interior Areas of Australia

By R. W. Blake, Agricultural Secretary for Canada.

MELBOURNE.—In the Kimberley district of Northwest Australia, a scheme has been under way for the past few years whereby cattle from the isolated ranches of the interior are slaughtered locally and the beef is freighted out by plane to the port of Wyndham 180 miles away by air. Prior to this development, herds had to be driven over an arduous 300-mile route with loss of cattle, and of the condition and value of those which survived. This journey could be undertaken only with strong, mature cattle, and the old stock was left on the ranches to die. Properties in the Kimberley district cover immense tracts, ranging up to 11,000 square miles. Many ranchers could not state to the nearest thousand how many cattle they have, but a rough calculation is made by multiplying the number of cattle branded each year by five. Due to the remoteness and almost complete inaccessibility of the region, it is referred to locally as the "underworld". It was under these difficult circumstances that a way was sought to market cattle more profitably and thus improve the economy of the area.

Ranchers and Private Airlines Formed Company

The company "Air Beef Ltd" was formed in January, 1949, with an initial capital of £15,000 by a group of Kimberley ranchers and two private airline companies. The Government of Western Australia granted an interest free loan of £10,000 for three years. A contract was made with the MacRobertson-Miller Aviation Company to fly in the materials for building an abattoir at Glenroy, in the West Central Kimberley. Arrangements were made for the West Australian Meat Works at Wyndham to hold the meat in its freezers and ship it to Great Britain.

About 1,800 head of cattle were slaughtered the first year but the final payment was only about £4.10.0 per head. In succeeding seasons, greater numbers were killed, with higher returns, due to economies in operation and to a subsidy of 1d. per pound granted by the Australian Meat Board. In the 1951 season, over 4,200 cattle and 200 hogs were killed at Glenroy, the cattle averaging 50 to 60 lbs. per head heavier than those which formerly made the journey to Wyndham on foot. The quantity of beef exported in 1951 amounted to 2.1 million lbs., plus 95,000 lbs. of edible offal and 183,000 lbs. of hides, for a total value of almost £100,000.

The present capacity of the Glenroy abattoir for the four-month killing season is about 5,000 head, and the freezers handled from 50 to 60 carcasses daily. The offals, which were originally wasted, are now shipped to Wyndham in metal containers covered with cellophane. In order to utilize other by-products, a piggery was started at Glenroy, the pigs being fed this protein supplement along with sorghum grain. Next year the management hopes to instal a digester to turn the blood, condemned carcasses, etc. into meat meal and to recover the waste fat as tallow.

A Commonwealth Government inspector is on the killing floor continuously to inspect and grade. Some 25 to 30 men are flown in from Perth for the killing season, which extends from May to early September. They receive the regular basic wage for their trade plus a bonus for working away from home. There is also the opportunity to work almost unlimited overtime, and, with little on which to spend their money, substantial savings may be built up. Suitable housing and recreation are provided for the men.

A Bristol aircraft makes two trips a day to Wyndham, carrying 6 tons of meat on each flight, and returns with supplies for Glenroy and other stations. Loading the beef into the aircraft is a simple operation, the quarters moving from the freezers on rollers by gravity into the mouth of the plane, where they are unhooked and laid flat on the floor. The loading operation takes about one-half hour and the aircraft covers the 180 miles to Wyndham in about one hour and a half. There two refrigerated trucks meet it and take the beef to the local packing plant where it is stored until it can be loaded aboard ship for Great Britain.

Air Beef Costs Are Higher But Ranchers Benefit

Due to the nature of its operations, "Air Beef" costs are naturally higher than those of abattoirs on the coast, and they cannot compete in the prices paid for cattle. However, inland ranchers benefit because the abattoir handles a substantial percentage of cattle too old or too weak for droving to Wyndham, and it is claimed that some 60 pounds per head is saved by inland slaughter. The present air freight cost is 2½d. per pound, but as more cattle are slaughtered and more return freight is available, it is hoped that this figure will be reduced. The Commonwealth Government recently announced that it would grant the Air Beef Company a subsidy of £10,000 a year until 1954, which works out to 1d. per pound of beef marketed. This assistance is part of the government policy of increasing food production in Australia.

The "Air Beef" Scheme has raised a considerable amount of controversy in Australia on the grounds of being uneconomic. However, its supporters claim that in the particular circumstances present in that isolated region, it can make a worthwhile contribution to the development of the resources of Northern Australia. By operating the "Air Beef" scheme in the more inaccessible parts of the country, at a fraction of the cost of putting in roads and railways, more cattle are turned off at better weights and grades, resulting in higher income to the ranchers and providing more meat for the United Kingdom.

Canadian Manufacturers' Inventories Declined Slightly

Estimated value of inventories held by Canadian manufacturers at the end of November was \$3,523,000,000, a slight decline of one per cent from the revised October total of \$3,570,000,000. If this estimate is substantiated by later returns, it will be the first decline in total inventory value since August, 1950. The gain over the November, 1950 value of \$2,659,700,000, was more than 32 per cent. Value of shipments declined six per cent in November from October, but rose almost seven per cent over the corresponding month in 1950.

Commodity Notes

JAPAN

Cotton Cloth Exports—The Japan Cotton Spinning Association estimates that Japan exported 1,060 million square yards of cotton cloth during 1951.—Tokyo, January 8, 1952.

Textile Production to be Increased—It is estimated that textile production in Japan for 1952 will amount to 1,343,859,000 pounds, or 13 per cent above the 1951 output. Approximately 562,610,000 pounds will be for export and 781,249,000 pounds for domestic consumption.—Tokyo, December 21, 1951.

New Rayon Factory to Start Operations—The Toho Rayon Company report that their new factory at Ogoki will commence operations the latter part of January. It is expected that approximately 1,000 of the proposed 40,000 staple fibre spinning machines will be put into operation.—Tokyo, January 8, 1952.

Porcelainware and Earthenware Exports Increase—Exports of porcelainware and earthenware from the Nagoya district, which produces about 90 per cent of Japan's output of these commodities, are placed at \$33·2 million for 1951, as compared with \$20·8 million in 1950. Approximately 45 per cent of the shipments was consigned to North America, 19 per cent to South East Asia, 14 per cent to Africa, and the balance to various other parts of the world.—Tokyo, December 26, 1951.

Machinery Export Contracts—The Ministry of International Trade and Industry reports that contracts negotiated for shipments of machinery and equipment for the first 11 months of this year totalled \$132·5 million. Of this amount vessels accounted for \$65·5 million; textile machinery, \$24·1 million; rolling stock, \$23·7 million; electrical equipment, \$9·4 million; and others, \$10 million.—Tokyo, December 25, 1951.

MEXICO

Metal Exports—Exports of Mexican silver, zinc and lead were valued at 971 million pesos during the first 11 months of 1951. The Department of Statistics of the Secretariat of National Economy listed lead exports to the value of 455·9 million pesos (505·4 millions in 1950); zinc 309·2 millions (216 millions in 1950); and silver 206·2 millions (265·7 millions in 1950).—Mexico City, January 21, 1952.

New Oil Wells to be Drilled—The national oil administration, Petroleos Mexicanos, reported on January 15 the successful completion of a new oil well on the Rabon Grande field, South of Veracruz. Initial production was stated to be 320 barrels a day. Petroleos Mexicanos simultaneously announced that during 1952 not less than 400 new wells will be drilled and that daily production will be brought up to 300,000 barrels, as compared with 230,000 barrels at the end of 1952. This year 180 drilling and exploration teams will be kept in the field, as against 125 during 1951.—Mexico City, January 21, 1952.

Forecast for Coffee Crop—The Mexican coffee harvest in 1952 will be 1·2 million bags, of which rather more than one million will be available for export, it was stated by the National Bank of Foreign Trade, a government agency.—Mexico City, January 21, 1952.

More Sugar to be Produced—Mexican production of sugar will be increased to 800,000 metric tons in 1952-53, according to a report issued by the National Federation of Sugar Cane Workers. This figure will be almost 100,000 tons above that for the current harvest. The Federation, anticipating that the difference between the two crops will be available for export, said that greater production was being obtained this year as a result of higher prices for cane—43 pesos a ton as compared with 28·60 pesos a year ago.—Mexico City, January 21, 1952.

Bigger Cotton Crop Foreseen—Greater acreages than ever will be sown to cotton in Mexico in 1952, it was stated by the Secretariat of Agriculture. In the Matamoros region alone, 450,000 hectares (1,125,000 acres) are to be planted to cotton, and orders will be placed abroad for 11,500 metric tons of seed, at an estimated value of 40 million pesos. The acreage to be planted in the Matamoros region this year will be larger than all Mexican cotton lands in 1946. The Secretariat stated that Mexico soon will produce all the cotton seed that is needed, in experimental fields which are being established under government auspices.—Mexico City, January 21, 1952.

SPAIN

New Copper Strike—A strike of copper of some importance has been made at Calduenio-Cabralas, Oviedo. It is mentioned in an official report that the ore deposit is of exceptional importance.—Madrid, January 23, 1952.

New Agricultural Tractor Tested—A new Spanish agricultural tractor has recently undergone official tests in Madrid. It is made in Majorca after a French model and under French licence. This four-wheeled tractor has a single cylinder 12 h.p. gasoline motor, is air-cooled and has an automatic clutch.—Madrid, January 23, 1952.

New Company to Manufacture Nylon Products—A new company, "S. A. Perlofil", has recently been formed for the manufacture of artificial yarns, fibres and threads of the nylon type, as well as organic raw materials and other sub-products. The factory is expected to start production in the coming spring in Madrid.—Madrid, January 23, 1952.

German Automobiles Will be Manufactured—An agreement has been reached between the Spanish company, "Industrias del Motor, S.A.", and the German enterprise, "Auto Union", by which the popular "D.K.W." car will be made in this country. A trade journal reports that Auto Union will place at the disposal of the Spanish company its trade mark, patents and manufacturing plans, as well as a group of technicians, a number of whom are already in Spain. Factories will be established at Barcelona, Bilbao and, possibly, also at Madrid. The main assembly plant will be at Vitoria and it is already in an advanced stage of construction. The car production is expected to begin this year and it is hoped to reach a monthly output of 250 units.—Madrid, January 23, 1952.

Textile Exports—During the first eight months of 1951, according to press reports, Spain exported 7,296 tons of cotton textiles valued at 96·2 million gold pesetas (one gold peseta equals 3·577 paper pesetas). The United Kingdom and Holland were the principal buyers, followed by Egypt, Pakistan, Canada and French Morocco. European countries took over 51 per cent of these exports, followed by Africa with 16·6 per cent, Asia 12·4 per cent and North America 9·5 per cent.—Madrid, January 23, 1952.

New System Discovered for Conversion of Gasoline Motors into Diesels—According to press reports, a Spanish engineer has patented a new system whereby gasoline motors are converted into diesels without any loss of power and are more economical to operate. Twenty of these converted engines have already been delivered and the engineer in question has received proposals to form a company for the development of this new industry on a large scale.—Madrid, January 23, 1952.

Norwegian Diesel Motors to be Constructed—The Government-controlled, "Sociedad Española de Construcción Naval", have signed a contract with a Norwegian firm to construct the latter's "Polar" motors in Spain. These motors, of an average of 2,000 h.p., have been used with satisfactory results by the codfishing fleet. With this new licence, the Spanish company have completed their range of diesel motors.—Madrid, January 23, 1952.

THAILAND

Rice Exports Earn United States Dollars—According to a recent announcement by the Minister of Finance in Thailand, rice exports during 1951 will earn considerably more than US\$30 million, the amount of United States currency obtained during 1950. Thailand, the world's largest producer and exporter of rice, traditionally has a favourable balance of trade. As there is a chronic world shortage of rice due to internal strife in formerly important producing countries such as Burma and Indo-China, Thailand enjoys a sellers' market and is able to ask for payment in United States dollars.—Singapore, January 8, 1952.

VENEZUELA

Egg and Poultry Imports May End—Stating that Venezuela must free herself from the necessity of importing poultry products, the Minister of Agriculture has approved loans totalling Bs.385,000 (approximately \$130,000) to 12 poultry producers to assist them in expanding output. These loans will be the first made from an allocation of \$650,000 for that purpose. The National Association of Poultry Producers has long claimed that with government aid in the form of higher import duties and long-term loans Venezuela could become self-sufficient for both eggs and poultry meats. This goal now appears well worth attaining as during the recent dock strike in the United States, when imports were cut off, egg prices jumped from \$1.20 to \$2.00 per dozen and became entirely unobtainable in some urban areas. During the first six months of 1951, Venezuelan statistics show that over 2,000,000 lbs. (gross) of poultry meats were imported, and approximately 190,000 cases of eggs. Canada supplied some 17,000 cases of eggs, but none of the poultry meats.—Caracas, January 2, 1952.

General Notes

CHILE

New Luxury Tax Established—A special tax of 20 per cent is being established on the sale and purchase of the following luxury articles: jewellery of all classes; articles of gold, silver, platinum or their respective alloys; objects of art; imported glassware and porcelain; furs, whether manufactured or not; imported leather articles and ready-made clothing; perfumes and cosmetics; carpets and tapestry.—Santiago, January 10, 1952.

JAPAN

Number of Ocean-Going Ships Increased—The Ministry of Transportation reports that as of December 1, 1951, there was a total of 210 Japanese ships of 1·9 million deadweight tons engaged in ocean-going services, or almost one million tons above a year ago. Freighters numbered 186 of 1,543,238 deadweight tons and tankers 24 of 360,523 deadweight tons. It is anticipated that by March 31, 1952, ocean-going ships will number 287, consisting of 255 freighters and 32 oil tankers.—Tokyo, January 5, 1952.

MEXICO

Trade with Europe Increasing—Mexican imports exceeded exports by 1,233 million pesos in the first 10 months of 1951, according to figures obtained from the Bank of Mexico. Imports totalled 6,332 million pesos in January-October and 6,079 million in the first six months of the year. Exports totalled 5,098 million pesos in the 10-month period, and 3,099 million pesos in January-June. Trade with Europe has more than doubled during the last 12 months. The Director-General of the Bank of Mexico stated on January 17 that commerce with Britain, Holland, Switzerland, Germany, Belgium, Czechoslovakia and France amounted to 1,009 million pesos in the first 10 months of 1951, as compared with 436 millions in 1949 and 479 millions in 1950. He added that the United States share of Mexican trade had dropped from 85 per cent to 77·9 per cent, while trade with Europe now represented 11·2 per cent of the total.—Mexico City, January 21, 1952.

NEW ZEALAND

Company Registrations Higher—During 1950, 2,047 new private companies with a nominal capital of £8·2 million were registered in New Zealand. This compared with 2,123 companies with a nominal capital of £6·6 million in 1949. The figures disclose a higher proportion of small company registrations (most being below £5,000 nominal capital) in these two years than in the years 1946-48. Comparative figures for these years are—1946, 1,414 and £8·1 million; 1947, 1,781 and £6·2 million; 1948, 1,729 and £7·3 million. Fifteen public companies were registered in 1950 with a nominal capital of £366,000, compared with 24 and £832,000 in 1949. Twelve overseas companies with a nominal capital of £1·6 million were registered, as compared with 10 and £0·5 million in 1949.—Wellington, February 4, 1952. *

Export Surplus Greater Last Year—Figures released by the Customs Department disclose that, for the first nine months of 1951, New Zealand had an export surplus of £58·7 million, as compared with £31·3 million for the same period of 1950, and £36·3 million for the first nine months of 1949. For the period January-September, 1951, exports were valued at £191·9 million and imports at £133·2 million—record figures in each case. Because of the waterfront dispute, the seasonal decline in export values in the latter half of 1951 was less apparent than usual. Exports of wool and other products delayed by the strike were spread well into the third quarter of the year.—Wellington, February 4, 1952.

SCOTLAND

Fewer Companies Registered—Companies registered in Scotland during 1951, numbered 607, a decrease of 13 compared with 1950. The total capital of the 1951 registrations was £8,655,327, compared with £6,340,650 for 1950, an increase of £2,314,677. In 1951, there were 128 companies with an aggregate capital of £3,314,753, which were amalgamations, conversions, or reconstructions of existing companies or firms.—London, January 4, 1952.

Power Plant Expansion Proposed—The North of Scotland Hydro-Electric Board is dealing with preliminary proposals for a new hydro-electric scheme in the West of Scotland. It will cost about £10,000,000 and take from seven to ten years to complete. The total capacity would be about 55,000 kilowatts and the production of power about 165,000,000 electricity units per annum. The scheme would be in three sections. The main portion involved is the construction of a weir across the River Awe. A tunnel would convey water from an intake near the weir to a power station on the shore of Loch Etive. The second section deals with a proposed dam at the outlet of Loch Nant. The third section proposes the creation of a new reservoir, with a top water level 1,280 feet above sea level, by the erection of a dam well up on Ben Cruachan and across the Cruachan Burn.—London, January 11, 1952.

SPAIN

Telephone, Telegraph and Postal Rates Raised—Tariffs have been increased on telegrams and airmail matter as well as on international telephone calls effective January 1, 1952. The change in rates is due to the revaluation of the peseta in terms of the gold franc to one gold franc equals 13 pesetas. The basic airmail rate to Canada, which was formerly 1.80 pesetas, has risen to 4.50 pesetas.—Madrid, January 8, 1952.

DATA FOR EXPORTERS

Information, of particular interest to Canadian exporters, concerning shipping documents and customs regulations of foreign countries, is being compiled by the International Trade Relations Division. Countries concerning which such information is now available in a revised form are: Austria, Belgium, Belgian Congo, Cuba, Dominican Republic, Egypt, Finland, France, Western Germany, Greece, Guatemala, Haiti, Iceland, Israel, Mexico, Netherlands, Netherlands Antilles, Nicaragua, Norway, Panama, Peru, Surinam (Netherlands Guiana), Sweden, Switzerland and Venezuela. Data on other countries will be made available from time to time.

Canadian Imports by Commodities

Commodities	November			January—November		
	1938	1950	1951	1938	1950	1951
MAIN GROUPS	(Millions of Dollars)					
Agricultural and Vegetable Products...	12.2	52.4	42.3	116.2	439.7	501.5
Animals and Animal Products.....	2.6	11.2	9.4	23.9	78.5	118.8
Fibres, Textiles and Products.....	7.9	38.2	31.4	81.9	329.0	458.4
Wood, Wood Products and Paper.....	2.9	10.0	11.5	29.7	92.0	127.4
Iron and Products.....	13.7	92.9	105.1	151.2	905.7	1,241.0
Non-Ferrous Metals and Products.....	3.0	23.9	25.4	35.8	196.3	272.4
Non-Metallic Minerals and Products...	12.6	64.1	59.2	115.0	562.5	636.3
Chemicals and Allied Products.....	4.2	16.2	15.8	33.0	146.3	179.8
Miscellaneous Commodities.....	4.1	18.9	25.7	46.3	158.0	276.4
TOTAL IMPORTS FOR CONSUMPTION.....	63.3	327.9	325.7	633.2	2,908.0	3,811.8
Agricultural, Vegetable Products:	(Thousands of Dollars)					
Fruits.....	2,062	8,385	7,517	19,467	83,862	87,369
Nuts.....	540	2,061	2,409	3,252	20,511	21,520
Vegetables.....	310	1,433	2,716	5,640	22,827	28,028
Grains and products.....	1,324	4,715	5,598	16,026	33,421	38,107
Sugar and products.....	2,173	11,190	5,771	19,350	80,392	82,138
Cocoa and chocolate.....	213	1,610	818	1,904	14,942	11,139
Coffee and chicory.....	333	4,472	5,162	3,641	40,001	45,552
Spices.....	66	578	247	768	4,056	3,452
Tea.....	802	1,829	2,015	8,853	26,476	19,749
Beverages, alcoholic.....	951	2,285	1,969	5,947	14,621	16,195
Gums and resins.....	140	726	425	1,313	5,307	6,059
Oil cake and oil cake meal.....	128	100	321	673	1,514	3,463
Oils, vegetable.....	1,128	3,750	1,147	11,466	31,512	37,420
Plants, shrubs, trees, vines, etc.....	75	178	144	876	2,145	2,784
Rubber and products.....	1,293	6,345	3,725	10,304	41,441	80,186
Seeds.....	120	1,100	676	1,663	6,184	7,360
Tobacco.....	215	404	408	2,054	3,613	3,331
Vegetable products, other.....	294	1,262	1,243	3,044	6,877	7,619
TOTAL.....	12,166	52,421	42,312	116,242	439,703	501,473
Animals and Animal Products:						
Animals, living.....	391	209	420	1,326	2,106	2,984
Fish and fishery products.....	245	554	757	2,320	3,932	6,023
Furs and products.....	317	1,898	757	5,374	20,642	20,369
Hides and skins, raw.....	553	1,776	627	2,677	11,657	13,765
Leather, unmanufactured.....	277	926	592	2,420	7,591	8,958
Leather, manufactured.....	136	552	390	2,259	5,995	7,364
Meats.....	180	1,167	2,219	1,504	7,008	21,652
Milk and products.....	49	1,505	2,063	1,751	3,410	12,894
Animal oils, fats, greases, wax.....	127	1,668	284	876	6,958	9,762
Animal products, other.....	341	966	1,243	3,356	9,248	15,017
TOTAL.....	2,616	11,220	9,353	23,864	78,549	118,789
Fibres, Textiles and Products:						
Cotton, raw and linters.....	2,066	10,820	10,543	12,313	78,572	88,375
Cotton products.....	1,256	6,533	5,418	15,273	61,375	82,586
Flax, hemp, jute and products.....	931	2,430	2,977	8,040	23,847	29,942
Silk and products.....	645	939	411	6,313	6,948	7,252
Wool, raw and unmanufactured.....	645	5,996	2,026	9,099	49,264	92,761
Wool products.....	1,040	4,390	3,529	14,586	48,504	64,950
Synthetic fibre and products.....	304	2,362	2,009	3,397	19,256	33,817
Textile products, other.....	1,060	4,710	4,527	12,913	41,236	58,727
TOTAL.....	7,947	38,179	31,439	81,933	329,002	458,410
Wood, Wood Products and Paper:						
Wood, unmanufactured.....	377	1,659	1,961	4,766	16,505	26,675
Wood, manufactured.....	395	1,719	1,718	3,984	15,198	21,644
Paper.....	716	2,522	3,378	6,992	21,209	32,132
Books and printed matter.....	1,452	4,143	4,484	14,003	39,124	46,959
TOTAL.....	2,940	10,043	11,541	29,744	92,036	127,411

Canadian Imports, by Commodities—Concluded

Commodities	November			January—November		
	1938	1950	1951	1938	1950	1951
(Thousands of Dollars)						
Iron and Its Products:						
Iron ore.....	353	2,236	1,735	2,823	16,259	21,819
Pigs, ingots, blooms and billets.....	32	994	1,052	422	2,821	9,408
Ferro-alloys.....	22	255	531	248	1,133	3,773
Scrap iron.....	119	618	197	683	4,698	3,674
Castings and forgings.....	203	1,326	1,947	2,457	8,668	12,911
Rolling mill products.....	3,059	11,213	16,058	23,578	85,619	160,198
Pipes, tubes and fittings.....	131	2,691	3,628	1,816	33,357	40,343
Wire and chain.....	153	938	1,761	1,844	9,297	15,254
Engines and boilers.....	415	4,318	8,868	7,314	50,417	79,425
Farm implements and machinery.....	723	9,367	12,104	19,808	153,030	183,076
Hardware and cutlery.....	194	1,350	1,240	2,001	10,678	15,793
Household machinery.....	185	1,234	735	2,456	12,143	12,044
Mining, metallurgical machinery.....	325	3,095	5,988	4,957	27,086	50,343
Business, printing machinery.....	467	3,158	2,717	5,466	26,001	34,088
Other non-farm machinery.....	1,638	14,429	18,769	21,766	142,054	207,989
Stamped and coated products.....	132	978	748	1,441	7,629	9,674
Tools.....	158	1,563	1,672	2,067	12,251	17,837
Autos, freight and passenger.....	1,251	10,118	2,289	11,704	80,796	69,413
Automobile parts.....	2,680	14,456	13,342	21,661	144,636	182,780
Other vehicles, chiefly iron.....	120	1,362	1,327	2,411	15,533	16,399
Cooking and heating apparatus.....	188	1,948	1,420	1,548	13,612	17,856
Iron products, other.....	1,145	5,282	6,921	12,761	47,933	76,862
TOTAL.....	13,693	92,928	105,052	151,233	905,651	1,240,960
Non-Ferrous Metals and Products:						
Aluminum and products.....	291	2,603	2,491	4,617	16,863	26,984
Brass and copper and products.....	297	1,675	1,362	2,940	15,415	19,296
Lead and products.....	11	18	38	123	580	745
Nickel and products.....	113	601	551	1,322	6,427	5,704
Precious metals (except gold).....	169	2,753	2,523	2,585	28,475	28,857
Tin and products.....	237	1,868	2,645	2,118	9,582	18,332
Zinc and products.....	61	356	259	703	3,075	3,979
Clocks and watches.....	214	1,233	884	2,087	11,096	9,529
Electrical apparatus, n.o.p.....	1,102	8,297	9,593	12,063	75,353	111,686
Non-ferrous products, other.....	487	4,496	5,057	7,252	29,412	47,240
TOTAL.....	2,984	23,900	25,404	35,809	196,279	272,352
Non-Metallic Minerals and Products:						
Asbestos and products.....	98	289	320	858	2,383	3,179
Clay and products.....	688	3,292	3,519	7,203	30,864	40,575
Coal.....	3,848	17,984	16,631	33,095	162,995	156,946
Coal products.....	471	1,812	2,213	3,076	14,166	20,443
Glass and glassware.....	721	3,004	2,481	6,135	25,822	29,954
Petroleum, crude.....	4,021	18,790	18,163	39,649	182,987	213,065
Petroleum products, n.o.p.....	1,468	12,771	10,415	13,882	97,507	114,836
Stone and products.....	733	2,788	3,140	6,548	23,112	31,954
Non-metallic products, other.....	599	3,411	2,280	4,526	22,653	25,366
TOTAL.....	12,647	64,141	59,164	114,972	562,490	636,320
Chemicals and Allied Products:						
Acids.....	233	582	529	1,637	5,185	7,128
Cellulose products.....	139	658	530	1,578	5,744	6,793
Drugs, medicines, pharmaceuticals.....	260	1,583	1,745	3,209	17,269	20,710
Dyeing and tanning materials.....	690	1,439	844	4,004	11,871	13,221
Fertilizers.....	750	1,222	1,226	3,464	8,300	9,658
Paints and varnishes.....	520	1,845	1,717	3,577	16,771	19,602
Inorganic chemicals, n.o.p.....	872	2,408	2,205	7,543	21,444	25,336
Synthetic resins and products.....	120	2,329	2,314	874	19,659	26,934
Chemical products, other.....	635	4,152	4,671	7,133	40,029	50,399
TOTAL.....	4,218	16,219	15,782	33,020	146,272	179,781
Miscellaneous Commodities:						
Films.....	88	378	327	1,221	4,239	5,241
Toys and sporting goods.....	277	860	1,000	2,310	6,600	10,108
Refrigerators and parts.....	5	1,963	797	1,074	13,841	30,153
Musical instruments.....	99	428	417	1,113	3,549	4,400
Scientific equipment.....	386	2,178	2,178	4,040	20,866	24,972
Aircraft and parts.....	71	1,380	6,756	2,845	9,874	36,376
Works of art.....	159	252	278	2,104	2,300	3,015

Canadian Imports, by Main Groups

Commodities	November			January—November		
	1938	1950	1951	1938	1950	1951
(Thousands of Dollars)						
Miscellaneous Commodities:—Contc.						
Canadian tourists' purchases.....	816	3,588	4,130	8,107	30,613	43,219
Parcels of small value.....	381	992	1,626	4,036	8,247	20,763
Wax, mineral and vegetable.....	62	187	177	416	2,232	2,461
Miscellaneous consumer goods.....	511	1,642	1,361	4,855	12,140	15,734
Miscellaneous, other.....	727	2,458	4,013	8,688	23,290	49,810
Canadian goods returned.....	156	522	316	2,016	5,738	6,940
Non-commercial articles.....	354	2,029	2,280	3,525	14,451	23,163
TOTAL.....	4,092	18,857	25,655	46,348	157,979	276,354
ALL COUNTRIES						
Agricultural and Vegetable Products...	12,166	52,421	42,312	116,242	439,703	501,473
Animals and Animal Products.....	2,616	11,220	9,353	23,864	78,549	118,789
Fibres, Textiles and Products.....	7,947	38,179	31,439	81,933	329,002	458,410
Wood, Wood Products and Paper.....	2,940	10,043	11,541	29,744	92,036	127,411
Iron and Products.....	13,693	92,928	105,052	151,233	905,651	1,240,960
Non-Ferrous Metals and Products.....	2,984	23,900	25,404	35,809	196,279	272,352
Non-Metallic Minerals and Products...	12,647	64,141	59,164	114,972	562,490	636,320
Chemicals and Allied Products.....	4,218	16,219	15,782	33,020	146,272	179,781
Miscellaneous Commodities.....	4,092	18,857	25,655	46,348	157,979	276,354
TOTAL.....	63,304	327,909	325,702	633,165	2,907,960	3,811,848
UNITED KINGDOM						
Agricultural and Vegetable Products...	1,685	2,833	2,884	15,079	25,582	19,106
Animals and Animal Products.....	551	1,007	783	4,394	8,921	12,299
Fibres, Textiles and Products.....	2,836	10,320	7,043	37,656	103,388	134,487
Wood, Wood Products and Paper.....	360	391	423	3,308	3,366	4,048
Iron and Products.....	1,690	15,595	10,881	20,588	138,506	120,926
Non-Ferrous Metals and Products.....	550	3,180	3,756	5,339	34,874	40,596
Non-Metallic Minerals and Products...	1,665	2,560	2,935	12,440	27,533	31,164
Chemicals and Allied Products.....	980	1,840	1,829	6,691	13,054	15,517
Miscellaneous Commodities.....	709	2,426	2,793	6,764	16,964	23,425
TOTAL.....	11,027	40,153	33,327	112,260	372,188	401,568
UNITED STATES						
Agricultural and Vegetable Products...	3,435	19,430	18,873	43,867	162,056	187,434
Animals and Animal Products.....	1,036	6,138	3,943	10,185	51,307	69,219
Fibres, Textiles and Products.....	3,557	19,688	18,161	28,025	132,078	205,698
Wood, Wood Products and Paper.....	2,349	8,985	10,604	24,384	84,603	116,730
Iron and Products.....	11,458	73,860	87,444	124,821	748,993	1,065,193
Non-Ferrous Metals and Products.....	1,855	13,453	14,423	22,650	123,593	178,264
Non-Metallic Minerals and Products...	9,002	45,905	37,720	86,381	395,838	405,697
Chemicals and Allied Products.....	2,053	12,897	12,905	20,921	124,300	154,181
Miscellaneous Commodities.....	2,906	14,414	20,612	34,310	125,431	227,454
TOTAL.....	37,651	214,769	224,684	395,543	1,948,200	2,609,868
OTHER COUNTRIES						
Agricultural and Vegetable Products...	7,045	30,158	20,555	57,295	252,065	294,934
Animals and Animal Products.....	1,029	4,075	4,627	9,286	18,320	37,271
Fibres, Textiles and Products.....	1,554	8,171	6,236	16,252	93,536	118,225
Wood, Wood Products and Paper.....	230	667	513	2,052	4,067	6,633
Iron and Products.....	546	3,473	6,727	5,824	18,153	54,841
Non-Ferrous Metals and Products.....	579	7,267	7,225	7,820	37,812	53,492
Non-Metallic Minerals and Products...	1,980	15,676	18,509	16,151	139,119	199,458
Chemicals and Allied Products.....	1,186	1,482	1,048	5,408	8,917	10,084
Miscellaneous Commodities.....	477	2,018	2,250	5,275	15,584	25,475
TOTAL.....	14,626	72,986	67,691	125,363	587,572	800,413

Trade and Tariff Regulations

Belgian Congo Eases Additional Import Restrictions

Leopoldville, February 11, 1952.—(FTS)—The Belgian Congo authorities are licensing freely, effective February 11, most of the goods which were subject to import restrictions as a result of further improvement in the transport situation. The only remaining exceptions are lime, cement, sheet iron, angle irons, concrete reinforcing irons, miscellaneous tubes and pipes and metallic hangars. (The most recent notice on the easing of Belgian Congo import restrictions appeared in *Foreign Trade* of February 2).

Bermuda Permits Import of Automobile Storage Batteries

Kingston, February 12, 1952.—(FTS)—The Bermuda Supplies Commission, in a notice of January 29, advised importers that automobile storage batteries may now be imported from dollar sources.

Consignment of Imports into Brazil

Rio de Janeiro, January 31, 1952.—(FTS)—Up to the present, it has been the policy of the Export-Import Control Department of the Bank of Brazil to require that imported merchandise be consigned to the ultimate consumer specified in the import licence. This policy has resulted in delays and technical difficulties when the consignee lives in the interior, and the Bank, therefore, will now permit shipments to be consigned to the import agent if he gives satisfactory proof that the goods have actually been sold to the ultimate consumer.

Free Entry of Meats into Cuba

Havana, January 29, 1952.—(FTS)—To help relieve the seasonal shortage of meat during the current drought season, the Cuban Government has exempted imports of jerked beef from duty, consular fees and all other charges, except the sales tax of 6 per cent, until June 30, 1952. Exempt imports will be made preferably by established jerked beef packers and merchants in Cuba.

Another decree, also effective until June 30, extends the same exemption to imports of frozen meat. To obtain this exemption, which will apply to imports made by packing houses, meat merchants and licensed operators, the importer must file application for a permit indicating the country of origin, the weight in kilos, the cattle district where the meats originate, location where cattle slaughtered, shipping point and name of carrying vessel. The importer must also supply a certificate issued by the Cuban Ministry of Agriculture to the effect that cattle in the country of origin of the meat are free from foot-and-mouth disease and brucellosis.

Trade and Tariff Regulations—Continued

France Opens Credits for Imports of Chemicals from Canada

Paris, February 2, 1952.—(FTS)—A notice to French importers published in the *Journal Officiel* of January 31, 1952, provides for the opening of credits for the import from Canada and the United States of the following chemical products: sulphur; razorite; borax; insecticides and pesticides; "other" mineral chemicals; plastics plastifiers; solvents; pharmaceutical chemicals; "other" organic chemicals; abrasives; paints and varnishes; "other" paracheimical products; synthetic rubber; rubber articles and ingredients, presumably accelerators; gilsonite; graphite; electrodes; coal tar pitch; and special refractory materials. Also included are spare parts for ships and other spare parts, except for agricultural machinery. Licence applications will be dealt with in order of presentation.

Any Canadian firms interested in the foregoing products, who are not represented in France, are invited to send full details of the product and prices to the Office of the Commercial Counsellor, Canadian Embassy, 3, rue Scribe, Paris. Every endeavour will be made to find firms willing to submit applications.

South Africa Tightens Control on Piecegoods

Johannesburg, January 31, 1952.—(FTS)—The first move in the plan to correct the large deficit on dollar trading account is an announcement by the Minister of Economic Affairs to the effect that, as from today, import permits will no longer be freely issued for the purchase of textile piecegoods from hard currency countries.

Permits, however, will be issued to importers who can prove they have placed confirmed orders in hard currency countries up to January 31.

All such permits and those previously issued for 1952 deliveries will be debited to any future quotas that may be made available to the importers concerned.

It will be recalled that in February 1951 it was announced that special permits were to be freely granted for imports, from both hard and soft currency countries, of textile piecegoods below certain ceiling prices, provided the importer had placed a firm order. There will be no change in the licensing of textile piecegoods from soft currency areas, but it has now become necessary to withdraw this facility where hard currency countries are concerned.

Venezuelan Import Duties Increased on Fabrics and Wearing Apparel

Caracas, January 30, 1952.—(FTS)—Venezuela has considerably increased the import duties on various fabrics and items of men's wearing apparel, in order to protect the local industry where production is now sufficient to supply the market. Decrees were published on January 22, and the new duties became effective on January 28, 1952. The new duties are designed to restrict imports, in some instances being as high as three times the former duty. Since there are several local manufacturers for

Trade and Tariff Regulations—Concluded

each of the items covered, the decree stated that competition still remains and will prevent any price increases on the national products.

Complete information on present and past duties for the following items affected may be obtained from the Foreign Tariffs Division, Department of Trade and Commerce, Ottawa: (1) Yarns and threads; (2) Curtains, or material for same; (3) Bedspreads and blankets, or the material for same; (4) Men's socks, shirts and pyjamas, or the material for same; (5) Men's clothing, n.o.p., or the material for same.

Spain Agrees to Liquidate Debts Owing to Canadian Firms



Wm. Frederick Bull (right), Deputy Minister of Trade and Commerce, shakes hands with the Spanish Foreign Minister, Senor Martin Artajo, following the conclusion in Madrid of an agreement under which the Spanish Government will liquidate debts owing to Canadian firms.

Photo by Martin Santos Yubero, Madrid.

Canada has concluded an agreement with Spain, providing for the liquidation of commercial debts owing to a number of Canadian firms which have been blocked since the outbreak of the Spanish Civil War in 1936. The agreement was concluded in Madrid on January 29, 1952, by Mr. Wm. Frederick Bull, Deputy Minister of Trade and Commerce, representing the Canadian Government, and Senor Martin Artajo, Spanish Foreign Minister. Preparatory negotiations were conducted by Mr. E. H. Maguire, Canadian Trade Commissioner in Spain.

Under the agreement, the Spanish Government undertakes to release exchange up to a total of \$650,000 to cover debts arising out of exports to Spain or Spanish possessions prior to July 18, 1936. Exchange will be released in the currency in which the debts were originally contracted.

Spanish officials were very helpful in agreeing to liquidate most of the debts at the present official rate of exchange of 11·2 pesetas to the Canadian dollar, which is not normally in use for commercial transactions. This is particularly favourable to Canadian creditors in view of the substantial decline in the value of the peseta since 1936, and in relation to the rates applicable to current trade. Exchange will be made available to cover the debts already guaranteed by deposits in Spanish banks, while the liquidation of the remaining debts will be allowed in monthly instalments of \$25,000, beginning not later than June 30, 1952.

Before the necessary exchange can be provided, the Spanish debtors must apply to the Spanish Foreign Exchange Institute in Madrid not later than June 30, 1952 for verification of the amounts of the debts. Canadian firms with debts covered by this agreement should communicate with their respective Spanish debtors, requesting them to file the necessary applications with the Spanish Foreign Exchange Institute. The Canadian Trade Commissioner in Madrid is prepared to assist the Canadian creditors in carrying forward whatever negotiations may be necessary, with a view to the prompt settlement of these debts. Detailed information is being sent to each of the firms which have notified the Canadian Government of their claims.

United States Iron and Steel Export Quotas

Export quotas of 25,000 short tons of iron and steel scrap and 2,500 short tons of pig iron have been established for the first quarter of 1952, the Office of International Trade, United States Department of Commerce, has announced. Rigid ceilings and other restrictions have been placed on exports of both classes of commodities to protect domestic supplies. Exports of iron and steel scrap, previously under six-months' quotas, have now been placed under a quarterly quota to permit closer co-ordination between export licensing and domestic supplies. The total quantity authorized for export in 1951 was 108,000 short tons, or an average of 27,000 tons per quarter.

Canadian Shipments, Imports, Exports of Primary Iron and Steel

Shipments of primary shapes by Canadian steel mills, exclusive of producers' interchange, were higher in November and the first 11 months of 1951 than in the same periods of 1950. Total for the month was 282,934 net tons as compared with 255,644 in November, 1950, bringing the 11-month total to 2,873,448 net tons against 2,582,617 a year earlier. Producers' interchange in November amounted to 132,613 tons as compared with 125,501 in November, 1950. This brought the cumulative total for the January-November period to 1,543,218 tons as against 1,293,184 in 1950.

Imports of primary forms of iron and steel—carbon, alloy and stainless—totalled 166,520 tons as compared with 133,654 in November, 1950. In the 11 months, 1,567,229 tons were imported as against 1,051,961 in the similar period of 1950. Exports of primary iron and steel in November dropped to 39,060 tons from 47,720 a year earlier, and there was a pronounced decline in the 11-month period to 294,637 tons from 402,407 in the same months of 1950.—(D.B.S. statistics).

Foreign Exchange Quotations

The following are nominal quotations, furnished by the Foreign Exchange Division of the Bank of Canada. These quotations may be found useful in considering statistics and prices generally. Both importers and exporters are advised to communicate with their bankers before completing financial arrangements for the sale or purchase of commodities.

Country	Monetary Unit	—	Nominal Quotations Sept. 17*	Nominal Quotations Feb. 4	Nominal Quotations Feb. 11
Argentina.....	Peso.....	Off. Free Export	·2977	·2007	·2002
Austria.....	Schilling.....		·2085	·0704	·0706
Australia.....	Pound.....		3·2240	2·2330	2·2275
Belgium and Belgian Congo.....	Franc.....		·0228	·0199	·0198
Bolivia.....	Boliviano.....		·0238	·0167	·0167
British West Indies (Except Jamaica).....	Dollar.....		·8396	·5815	·5801
Brazil.....	Cruzeiro.....		·0544	·0542	·0541
Burma.....	Rupee.....		·3022		
Ceylon.....	Rupee.....		·3022	·2107	·2102
Chile.....	Peso.....		·0233	·0112	·0112
Colombia.....	Peso.....		·5128	·4014	·4004
Costa Rica.....	Colon.....		·1800	·1791	·1787
Cuba.....	Peso.....		1·0000	1·0034	1·0009
Czechoslovakia.....	Koruna.....		0·200	·0200	·0200
Denmark.....	Krone.....		·2084	·1453	·1449
Dominican Republic.....	Peso.....		1·0000	1·0034	1·0009
Ecuador.....	Sucre.....		·0740	·0668	·0666
Egypt.....	Pound.....		4·1330	2·8814	2·8743
El Salvador.....	Colon.....		·4000	·4014	·4004
Fiji.....	Pound.....		3·6306	2·5146	2·5084
Finland.....	Markka.....		·0062	·0043	·0043
France, Monaco and French North Africa.....	Franc.....		·0037	·0028	·0028
French Empire—African.....	Franc.....		·0073	·0057	·0057
French Pacific Possessions.....	Franc.....		·0201	·0158	·0158
Germany.....	Deutsche Mark.....		·3000	·2389	·2383
Guatemala.....	Quetzal.....		1·0000	1·0034	1·0009
Haiti.....	Gourde.....		·2000	·2007	·2002
Honduras.....	Lempira.....		·5000	·5017	·5005
Hong Kong.....	Dollar.....		·2519	·1745	·1740
Iceland.....	Krona.....		·1541	·0616	·0614
India.....	Rupee.....		·3022	·2107	·2102
Iran.....	Rial.....		·0212		
Iraq.....	Dinar.....		4·0300	2·7912	2·7844
Ireland.....	Pound.....		4·0300	2·7912	2·7844
Israel.....	Pound.....		3·0000	2·7912	2·7844
Italy.....	Lira.....		·0017	·0016	·0016
Jamaica.....	Pound.....		4·0300	2·7912	2·7844
Japan.....	Yen.....		·0028	·0028	·0028
Lebanon.....	Piastre.....		·4561		
Mexico.....	Peso.....		·1157	·1160	·1157
Netherlands.....	Florin.....		·3769	·2641	·2634
Netherlands Antilles.....	Florin.....		·5308	·5321	·5308
New Zealand.....	Pound.....		4·0150	2·7912	2·7844
Nicaragua.....	Cordoba.....		·2000	·2007	·2002
Norway.....	Krone.....		·2015	·1405	·1401
Pakistan.....	Rupee.....		·3022	·3033	·3025
Panama.....	Balboa.....		1·0000	1·0034	1·0009
Paraguay.....	Guarani.....		·3200		
Peru.....	Sol.....		·1538	·0653	·0656
Philippines.....	Peso.....		·4975	·5017	·5005
Portugal and Colonies.....	Escudo.....		·0400	·0350	·0349
Singapore.....	Straits Dollar.....		·4702	·3256	·3248
Spain and Colonies.....	Peseta.....		·0916	·0921	·0919
Sweden.....	Krona.....		·2783	·1940	·1935
Switzerland.....	Franc.....		·2336	·2295	·2289
Thailand.....	Baht.....		·1000		
Turkey.....	Lira.....		·3571	·3584	·3575
Union of South Africa.....	Pound.....		4·0300	2·7912	2·7844
United Kingdom.....	Pound.....		4·0300	2·7912	2·7843
United States.....	Dollar.....		1·0000	1·0034	1·0009
Uruguay.....	Peso.....		·6583	·0660	·6589
Venezuela.....	Bolivar.....		·2985	·2995	·2988
Yugoslavia.....	Dinar.....		·0200	·0033	·0033

* September 17, 1949.

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OTTAWA, 1952

Trade Publications Available

ABC of Canadian Export Trade

Prepared by Export Division, Foreign Trade Service. Obtainable from Queen's Printer, Government Printing Bureau, Ottawa, for 25 cents a copy in Canada and 50 cents for delivery abroad.

Canada—Butcher, Baker, Grocer—Third Edition

Brochure, illustrating the extent to which foodstuffs are being shipped to the United Kingdom, prepared for distribution to provision trade in United Kingdom. Obtainable from Information Division, Department of Trade and Commerce, Ottawa.

Canada Produces—Second Edition

Brochure, illustrating productive capacity of Canada, prepared for distribution at British Industries Fair, in London, and by trade commissioners in their respective territories. Obtainable from Queen's Printer, Government Printing Bureau, Ottawa, for 25 cents.

Canadians as Consumers

Brochure, illustrating market opportunities in Canada, prepared for distribution at British Industries Fair, in London, and by trade commissioners in their respective territories. Obtainable from Queen's Printer, Government Printing Bureau, Ottawa, for 25 cents.

Canadian Export Timbers

Brochure, illustrating and describing Canadian woods available for export, prepared for distribution at Building Trades Exhibition, in Manchester, England. Obtainable from Information Division, Department of Trade and Commerce, Ottawa.

Eighty Years of Foreign Trade

Reprint of article in *Canadian Geographical Journal*, which reviews development of Canadian trade between 1867 and 1947. Obtainable from Information Division, Department of Trade and Commerce, Ottawa.

Reprint of Economic Reviews

Reports on the following countries, reproduced originally in the *Commercial Intelligence Journal* and *Foreign Trade*: Argentina, French North Africa, India, Iran, New Zealand. Obtainable from Information Division, Department of Trade and Commerce, Ottawa.

Reprints of Special Articles

Articles on the following subjects, published in *Foreign Trade*, have been reprinted in pamphlet form, and may be obtained from the Information Division, Department of Trade and Commerce, Ottawa.

Branch Plant Expansion Encouraged
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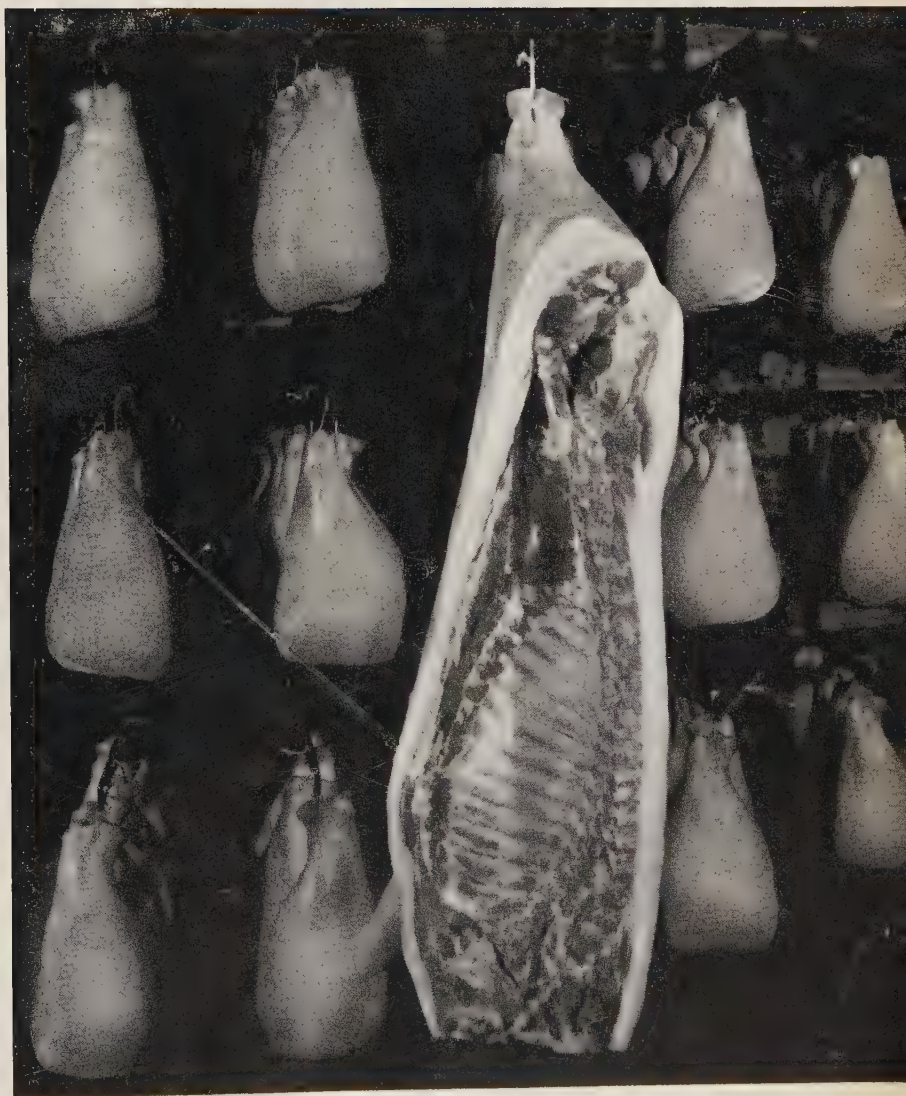
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FEBRUARY 23, 1952



**OTTAWA
CANADA**



SUBSCRIPTION PRICE CHANGE

Owing to the increased cost of publication, the annual subscription price of *Foreign Trade*, for delivery in Canada, will be raised from \$1.00 to \$2.00, effective April 1, 1952. Subscriptions and renewals received before that date will, of course, be at the old rate. No change will be made in the \$3.50 price for delivery abroad.

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foreign trade

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National Film Board Photo

Published weekly by the Foreign Trade Service,
Department of Trade and Commerce,
Under the authority of
The Right Hon. C. D. HOWE, Minister, and
WM. FREDERICK BULL, Deputy Minister.

Price: 10 cents per copy.
Subscriptions: \$1.00 in Canada and \$3.50 abroad.
All subscriptions and orders should be forwarded to
The Queen's Printer, Government Printing Bureau, Ottawa.

Canada's Foreign Trade Set New Records During the Past Year

By L. A. Shackleton, International Trade Division,
Dominion Bureau of Statistics.

New records for Canada's foreign trade, both in value and in volume, were established during 1951. Domestic exports were valued at \$3.9 billion, which represents an increase of some 25 per cent over the previous peak reached in 1950. Even when allowance is made for the higher export prices prevailing during the year, the volume of these exports showed an increase of 10 per cent over that for 1950, and of 3 per cent over the figure for 1948. The increase in the value and volume of Canada's imports in 1951 was even greater. The value was almost \$4.1 billion, which is nearly 29 per cent higher than the record established in 1950. The volume of Canada's imports surpassed that of the preceding year by 13 per cent, and that of the previous record year, 1947, by about 11 per cent.

Owing to the more rapid increase in the value of Canada's imports in 1951, a sizeable import balance on the year's trade occurred, amounting to about \$122 million, compared with only \$17 million in 1950. The balance was small, however, in relation to Canada's total trade for the year amounting to less than two per cent, and was more than offset by a large inflow of foreign capital for investment in this country. Despite the deficit on merchandise trade and other current account items, the capital inflow was sufficient to provide a slight increase in Canada's reserves of gold and United States dollars during the year.

Overseas Markets Were More Important

Overseas markets played an important role in Canada's trade in 1951, and more important than in 1950, though the exchange of commodities with the United States predominated. That country took some

Distribution of Canadian Trade

	United States	United Kingdom	Other Commonwealth and Ireland	Other Europe	Latin America	Others
Total Exports						
1949, Calendar Year						
Value \$'000,000	1,524	709	312	230	126	122
% of total	50.4	23.5	10.3	7.6	4.2	4.0
1950, Calendar Year						
Value \$'000,000	2,050	473	200	192	147	96
% of total	65.0	15.0	6.3	6.1	4.6	3.0
1951, Calendar Year						
Value \$'000,000	2,334	636	264	347	209	173
% of total	58.9	16.0	6.7	8.7	5.3	4.4
Total Imports						
1949, Calendar Year						
Value \$'000,000	1,952	307	187	84	192	39
% of total	70.7	11.1	6.8	3.1	6.9	1.4
1950, Calendar Year						
Value \$'000,000	2,130	404	242	103	214	81
% of total	67.1	12.7	7.6	3.3	6.7	2.6
1951, 11 mos. November						
Value \$'000,000	2,610	402	293	167	253	87
% of total	68.5	10.5	7.7	4.4	6.6	2.3

59 per cent of Canada's exports in 1951, compared with 65 per cent in 1950, and provided almost 69 per cent of the imports (67 per cent in 1950). The United Kingdom took about 16 per cent of our exports and provided slightly more than 10 per cent of the imports, and European countries took almost 9 per cent of exports and provided over 4 per cent of imports. Europe thus ranked ahead of the Commonwealth, excluding the United Kingdom, as an export market, although imports from both Commonwealth countries and Latin American countries are still larger than from those of Europe.

Trade Trend Changed During Year

The trade picture altered considerably as 1951 progressed. The increase in imports was especially pronounced in the first and second quarters of the year, but tapered off in the third quarter. In the fourth quarter, imports were little greater than in the corresponding period of 1950. On the other hand, exports in the first two quarters of 1951 showed a smaller increase over 1950 levels than did those of the last two quarters. The year's import balance was due to trade in the first half-year. In the last half-year, taken alone, an export balance was achieved. At the end of June, the cumulative import balance stood at \$340 million, but by the end of the year had been reduced to \$122 million.

Price movements played an important part in these value fluctuations. After the outbreak of the Korean War, import prices rose more rapidly than export prices, and in the first half of 1951 their lead was particularly marked. After June, average prices of imports began to decline, while those of exports continued to rise until August, and remained relatively stable thereafter. In the last three months of the year, the terms of trade actually became more favourable than they had been in the reference year 1948, whereas in the first six months of the year they averaged almost 5 per cent below the 1948 level. The terms of trade are measured by dividing the export price index by the import price index. The ratio indicates the change in the average quantity of imports obtainable for a given quantity of exports via international trade.

Volume trends generally reinforced these price changes. Uncertainties and unfavourable prices in the United States reduced the volume of exports of some base metals in the first half-year, and aluminum exports were affected by a power shortage which limited production. In the latter half-year, the hindrances to these exports were of less importance. The lateness of the 1950 wheat harvest led to a shortage of wheat in position for export during most of the first half-year, and a scarcity of millable grades also limited possible exports in the period. Special efforts to overcome transportation and handling difficulties, together with the availability of higher grade wheat from the 1951 crop, permitted a sharp increase in the volume of wheat exports in the second half-year. A continued high level of production in Canada, together with a reduced level of domestic consumption in the last half-year, was another factor tending to promote greater exports in the latter period.

Several factors also contributed to the greater volume of imports in the first half of 1951 than in later months. There was greater effort in the earlier period to build up inventories than in the last half-year, and a significant portion of the heavy imports of the first half-year seems to have been devoted to this cause. The consumer credit restrictions imposed

in the 1951 federal budget also contributed to lower imports in the last half-year, particularly in the case of automobiles. Not only were imports of passenger automobiles in the latter part of the year far below those of the first half-year, but a substantial number of vehicles imported in the earlier period were actually re-exported from Canada. The downward trend of many prices in the last half-year, a trend reinforced by the appreciation of the Canadian dollar, may also have led some importers to postpone purchases in the expectation of still lower prices to come.

Trade With Most Areas Increased

The value of trade with most principal countries and trading areas increased in 1951, and in a majority of cases volume gains, of somewhat smaller size, accompanied the value increases. Exports to the United States reached \$2,334 million, a gain of about 14 per cent over the 1950 value. Here there seems to have been no increase in the volume of exports as compared with 1950. In contrast with exports to all countries, some volume gain was achieved in the first half-year, but in the last half-year the volume of these exports seems to have been below the 1950 level. Exports to the United Kingdom behaved more like total exports. Their value reached \$636 million, almost 35 per cent above those of the previous year, and the substantial volume gain in these shipments was concentrated in the last half-year. The value of exports to other Commonwealth countries gained about 32 per cent, and those to Latin American countries 42 per cent. The most marked increase was in exports to Europe, which were some 81 per cent above their 1950 value, and to Japan. Japan purchased over 3.7 times as much from Canada in 1951 as in the previous year. Leading export markets, after the United States and United Kingdom, were Belgium and Luxembourg, Japan, Brazil, the Union of South Africa, Australia, Italy, France and Germany. Exports to each of these countries were sharply above those of the previous year.

Imports from the United States gained some 32 per cent in value to reach \$2,813 million, about two-thirds of which increase may have been due to the volume factor. The value of imports from the United Kingdom rose only about 4 per cent, reaching \$421 million. Here, however, there seems to have been a decline in the volume of imports. This decline was due chiefly to the fact that imports of automotive products from the United Kingdom reached only about half of their exceptional 1950 level. Imports from other Commonwealth countries gained more than 25 per cent in value, but this increase may have been due entirely to the sharply increased average prices of many important Commonwealth products during the greater part of the year. Imports from Latin America were greater in value by close to 30 per cent, a significant part of which gain was due to greater volume. But the sharpest gain of all was in imports from Europe, up over 75 per cent in value and apparently over 50 per cent in volume. Scarcities of many important import commodities in the United States and the United Kingdom led to a sharp increase in the Canadian demand for Europe's goods, and greater production in many European countries provided the supply. After the United States and the United Kingdom, Canada's principal import suppliers in 1951 (ranked on the basis of 11 months' statistics) were Venezuela, the Federation of Malaya, Australia, India, Belgium and Luxembourg, Brazil, Germany and New Zealand.

These changes in exports and imports led to somewhat greater bilateral imbalance in 1951 trade than in that of the preceding year, although the balance remained better than in most earlier years. Trade with the United States was chiefly responsible for the overall import balance on the year's trade. With this one country, the import balance rose in 1951 to about \$479 million, as opposed to only \$80 million in 1950. However, this was equal to only 9 per cent of the year's total trade with that country, and the United States was the source of the greater part of the capital which flowed into Canada from abroad during 1951. Canada had an export balance with the United Kingdom of about \$215 million, far above the \$68 million of 1950 but equally far below the \$402 million of 1949. The import balances on trade with the rest of the Commonwealth and with Latin America were also greater, as was the active balance on trade with Europe. But these balances were generally smaller than in 1949.

Some Leading Commodities in Canada's Trade

Exports

Commodities	Calendar Year	
	1950	1951
	(\$'000,000)	
Newsprint paper	486	536
Wheat	326	441
Wood pulp	209	365
Planks and boards	291	312
Nickel	105	137
Grains (except wheat)	53	129
Aluminum	107	125
Fish and fishery products	113	117
Wheat flour	94	114
Farm machinery	88	106
Beef cattle and beef	96	95
Copper	88	87

Imports

Commodities	January-November	
	1950	1951
	(\$'000,000)	
Machinery (non-farm)	207	304
Petroleum, crude	183	213
Farm machinery	153	183
Automobile parts	145	183
Rolling mill products (iron)	86	160
Coal	163	157
Petroleum products	98	115
Electrical apparatus	75	112
Wool, raw	49	93
Cotton, raw	79	88
Fruits	84	87
Cotton products	61	83

Newsprint Was Principal Export Commodity

Most of Canada's leading exports shared in the general increase in trade values, and to a considerable extent value increases were accompanied by some volume gains. Newsprint remained the country's leading export commodity, with wheat in second place. But greater increases occurred in the value of wood pulp exports, higher by 75 per cent over 1950; and exports of other grains, higher by 143 per cent. Other important export gains were in farm machinery, automobiles, non-farm machinery, and ferro-alloys. Cattle exports were lower than in the previous year, but larger exports of fresh beef and veal almost offset this decline. In the mineral field, changes were mixed. Exports of aluminum, nickel,

zinc and asbestos increased considerably in value, but volume gains were less pronounced. The value of lead exports showed less increase and that of copper exports actually declined. Greater domestic use of most minerals was an important factor limiting these exports, and Canadian production of lead was lower in 1951 than in 1950.

Non-farm machinery remained Canada's leading class of import, mining and metallurgical machinery and industrial machinery showing particularly marked increases. These imports are closely connected with the development of our natural resources and the expansion of Canada's industrial capacity, to which purposes large parts of heavy capital imports in 1951 were also devoted. Imports of farm implements, of automobile parts and of iron and steel rolling mill products also gained sharply. Electrical apparatus imports, again related to high investment in Canada, also rose sharply. Although Canadian crude oil formed a greater proportion of the total crude oil refined in Canada, and although Canadian refinery capacity continued to expand, nevertheless imports of both crude petroleum and petroleum products expanded. Increased use of oil as a domestic fuel and in transportation lies behind this striking increase. Imports of raw wool and raw rubber were swelled by higher prices, and imports of textile piece goods grew in value and volume. Rising imports of aircraft and parts and of engines reflect some initial effects of the country's preparedness program.

U.S. Single Unit Retail Stores Sell More Than National Chains

Single unit retail food stores are more important in the merchandising of food in the United States than multi-unit retail stores. In 1948, according to the United States Bureau of the Census, the sales of food by single unit retail stores amounted to \$19,228,648,000, which was about 62 per cent of the total sales of food amounting to \$30,965,674,000. The multi-unit retail stores with 101 or more store units, which are frequently called national food chains, had sales of food amounting to \$7,062,840,000, which was about 23 per cent of the total sales of all foods. Multi-units with 2 to 100 stores sold about 15 per cent of all the food marketed by retail stores in the United States.

Stores specializing in meat, fruit, dairy and bakery products, candy, nuts and confectioneries, made only 20 per cent of the total retail sales of food in the United States in 1948. Grocery stores with fresh meat had about 67 per cent of the sales, and grocery stores without meat about 13 per cent. Sales in grocery stores, therefore, represented about 80 per cent of the total retail store sales of food. Individual or single unit specialty stores made sales representing 24 per cent of all the sales of food through single unit stores, while about 76 per cent of the total sales were made through single unit grocery stores with and without fresh meat.

The national food chains are almost all grocery stores. Of the total sales of food in multi-units or national food chains with 101 or more stores, 87 per cent represented sales in grocery stores with fresh meat and about 9 per cent in grocery stores without fresh meat. Therefore, about 96 per cent of the total sales of food in the national food chains were made through grocery stores.

New Orleans Trade Office Opened in International Trade Mart



The new Canadian Consulate and Trade Commissioner office recently opened in New Orleans is located in the International Trade Mart, a non-profit organization sponsored by New Orleans businessmen who believe that this is one of the ways in which they can contribute to making New Orleans an international city and one of the leading ports of the United States. The corridors of the Trade Mart are lined with plate glass windows making each office a display room. This modern, air-conditioned building provides 80,000 square feet of display space and accommodates representatives of some 21 foreign countries and 43 states. The goods displayed are required to be available either for import or export.

The International Trade Mart was constructed at a total cost of \$1,500,000 through the issuance of low interest bonds, and the income from rentals is turned back into building maintenance and promotional activities. Exhibitors are encouraged to improve and decorate their spaces and the Trade Mart pays up to 50 per cent of a specific amount toward the cost of such improvements. Goods are not merely displayed but are actually bought and sold in the International Trade Mart where all arrangements of sale are completed and deliveries arranged. One of the facilities offered to the tenants is a small motion picture theatre for the showing of 16 mm. sound films.

Trend of British Bacon Imports Changed Since Prewar Years

By D. A. Bruce Marshall, Commercial Secretary (Agricultural) for Canada.

LONDON.—The average annual supplies of bacon and ham in the United Kingdom in the three prewar years 1936-37 to 1938-39 amounted to 1,205·8 million lbs., of which 843·6 million or 63·3 per cent were imported and 47 million or 3·5 per cent manufactured from imported carcasses. Approximately one-third was derived from home produced pigs. The lowest level of supplies was reached in 1947 at 513 million lbs., of which 199·4 or 38·8 per cent was home production. This was the lowest year both for imports and home killings. Since then both categories have shown increases annually, the largest being in 1950 when production from home killings reached 479·4 million lbs. and amounted to 45·8 per cent of available supplies. Imports were increased to 544·3 million lbs. or 52 per cent of supplies. During the first six months of 1951 the home production of bacon and hams fell by 14·7 per cent or 33·4 million lbs. This was mainly due to an increase of 26·6 million lbs. in the production of pork resulting from the shortage of other meats. In addition imports fell by nearly 16 million lbs. In spite of an anticipated increase in shipments from the Continent during the last quarter, it is probable that supplies for 1951 as a whole were below those of 1950. Prior to 1939 the average per capita consumption of bacon was 27·3 lbs. It declined to 16·8 lbs. in 1945 and to 10·1 in 1947, recovered slightly by 1949 to 11·2 lbs. and rose sharply to 21·8 lbs. in 1950.

Changes in Import Pattern

The war and currency restrictions have woven many changes into the import pattern. During the five years ending with 1938, 52·5 per cent of bacon imports came from Denmark, 16 per cent from Canada, 6·8 from The Netherlands, 7·4 from Eire, 6·3 from Poland and 11 per cent from other sources including the Baltic States. During the war, supplies from countries other than Canada, the United States and Eire ceased, and shipments from Eire stopped after 1942. Thus, at the end of the war imports were coming only from Canada and the United States, with the former supplying over 79 per cent of the total.

In 1945 European countries began once again to enter the United Kingdom market while, at the same time, imports from North America began to decline. Those from the United States stopped in 1946. In 1950, United Kingdom bacon imports at 544·3 million lbs. were 76 per cent greater than in 1949 and 30 per cent less than the 1934-38 average. Denmark supplied 59 per cent, Poland and Canada 15 per cent each, and The Netherlands nine per cent of the total.

During the first six months of 1951, imports were almost five per cent less than in the same period of 1950. Denmark's share of the market rose to 64 per cent, Poland's to 19 per cent and The Netherlands to 16·5 per cent. Imports from Canada and other countries virtually disappeared at a little over one per cent of the total. The causes of the alteration in

the import pattern during the war are, of course, self-evident. The post-war changes may be best explained after referring to the changes in marketing and governmental policy which have taken place in the United Kingdom in the past 12 years.

Prewar Distribution

Before the war, bacon was sold and distributed in England on a free basis of supply and demand. The price was determined weekly at the London Provision Exchange for London and the Home Counties, and for the North at the Provision Exchange in Manchester. In London, the Canadian bacon agents were members of the Exchange and were classed as importers. The buyers forming what is known as the "Bacon Ring", comprised those purchasers whose names were on the list drawn up by the Exchange, and who guaranteed to take a minimum of 600 Wiltshire sides per week. They came to London regularly to purchase the following week's requirements and they were permitted to serve only the retailers, wholesalers, multiple shops and chain stores whose names were on an amalgamated list.

Most of the imported bacon was sold on standing orders. These were contracts entered into between the wholesale firms and the agents of the various bacon exporting countries under which the former agreed to take a definite amount of bacon weekly from the agent concerned. The latter was thus relieved of disposing of these supplies from week to week. By 1938 almost all the bacon from the Scandinavian countries and The Netherlands and some of the Polish was sold on standing orders, but only a small amount of Canadian bacon was marketed in that manner. The prices were fixed every Thursday on the respective exchanges. In London, the Danish agents first met and agreed on a quotation for Danish bacon. This was set at the highest possible level at which they considered the available supply could be cleared off the market and the quotation covered bacon arriving from the previous Wednesday morning until the following Tuesday night. After the Danish price was announced, the Dutch, Swedish, Baltic, Canadian, English and Irish agents, in that order, would do likewise. The Canadian price prevailed for the current week, i.e., from the previous Monday to the succeeding Saturday inclusive. As most of the bacon usually arrived on Monday some of it was sold at an "open price" until it was fixed on Thursday. The quotations were determined entirely by supply and demand and the objective of the agents was to clear the market of all available supplies at as high a return as possible. These quotations were not necessarily those which would prevail unaltered during that week but were simply the maximum bargaining prices. If the demand was less than anticipated for any particular bacon, its price would have to be lowered at the end of the period in order to clear available supplies.

Because only a small part of the total import of Canadian bacon could be placed on standing orders, most of it was sold on the open market. When supplies were especially heavy or the market was weak, the bargaining fell mainly on consignment bacon and often price concessions were forced in order to clear it from the market that week. There was little or none held in storage. The bacon was landed at the respective ports for the area to which it was destined, moved into warehouses where it

was checked in cool store by inspectors, and from there it was sent directly to the wholesaler, multiple shop or retailer or via the smokers. With the outbreak of war, all this procedure had necessarily to be changed.

Wartime Distribution

The war brought revolutionary changes to the methods of marketing and distribution. In 1936, a Food Defence Committee was set up with instructions to prepare a plan for the purchase and distribution of foodstuffs in the event of war with its attendant disruption of overseas supplies. When war broke out in 1939 the plan was put into effect with the formation of the Ministry of Food. Organized as a trading concern, the functions of the Ministry expanded to include complete responsibility as the sole buyer and importer of foodstuffs, as well as the distributor under rationing. Private importers were restricted to acting as primary distributors on behalf of the Ministry. Instead of moving to consumers with a minimum of delay it became necessary to put the arrivals into store in order to even out supplies to the public over a period of time. The ration was varied with available supplies so as to try to maintain adequate stocks and at the same time give the consumers the greatest amount possible.

Postwar Distribution

During the past year it was possible to restore direct shipments to wholesalers, which meant the bacon reached the consumer in a fresher state. Landings of smaller cargoes at various ports increased and widespread distribution of fresh landed bacon was made more or less regularly.

The bacon is purchased by the Ministry on bulk contract from the supplying countries, at present Denmark, The Netherlands, Poland, Union of South Africa and Australia. On arrival, it is handled by the organization of prewar bacon importers, the Bacon Importers National (Defence) Association Ltd. commonly known as B.I.N.D.A.L. This organization is employed by the Ministry as its landing, handling, and distributing agents, and it sells to the wholesalers at prices fixed by the Ministry and receives a commission from the Ministry based on the tonnage handled. Bacon is subsidized for the consumer, a subsidy which represents the difference between the price paid by the Ministry including freight and storage charges, and the fixed first selling price less B.I.N.D.A.L.'s commission and other selling expenses. At the Eleventh Annual Meeting of B.I.N.D.A.L. in June, 1951, it was pointed out that wartime grouping of the members had been ended and all bacon is now being distributed to individual B.I.N.D.A.L. members. During the year almost 5 million long cwt. of imported bacon were distributed at a commission of 2/- per cwt. or 1.04 per cent on the first hand price.

The United Kingdom Government is committed to a program of subsidizing certain foods, including bacon, in order to keep them within reach of the lower income consumers. The government has also announced its intention of keeping food subsidies within a set limit of £410 million. In 1949 and 1950 bacon subsidies totalled £38.1 and £38.2 million¹ respectively. It has therefore been in the United Kingdom's interest to make long term contracts, at prices which are permitted to vary only

¹ Ministry figures are computed on fiscal basis, April to March. The figure of £38.2 million is estimated and is for the fiscal year ended March 31, 1951.

within narrow limits, if the world price is likely to rise and remain high. In its virtually monopolistic position as the world's largest bacon importer, the United Kingdom has so far been able to follow this policy. With the rising costs in exporting countries it is a question of how long this policy can be pursued.

At the present time the United Kingdom has long term contracts with Denmark, Poland and The Netherlands and Ireland. That for Denmark, expiring in September, 1952, covers 90 per cent of the exportable surplus of bacon and is based on a production year October 1 to September 30. During the calendar year 1950 Denmark shipped 144,000 tons and it was estimated that this would be increased in 1951 to 150,000. The 1950 price was 233/3d. per 112 lbs., but beginning on September 3, 1951, it was increased to 262/5d. for the first 110,000 tons and 300/- for quantities in excess of that amount.¹

The Dutch contract runs until 1953 on the basis of 35,000 tons a year subject to annual adjustments. In 1950 the Netherlands shipped 21,000 tons and in the first seven months of 1951 supplied 25,000 tons. The prevailing price for this contract is 229/- per 112 lbs.²

The Polish contract, which is on the same production year as the Danish, covers the period 1949-53. Poland was to supply 20,000 tons the first year of the contract and this was to be increased by 10,000 tons each year. During 1950 Poland supplied 37,000 tons and during the first six months of 1951 shipped 25,000 tons.

A contract was signed with the Republic of Ireland early in 1951 to run from May, 1951 to 1956. Under this Ireland is to supply the United Kingdom with 90 per cent of its exportable surplus of pigs and bacon.

In spite of the complete absence of supplies from Canada and the transference of a portion of the home killings from bacon to pork, it may be that supplies for 1951 as a whole will have come close to those of 1950, i.e., 1,023·7 million lbs. Danish census figures indicated that the long-hoped for increase from that country would probably be delayed until this year. To try to offset this, Denmark has instituted certain regulations which favour the production of bacon as opposed to canned hams or other pork products.

In 1938 the total amount of bacon and ham available for consumption was 1,312·6 million lbs. An increase in population of 2·5 to 3 million consumers represents an additional 32·5 million lbs. at a 4-oz. ration. Thus the total short-fall in 1950 from prewar consumption levels was nearly 290 million lbs. If consumers considered bacon as a separate food, 290 million lbs. would represent a substantial short-fall to be overcome before rationing could be abandoned. However, bacon is considered as being complementary to carcase meat and therefore, while the rationing of other meats remains at a low level, the limits of the present demand for bacon cannot readily be estimated. Whether home production could be expanded sufficiently to make up this short-fall would depend on the availability of feedingstuffs, of which the provision of an adequate supply does not appear possible in the immediate future.

¹ At an exchange rate of \$2.95, the equivalents of these prices are, \$30.71, \$34.56 and \$39.51 per 100 lbs.

² The Canadian equivalent is \$30.16 per 100 lbs.

Assistance Available From Canadian Trade Commissioners

Canadian exporters and importers can obtain assistance and information from branches and divisions of the Department of Trade and Commerce, including officers of the Canadian Trade Commissioner Service in fifty foreign posts. Similar guidance is available to overseas traders interested in the development of closer commercial relations with this country.

Although Canadian Trade Commissioners are in a position to furnish much information of a general and specific nature, preliminary inquiries concerning products or problems in which Canadian businessmen are interested should be submitted to one or other of the branches of the Department, in Ottawa, such as the Commodities Branch, Export Division and Import Division, Agriculture and Fisheries Branch, International Trade Relations Branch, Industrial Development Division, Transportation and Communications Division, Export and Import Permit Division and the Information Branch.

Canadian exporters should request a listing in the Exporters' Directory, while Canadian importers should request a listing in the Importers' Directory, which are maintained by the Commodities Branch and supplied to Canadian Trade Commissioners throughout the world. Thus, if an inquiry is received from a businessman in his territory, a trade commissioner is enabled to furnish the names of Canadian firms who might be interested in supplying the item required or in importing a product available for shipment in the country concerned.

A list of Canadian Trade Commissioners and their respective territories is published periodically in *Foreign Trade and Commerce Extérieure*, issued each week by the Department of Trade and Commerce. The specific information obtainable from Canadian Trade Commissioners is listed below for the convenience of exporters and importers.

Market Requirements—The trade commissioner can advise on:

- (a) present and prospective market conditions;
- (b) types and classes of goods offering or required;
- (c) Specifications, where required;
- (d) competition;
- (e) suitable buying and selling methods.

Sales Channels—The trade commissioner can:

- (a) assist in finding responsible firms in a position to act as agents, distributors or buyers;
- (b) advise on methods of sales approach and expansion.

Business Terms—The trade commissioner can give full information on:

- (a) current basis of price quotation;
- (b) current terms of payment;
- (c) financing of shipments;
- (d) exchange regulations.

Samples and Literature—Trade commissioners can:

- (a) recommend methods of distributing catalogues, price lists and other trade literature;
- (b) recommend methods of handling samples.

Credit Information—The trade commissioner is in a position:

- (a) to furnish confidential guidance on the status of overseas, as well as Canadian firms;
- (b) when requested, to give confidential reports on the activities of overseas firms acting on behalf of Canadian business houses.

Tariffs and Regulations—The trade commissioner can assist in supplying information on:

- (a) customs tariff rates and regulations;
- (b) other government regulations, prohibitions, and the like;
- (c) documentation requirements, such as invoicing for customs purposes;
- (d) certification of documents;
- (e) marking and packing;
- (f) import and export quotas and permits.

Debts and Difficulties—Trade commissioners are able to:

- (a) give advice and assistance toward the settlement of difficulties that may arise between Canadian and overseas businessmen;
- (b) give guidance in respect to the recovery of debts;
- (c) make suggestions as to the disposal of goods which have not been accepted.

General—The advice of the trade commissioner can be sought in regard to:

- (a) the most suitable advertising media;
- (b) storage facilities;
- (c) shipping services;
- (d) regulations concerning commercial travellers;
- (e) travel procedure;
- (f) patents, brands and trademarks;
- (g) standards;
- (h) other subjects related to international trade.

Information Sought from Traders

The exporter or importer, when making inquiries from trade commissioners, should:

- (a) state whether his firm is a producer, agent or merchant;
- (b) give an accurate description of the goods, their specifications, qualities and grades;
- (c) bear in mind prices, f.o.b. factory are of no use in practically all cases;
- (d) indicate terms of payment desired;
- (e) where helpful, give technical information concerning the use of the product;
- (f) make clear the time lapse between receipt of order and possible shipment;
- (g) where necessary, stipulate quantities for which orders will be accepted;
- (h) give details of any previous agents or sales agents in the territory and, if connections still exist, their relationship with the fresh contacts sought;
- (i) if any previous experience in the territory.

Venezuelan Financial Position Very Favourable Last Year

By J. A. Stiles, Consul of Canada and Trade Commissioner.

CARACAS.—The Venezuelan fiscal position was very favourable during 1951. National Treasury reserves at the end of the fiscal year June 30, stood at Bs.315 million, and the public debt of Bs.14·7 million amounted to only three-quarters of one per cent of the government's current budget. Venezuela has no foreign debt and at the end of November, 1951, the Central Bank holdings of gold and foreign exchange amounted to Bs.1,142·40 million. Revenues for the first seven months of 1951 were Bs.138·8 million greater than expenditures over the same period. During the last three months of the year, the oil companies made substantial payments in back royalties following the conclusion of a revised agreement with the government concerning higher values for various types of crude petroleum produced in this country on which royalty payments are based. There is, therefore, little doubt that Venezuela enjoys a thoroughly solvent position at the present time.

Official statistics indicate that during the first seven months of 1951 government receipts followed a similar pattern to that of recent years, in that 33 per cent of the total income was obtained from oil royalties and 36 per cent from corporation income taxes. The greater proportion of these income taxes came from the petroleum companies and it has been estimated that close to 60 per cent of the government's total income is derived directly or indirectly from oil company operations. As nearly all Venezuelan petroleum is ultimately exported, and these shipments account for 98 per cent of the country's total exports, the close relationship between world demand for Venezuelan oil and the government's income can easily be seen. The importance to Venezuela of a high volume of foreign trade is further emphasized by the fact that close to 19 per cent of the national revenue currently accrues from duties and taxes on imports entering this country. Another 8 per cent of the national income during the first seven months of this year came from internal sales taxes on liquor and cigarettes, and the remaining 4 per cent from miscellaneous sources.

Dependent on Foreign Aid for Development of National Resources

Government taxation policy in recent years has consistently been to obtain the maximum revenue possible from the exploitation of the country's natural resources without discouraging the foreign investment required to achieve this development. Venezuela does not yet possess sufficient capital or technical proficiency to develop her mineral wealth, and must therefore rely on foreign aid. Personal income taxes are relatively low in comparison with other countries, but customs duties are high and have an appreciable influence on the Venezuelan cost of living because of the large quantities of foodstuffs and consumer goods imported. A prominent feature of the Venezuelan tax system is the concentration of taxing power in the hands of the federal government which in turn allocates funds to the state governments, thus reducing costs of tax collection, but keeping the states subservient in their financial operations.

With the exception of the Federal District, the twenty states of the Venezuelan Republic receive the majority of their revenue from the budget of the Ministry of Interior Relations. For many years the federal allocation has averaged approximately 93 per cent of the total income of the states. When it is considered that the municipalities also receive the greater part of their income from the State Treasury, the far-reaching effects of a decline in Venezuelan petroleum exports becomes very clear.

The desire of the Venezuelan Government to make rapid progress with its public works program is reflected in the high percentage of government revenue regularly allocated in recent years to the Ministry of Public Works. During the first seven months of the year just completed, 33 per cent of total expenditures were made by the Public Works Department.

It is an established custom of the Venezuelan Government to operate on a balanced budget basis, with expenditures closely matching income over the year. This has, from time to time, occasioned some delay in effecting payments by various government departments, particularly towards the close of the fiscal year while awaiting funds from the new budget. Government policy to date has been to keep the public debt low and deficit financing has not been employed, although there is some evidence that an attempt along this line may be made in the near future. Should this develop, the government would probably have little difficulty in handling it successfully.

Revenues and Expenditures Regularly Exceed Estimates

A characteristic of Venezuelan public finance during the past decade has been the fact that both revenues and expenditures have regularly exceeded budget estimates. In the fiscal year 1950-51 for example, receipts were 29 per cent higher than was apparently thought possible at the beginning of the year, and were transferred into departmental allotments as soon as they appeared. Much of the additional income was used to further the government's public works program, as is indicated by the fact that the original allocation to the Ministry of Public Works of Bs.439·1 million was raised by the end of the year through additional credits to Bs.818·4 million. A similar situation on a smaller scale applied to the estimates for the departments of Agriculture, Development, Health and Social Services, and Communications.

The budget for the fiscal year ending June 30, 1952, is the largest in Venezuelan history, and amounts to Bs.1,951 million, some Bs.300 million greater than that of last year. With the foreign demand for Venezuelan oil apparently destined to reach even higher levels during the coming year, and iron ore exports to the United States increasing steadily, Venezuela should have ample funds available to continue its current program of economic development during 1952.

Fourth Liège International Fair Planned

The fourth Foire Internationale de Liège will be held from April 26 to May 11, 1952. The Liège fair is restricted to four categories—mines, metallurgy, mechanical engineering equipment, and industrial electricity installations and equipment.

New Industries Open in the Belgian Congo

By W. Gibson-Smith, Canadian Government Trade Commissioner.

LEOPOLDVILLE.—Many new industries have begun production in the Belgian Congo in recent months and are resulting, as anticipated, in increased rather than reduced imports of manufactured goods. Some of the more important of these new industries are, two new cement plants, one with an annual production of 30,000 tons of metallurgical cement, the other of 40,000 tons of cement; flour mill, at Leopoldville with a daily capacity of 50 metric tons of corn flour and three metric tons of wheat flour; exploitation of bituminous products in the lower Congo; textile mills to use Congo raw materials; a dyeing plant at Albertville; Coca-Cola and Pepsi-Cola bottling plants; an eau-de-cologne and perfume factory.

The Congo is pressing ahead with its hydro-electrical schemes, the lack of a proper coal supply makes water power particularly interesting. The ex-Minister of Colonies said early in 1951 that water power reserves in the Colony amounted to some 11,375,000 h.p. This is slightly more than a fifth of known and evaluated water power resources in Canada. About \$5 million is being spent on the new station near Stanleyville, which should come into operation about the end of 1954, and about \$14 million on another development at Zilo, in the upper Katanga, which should be in full operation in late 1953. Sixty-five miles from Leopoldville another large development is under way.

Recent research by the French Ministry of Overseas Territories has shown that tropical woods can be used successfully in making cellulose. Until recently it seemed that technical difficulties were insurmountable. Resinous woods are very rare in the Congo and different species are inter-mixed throughout the area making it difficult to get a homogeneous run for the mills. The fibres of most tropical woods are extremely short, seldom exceeding one-twelfth of an inch. A pilot plant is being put up by the French on the Ivory Coast, which is expected to prove conclusively that tropical woods can be used. It now seems that a half-chemical pulp can be successfully produced. At the present time it is thought that a mill with a capacity of 50,000 metric tons per year is the minimum practicable.

The "Reader's Digest", after making a study of possibilities all over the world, recently sent a mission to the Mayumbe, north of the mouth of the Congo River, and is now planning to spend between 20 and 30 million dollars on a paper mill there, together with a hydro-electric power plant, roads, etc. A third of the capital will be subscribed by a large local lumbering and plantation company and a sixth by the Colonial Government itself.

Research is continuing on the making of cellulose and furfural from papyrus north of Elisabethville. This project is beginning to take form, and it is now planned to produce super-refined pulp and alpha-cellulose pulp for the manufacture of artificial silk. Plastic, wall-board, and artificial silk industries are expected to spring up around the cellulose pulp plant, which will start off with a daily production of 100 tons of pulp.

Canada Promotes Trade Through Exhibitions

THE Department of Trade and Commerce will be participating in four European trade fairs this spring—the Royal Netherlands Industries Fair, Utrecht, March 25 to April 3; the International Trade Fair, Milan, April 12 to 29; the International Industries Fair, Brussels, April 26 to May 11; and the British Industries Fair, London and Birmingham, May 5 to 16.

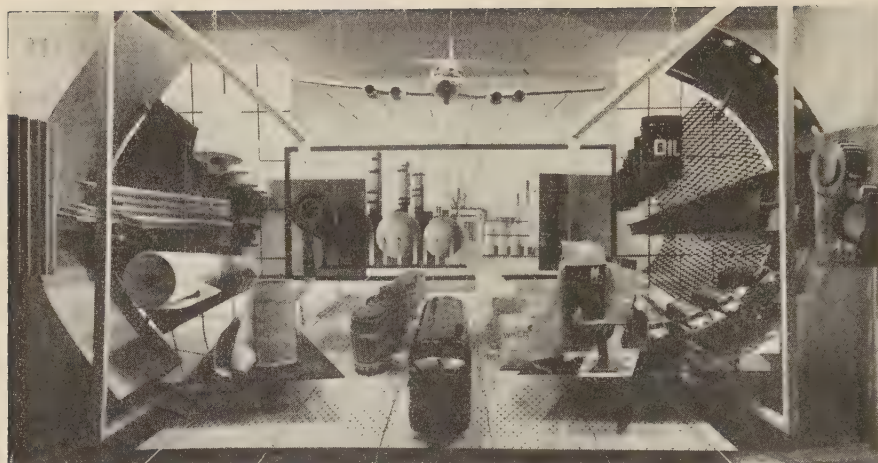
The theme and content of these official Canadian displays is dictated largely by Canada's current trade relations with the country concerned. At Utrecht, where the Department is exhibiting for the first time since the war, Canada will be portrayed both as an exporter and as a market for Netherlands products. The Milan show, though entirely different in design and appearance, will have a similar theme. At Brussels, because Belgium has a more favourable dollar balance, emphasis will be placed

Canadian exhibit
at
Milan
International Fair
1951



on Canada as an exporter. Recognizing that Canadian sales to Britain are directly related to British dollar earnings, the exhibit at the British Industries Fair in London will be devoted almost exclusively to encouraging United Kingdom manufacturers to sell in Canada. Canada's expanding economy and the products in demand as a result of this expansion, will be presented graphically. A smaller display and information booth at Birmingham will show Canada's need for capital goods, and the opportunities for the establishment of British branch plants in Canada.

The Canadian Government has been participating in fairs and exhibitions abroad since 1851, when Canada had a large display in the Great Exhibition, Crystal Palace, London. At the Paris Exposition of 1878, Canada spent half of one per cent of its national income on this one show alone. Since 1903, when the Canadian Government Exhibition Commission was established, Canada has been promoting trade, travel and immigration through its displays in important international exhibitions



Section of Canadian exhibit at British Industries Fair, 1951.

on every continent. These include Buffalo, Glasgow, Osaka, St. Louis, Liège, Dublin, Edinburgh, Ghent, San Francisco, Dunedin, Johannesburg, New York, Leipzig and Lyon.

Over the past fifty years, Canadian exhibits abroad have been based on many themes and have taken many forms. Prior to 1914, Canadian displays were almost exclusively prestige shows. After the First World War, there was a program to attract immigrants to Canada, particularly from the United States. Since 1930, the emphasis has been on trade displays, either in the nature of prestige shows or direct selling shows.

At the expositions of Johannesburg and Glasgow, for example, the Exhibition Commission leased or built a large pavilion, which was taken up by private Canadian manufacturers or their agents to sell their many and varied products. Thus, apart from a central government display, which served as a focal point and established the overall decor, the Canadian section was made up of manufacturers showing and selling their goods. Since the end of the war, comparatively few Canadian firms, either directly or through their agents, have adopted this effective method of export sales promotion.

The Canadian Government Exhibition Commission develops displays from the idea stage to the finished product. Once the theme and object of a display are established by a committee of Trade and Commerce officials particularly concerned with foreign trade, Exhibition Commission designers interpret them visually. Drawings are transformed into attractive exhibits by a staff of carpenters, electricians and painters in the Commission's well-equipped workshops. In addition to its establishment in Ottawa, the Exhibition Commission maintains a small staff and a warehouse in London, England.

Since 1948, another major interest of the Exhibition Commission has been the Canadian International Trade Fair. Sponsored by the Canadian Government through the Exhibition Commission, this year the fifth Canadian International Trade Fair is to be held in Toronto from June 2 to 13. In previous years, the Trade Fair has been well supported by foreign exhibitors, who recognized it as an ideal means of selling in the North American market. Space booked to date indicates a continuation of this support, but perhaps the outstanding feature of this year's show will

be the large number and variety of Canadian manufacturers exhibiting. The sample fair has been recognized in Europe for many years as a valuable marketing medium. This selling idea has been adopted in North America through the Canadian International Trade Fair, and Canadian businessmen are finding that it is equally effective here.

Canadian manufacturers or importers may be interested in the following list of principal trade fairs held in various parts of the world. Additional information on these or other fairs may be obtained by writing to the Director, Canadian Government Exhibition Commission, 479 Bank St., Ottawa.

Feb. 27-Mar. 2	Light Industries Fair, (International), Hannover, Germany.
Mar. 1-April 6	International Industries Fair, Karachi, Pakistan.
Mar. 9-14	International Trade Fair, Frankfurt-am-Main, Germany.
*Mar. 25-April 3	International Industries Fair, Utrecht, Netherlands.
*April 12-29	International Trade Fair, Milan, Italy.
April 19-28	International Trade Fair, Lyon, France.
April 25-May 4	International Commercial Fair, Copenhagen, Denmark.
*April 26-May 11	International Industries Fair, Brussels, Belgium.
April 26-May 11	International Trade Fair, Liège, Belgium.
April 27-May 6	Heavy Industries Fair, (International), Hannover, Germany.
*May 5-16	British Industries Fair, London-Birmingham, England.
May 10-30	International Sample Fair, Valencia, Spain.
*June 2-13	CANADIAN INTERNATIONAL TRADE FAIR, Toronto, Canada.
June 10-30	International Trade Fair, Barcelona, Spain.
Aug. 2-17	Chicago International Trade Fair, Chicago, Ill.
Aug. 20-Sept. 20	International Trade Fair, Izmir, Turkey.
Aug. 23-Sept. 7	St. Erik's Fair, (International), Stockholm, Sweden.
Aug. 31-Sept. 4	International Trade Fair, Frankfurt-am-Main, Germany.

* Fairs in which the Department of Trade and Commerce is participating.

TRANSPORTATION

The Transportation and Communications Division is in a position to furnish information on water, rail, air and road transport services to and from Canada. Shippers having any transportation problems are invited to use the facilities of this Division.

A list of the principal Canadian trade routes and the various steamship companies maintaining services thereon has been compiled and may be obtained on request.

Inquiries for this list or other information concerning international transportation services should be addressed to the Director, Transportation and Communications Division, Department of Trade and Commerce, Ottawa.

Commodity Notes

BRITISH EAST AFRICA

Uganda Railway Will be Extended to Copper Deposits—A committee appointed by the Government of Uganda has recommended that the railway system be extended for more than 200 miles westward from Kampala to the copper deposit zone at Kilembe at an estimated expenditure of £4,000,000. The Kilembe copper mines will be exploited by leading companies, including Frobishers, of Canada, and Rio Tinto, of London. They plan to produce 5,000 tons of ore daily.—Johannesburg, January 16, 1952.

BRITISH WEST AFRICA

Lease for Manganese Mining Sought—The Jamaican Government has published an application received from United States interests, to obtain a twenty-five year lease for the mining of manganese in an eight square mile area, near Port Antonio on the north coast of the Island.—Kingston, January 16, 1952.

Plant Will Can Turtle Soup—The turtle soup canning plant in the Cayman Islands, B.W.I., now being built by the Colonial Development Corporation, is almost finished and is expected to begin production on March 1, 1952. The annual capacity will be the equivalent of 180,000 cases of 24 tins of "A-2" size. Tins of this and other sizes will be packed.—Kingston, January 5, 1952.

Cement Plant Opened—The cement plant of the Caribbean Cement Company Limited, Kingston, Jamaica, was officially opened January 28 and has commenced production.—Kingston, January 29, 1952.

Citrus Crop Smallest in Four Years—The Jamaican citrus export crop, now about ending, is the smallest in four years. Total export production of sweet oranges is estimated at 350,000 boxes, and of grapefruit at about 191,000 boxes. The export markets, of which New Zealand is the largest, have therefore been short-supplied. Hurricane damage to the groves and abnormally high prices prevailing in the local market (the highest ever) have been responsible for the export shortage. The Jamaica Citrus Growers' Association is applying to the government for a loan of £250,000 to expand the industry. The appreciable development of Jamaica's tourist trade in the past few years has boosted the domestic demand for citrus fruit.—Kingston, January 29, 1952.

Cattle Population Increase—According to a recently published survey by the Jamaica Government's Department of Agriculture, the Colony's cattle population increased from 225,921 in December, 1942, to 248,508 in December, 1950. The number of draught animals has declined, largely due to the spread of mechanized methods of husbandry. So too, has the number of beef-cattle, but dairy and dual-purpose cattle on the smaller farms have strikingly increased. The general conclusion is that in the period 1942-50 there has been a trend away from production of beef-cattle and of dairy-cattle in the larger herds, and an overall increase in

the smaller herds. Causes of this trend are found to be an expanding market in rural districts for fresh milk, and the fact that large breeders of beef-cattle have found that they can make more profitable use of their land by producing other commodities.—Kingston, January 29, 1952.

CHILE

Penicillin Production Planned—It is reported that a Department of the United Nations Organization is to collaborate with the Chilean Government in the establishment of a modern plant for the production of penicillin under the direction of the Bacteriological Institute of Chile. The United Nations Organization has destined US\$360,000 for this purpose, while the Chilean Government will provide Ch.\$10,000,000.—Santiago, January 11, 1952.

Non-Ferrous Rolling Mill Under Construction—Machinery has begun to arrive for the installation of a modern rolling plant for aluminum, copper and bronze. The value of the machinery acquired in the United States is to cost more than US\$1,000,000 and production is expected to begin about the middle of this year. This plant will be the first of its kind in Chile and will permit the manufacture of aluminum appliances and articles for national consumption and export.—Santiago, January 22, 1952.

INDIA

Airlines Will Require New Equipment—The domestic air lines of India are operating about one hundred aircraft at present consisting mainly of Dakotas and a few Vikings. The majority of this equipment will become obsolete within the next four or five years and will have to be replaced.—Bombay, January 4, 1952.

Export Quotas for Castor Oil—India has established quotas for the export of castor oil for the first six months of 1952. Quotas will be allotted to established exporters of castor oil at the rate of 15 per cent of their basic year exports. Established exporters of castor seed will also be given quotas of castor oil in lieu of castor seed at the rate of 15 per cent of their basic year exports of castor seed, converted into oil in the ratio of 100 tons of seed to 37 tons of oil. Exports of castor oil are subject to the condition that those shippers whose quotas at all the ports in India amount to 50 tons or more will export a minimum quantity of 20 per cent of their quotas to Australia. Shippers will not be permitted to export a quantity exceeding 50 per cent of their quota during the first quarter ending March 1952, but there will be no objection to their shipping the entire quota in the second quarter.—Bombay, January 22, 1952.

NEW ZEALAND

Insulated Electrical Cable Factory Opened—A factory has been opened in Christchurch to produce insulated electrical cable for domestic and industrial use. The majority of shares in the £400,000 company, Associated British Cables Ltd., are held by some 18 British cablemakers, who have pooled ideas, designs and processes in this venture. It is expected to produce 7,000 miles of cable a year in average sizes.—Wellington, February 4, 1952.

Tobacco and Cigarette Production Increased—Production figures for New Zealand's tobacco and cigarette industry indicate an increase of 4 per cent over the record production of the 1949-50 year, a rise of about 28 per cent above the output in 1947-48, and a doubling of production over a period of 11 years. In 1950-51 the output of tobacco was 5·2 million lbs., valued at £2·0 million, while the output of cigarettes reached a total of 1,722·5 million, valued, before imposition of excise duty, at £3·1 million. The index figure of output for 1950-51 (based on 1938-39 as 100) was 262.—Wellington, February 4, 1952.

Record Fertilizer Output—Figures from the December, 1951, issue of the "Monthly Abstract of Statistics", show that the production of chemical fertilizers in New Zealand in 1950-51 reached the record figure of 711,872 tons, exceeding last year's output by 29,223 tons. The quantity of rock phosphate and sulphur used, and the total super-phosphate content of the fertilizer produced, also reached record levels. Employment in the industry however, as measured by numbers engaged, showed a further fall from the 1948 level. Increased output is attributed to the large capital extensions to plant and machinery during the past two years, and also to the substantial amount of overtime worked.—Wellington, February 4, 1952.

Wool Sales—The first wool sale for 1952 in New Zealand was held at Wanganui on January 11 when 32,000 bales were offered. Competition was not brisk and, compared with recent sales, prices for fleece wool were a shade easier and for hogget wool definitely easier. Medium and good crossbred sold well and coarse crossbred was at a premium. A further 45,763 bales were offered at the Auckland sale on January 16 and 18. Prices generally were $2\frac{1}{2}$ to $7\frac{1}{2}$ per cent lower than those ruling at Wanganui. Bradford, the Continent and America all operated, demand by the latter being confined to the coarser crossbreds. New Zealand mills were on the market for the better sorts of wool and often paid the highest prices.—Wellington, February 4, 1952.

SCOTLAND

Wool Substitute Produced from Groundnuts—A new protein-type wool substitute called Ardil is being mass produced in a factory near Dumfries, Scotland, from West African groundnuts. It is said to be superior in quality to any synthetic fabric made in Germany before and during the war. Ardil is mothproof, unshrinkable, suitable for all types of clothing and can be dyed any colour. It will sell at 4/4d. a pound against an average 6/2d. a pound for wool.—London, January 28, 1952.

Glass Tube Plant Opened in Glasgow—Chance Brothers, Ltd., have opened a new plant for the manufacture of glass tubes for fluorescent lighting in Glasgow. The plant, which cost £250,000, is the only one of its kind in the country, and is described as the most up to date in Europe. Its output of 15,000,000 tubes a year will be sufficient to end the need for importing tubes from United States and will enable export markets to be developed.—London, January 17, 1952.

General Notes

CHILE

Funds Voted for Highway Construction and Agricultural Development—A total of Ch.\$1,867,919,000 pesos has been voted for highway improvements, construction of new roads and paving works throughout the country, and Ch.\$76,190,000 pesos for agricultural development during the year. Bonds with the government guarantee will be issued to provide the funds.—Santiago, February 1, 1952.

SOUTH AFRICA

Loan Obtained from Switzerland—The South African Minister of Finance has disclosed that a loan of sixty million Swiss francs (£4,800,000) has been negotiated through private Swiss Banks on the basis of a bond issue to be sold to private investors. The loan, with an interest rate of 4 per cent, and a currency of eighteen years, carries a provision for redemption at par in twelve years. This first development of a private investors' market in Switzerland is interesting, since earlier borrowings were from commercial bank syndicates in the United States.—Cape Town, January 31, 1952.

Tercentenary Trade Fair and National Exhibition—The van Riebeeck Tercentenary Fair and Festival, honouring the three hundredth anniversary of the landing of the first European settlers in South Africa, is being held in Cape Town from March 14 to April 5. The project, combining a conventional Trade Fair with a National Exhibition, will cover about fifty acres of Cape Town's foreshore, including about fourteen acres of covered exhibition stalls.—Cape Town, January 31, 1952.

Australia-England Air Line via Southern Africa—The Chairman of the B.O.A.C. has announced that the Australia-South Africa air service by way of the Cocos Islands is rapidly becoming a reality. Three Constellations with petrol capacity for long flights across the sea have been ordered and an airfield on the Cocos Islands is being made. Eventually B.O.A.C. may use this service to connect Australia with the United Kingdom via Salisbury or Nairobi. Qantas airways of Australia have inaugurated a bi-weekly flight between Sydney and the Cocos Islands to provide mail, stores, and food for the working parties engaged in extending the Cocos air field, and the service will shortly be continued through to Johannesburg.—Cape Town, January 31, 1952.

UNITED STATES

New Wholesale Produce Market for Boston—A \$25.5 million wholesale market to replace the old congested Faneuil Hall market place will soon be under construction, according to the Massachusetts Market Authority. To be located in the South Bay area, the proposed market will accommodate 309 wholesale firms and 126 farmer stalls. It will enable handling of 80,000 railroad cars annually, and up to 4,000 truckloads of produce per day.—Boston, February 6, 1952.

Canadian Exports by Areas

Country	December			January--December		
	1938	1950	1951	1938	1950	1951
(Millions of Dollars)						
COMMONWEALTH COUNTRIES						
United Kingdom and Europe.....	26.1	39.7	63.3	344.5	474.9	634.3
America.....	2.2	1.9	3.4	22.5	30.6	40.7
Africa.....	1.0	2.7	4.3	18.0	46.1	59.2
Asia.....	0.5	7.0	5.9	8.1	56.7	66.5
Oceania.....	4.7	5.3	8.5	49.8	46.7	71.7
TOTAL COMMONWEALTH COUNTRIES	34.6	56.6	85.4	442.9	655.1	872.4
FOREIGN COUNTRIES						
United States and Possessions.....	24.8	192.8	192.1	272.3	2,036.8	2,314.9
Latin America.....	1.1	13.0	28.4	17.4	143.4	208.0
Europe.....	5.3	23.2	54.0	73.2	203.8	366.9
Other Foreign Countries.....	3.1	4.3	19.4	31.8	79.3	152.3
TOTAL FOREIGN COUNTRIES	34.3	233.3	293.9	394.7	2,463.3	3,042.1
TOTAL DOMESTIC EXPORTS	68.9	289.9	379.3	837.6	3,118.4	3,914.5

Canadian Exports, by Countries

Country	December			January--December		
	1938	1950	1951	1938	1950	1951
(Thousands of Dollars)						
COMMONWEALTH COUNTRIES						
Europe:						
United Kingdom.....	25,535	39,555	63,141	339,689	469,910	631,461
Gibraltar.....		49	76	7	329	648
Malta.....	36	50	105	403	4,680	2,150
TOTAL EUROPE¹	26,148	39,654	63,322	344,538	474,919	634,259
America:						
Newfoundland ²	792		316	8,403		
Bermuda.....	159	235	414	1,414	2,991	3,693
Barbados.....	118	115	195	1,077	2,974	4,584
Jamaica.....	404	393	1,018	4,442	7,495	10,213
Trinidad and Tobago.....	434	356	661	3,714	7,476	9,950
Bahamas.....	152	135	195	1,778	1,937	2,136
Leeward and Windward Islands.....	134	220	345	1,398	3,213	4,229
British Guiana.....	23	410	429	1,398	4,052	5,308
British Honduras.....	23	46	56	280	491	572
Falkland Islands.....	1			1	1	2
TOTAL AMERICA	2,217	1,910	3,434	22,507	30,630	40,687
Africa:						
Northern Rhodesia.....		5	75		395	281
Union of South Africa.....	831	2,397	3,751	15,547	42,561	52,736
Other British South Africa.....			1		5	27
Southern Rhodesia.....	96	62	163	1,074	1,202	2,669
Gambia.....			1	20	12	26
Gold Coast.....	10	56	65	184	581	980
Nigeria.....	11	76	83	81	247	796
Sierra Leone.....	18	6	8	192	219	200
Other British West Africa.....						1
Anglo-Egyptian Sudan.....	1	3	2	210	75	34
British East Africa.....	76	63	107	676	849	1,444
TOTAL AFRICA	1,043	2,668	4,256	17,984	46,146	59,194

Throughout this bulletin, totals represent sums of unrounded amounts, hence may vary from sums of rounded amounts.

The statistics of exports do not include defence equipment or supplies transferred by Canada to North Atlantic Treaty countries under the Defence Appropriations Act, which were as follows: November, 1950, \$43,889,157; December, 1950, \$12,860,843; March, 1951, 57,422,216; July, 1951, \$3,997,428; August, 1951, \$38,226,420; September, 1951, \$25,000.

¹ Includes Ireland, Burma and Israel in 1938, see page 222.

² The trade of Newfoundland is included in Canadian Statistics as from April 1, 1949.

Canadian Exports, by Countries—Continued

Country	December			January—December		
	1938	1950	1951	1938	1950	1951
COMMONWEALTH COUNTRIES—Conc.						
(Thousands of Dollars)						
Asia:						
India.....	192	5,653	2,961	2,863	31,520	35,737
Pakistan.....		367	244		8,681	4,486
Ceylon.....	7	144	303	192	4,353	3,470
Aden.....	6	13	4	89	31	25
Federation of Malaya.....	221	365	1,278	2,448	4,097	10,796
Other British East Indies.....		4		5	32	
Hong Kong.....	72	493	1,151	2,223	8,004	12,033
TOTAL ASIA.....	529	7,039	5,941	8,107	56,718	66,547
Oceania:						
Australia.....	2,942	4,101	5,569	32,982	35,446	49,079
New Zealand.....	1,678	1,228	2,798	16,371	10,983	21,757
Fiji.....	31		86	367	234	802
Other British Oceania.....	2			45	15	82
TOTAL OCEANIA.....	4,653	5,329	8,453	49,765	46,678	71,720
TOTAL COMMONWEALTH COUNTRIES ¹	34,589	56,601	85,405	442,902	655,089	872,407
FOREIGN COUNTRIES						
United States and Possessions:						
United States.....	24,736	191,510	189,971	270,461	2,020,988	2,297,706
Alaska.....	4	60	926	120	959	2,264
American Virgin Islands.....	2	15	17	34	156	181
Hawaii.....	22	789	295	1,364	6,830	6,418
Puerto Rico.....	17	424	878	329	7,643	8,120
United States Oceania.....		9	13	3	205	191
TOTAL UNITED STATES AND POSSESSIONS.....	24,781	192,807	192,100	272,311	2,036,781	2,314,880
Latin America:						
Argentina.....	172	290	1,342	4,675	13,360	8,883
Bolivia.....	16	79	166	117	2,267	3,484
Brazil.....	214	1,729	10,653	3,522	15,806	53,684
Chile.....	53	1,174	2,697	604	6,864	13,751
Colombia.....	191	1,343	1,124	1,270	14,806	12,311
Costa Rica.....	10	251	133	99	2,312	2,175
Cuba.....	71	1,464	2,519	1,186	18,005	20,424
Dominican Republic.....	9	285	426	296	2,954	4,060
Ecuador.....	2	156	356	52	1,432	2,713
El Salvador.....	3	194	262	47	1,467	2,002
Guatemala.....	12	295	216	120	2,401	2,365
Haiti.....	10	249	465	120	2,513	2,588
Honduras.....	11	90	56	170	613	3,575
Mexico.....	152	1,922	3,299	2,340	17,624	29,880
Nicaragua.....	4	41	124	75	756	1,097
Panama.....	19	374	269	304	9,019	5,961
Paraguay.....	2	2	72	11	110	167
Peru.....	50	469	1,063	892	3,744	5,054
Uruguay.....	11	348	1,229	216	1,918	6,868
Venezuela.....	88	2,207	1,912	1,256	25,457	26,982
TOTAL LATIN AMERICA.....	1,100	12,962	28,383	17,372	143,428	208,024
Europe:						
Albania.....				8		1
Austria.....		112	147	8	2,369	2,166
Belgium and Luxembourg.....	718	9,308	12,522	9,555	66,351	94,457
Bulgaria.....				9	215	8
Czechoslovakia.....	20	26	41	3,164	2,179	492
Denmark.....	161	197	2,429	1,528	923	5,587
Estonia.....				2		
Finland.....	5	19	267	482	600	3,129
France.....	923	1,187	5,914	9,152	18,403	46,538

Canadian Exports, by Countries—Concluded

Country	December			January—December		
	1938	1950	1951	1938	1950	1951
FOREIGN COUNTRIES—Con.						
	(Thousands of Dollars)					
Europe—Conc.						
Germany.....	1,513	1,337	9,138	18,261	8,873	37,028
Greece.....		234	294	1,565	1,833	2,703
Hungary.....	1	13			86	30
Iceland.....	1	193	55	18	847	700
Ireland*.....	577	996	1,932	4,439	13,321	20,921
Italy.....	172	2,297	4,107	1,745	15,476	48,763
Latvia.....	42			276		
Lithuania.....	18			912	1	
Netherlands.....	482	605	3,098	10,267	8,617	26,191
Norway.....	380	3,085	4,042	7,854	18,924	32,198
Poland.....	43	11	2	1,035	1,432	94
Portugal.....	9	211	921	135	5,641	4,665
Azores and Madeira.....	1	8	36	4	210	259
Roumania.....	3	18	3	42	122	11
Spain.....	1	44	46	101	5,642	742
Sweden.....	703	801	4,635	5,411	4,250	12,093
Switzerland.....	45	2,493	3,091	736	26,435	25,345
U.S.S.R. (Russia).....	56	1		937	182	7
Yugoslavia.....	2	15	1,287	12	818	2,739
TOTAL EUROPE.....	5,299	23,211	54,007	73,223	203,750	366,867
Other Foreign Countries:						
Afghanistan.....					52	97
Arabia.....		89	169		875	1,414
Belgian Congo.....	14	382	564	106	2,471	4,318
Burma*.....	5	4	71	123	30	279
China.....	452	92	167	2,885	2,057	367
Greenland.....		36	24		134	206
Egypt.....	56	6	183	396	3,716	2,466
Ethiopia.....		5	33		54	198
French Africa.....	271	27	675	804	1,927	6,748
French East Indies.....	1	8	4	28	69	223
French Guiana.....			2	6	5	4
French Oceania.....	6	26	39	80	737	626
French West Indies.....	19	15	13	172	39	40
Madagascar.....	1		25	9	117	102
St. Pierre and Miquelon.....	23	76	129	270	1,061	1,186
Iran.....		104	75	80	993	1,000
Iraq.....	2	1	299	40	70	1,062
Israel*.....	26	561	1,489	164	12,126	11,816
Jordan.....			275		46	1,071
Tripoli.....			69		374	2,029
Other Italian Africa.....					184	3
Japan.....	1,861	1,269	8,797	20,770	20,533	72,976
Korea.....		6	6		1,143	213
Liberia.....	1	13	37	20	109	1,373
Morocco.....	4	88	450	97	1,700	3,381
Indonesia.....	151	274	782	902	3,052	5,227
Surinam.....	5	43	37	39	863	934
Netherlands Antilles.....	12	104	203	204	4,464	1,834
Philippines.....	157	721	1,927	1,465	10,829	15,598
Portuguese Africa.....	76	126	122	1,395	2,702	2,827
Portuguese Asia.....		1	7	1	103	107
Siam (Thailand).....	2	59	329	20	1,200	2,378
Canary Islands.....		1	4	3	237	107
Spanish Africa.....			2		62	75
Spain.....	5	87	2,054	64	1,462	7,036
Turkey.....		105	383	1,916	3,744	2,962
TOTAL OTHER FOREIGN.....	3,119	4,330	19,445	31,772	79,340	152,283
TOTAL FOREIGN COUNTRIES.....	34,299	233,311	293,928	394,681	2,463,297	3,042,053
TOTAL DOMESTIC EXPORTS.....	68,888	289,912	379,333	837,584	3,118,387	3,914,460

*Included in the totals for "Commonwealth Countries" for 1938. The figures are shown here to facilitate comparison with other years.

Canadian Exports, by Commodities

Commodities	December			January—December		
	1938	1950	1951	1938	1950	1951
MAIN GROUPS						
	(Millions of Dollars)					
Agricultural, Vegetable Products.....	18.1	67.8	112.0	190.9	636.9	894.2
Animals and Animal Products.....	10.5	33.8	25.6	118.1	365.8	348.0
Fibres, Textiles and Products.....	0.9	2.5	3.7	13.1	29.6	36.9
Wood, Wood Products and Paper.....	17.8	98.0	115.5	211.6	1,112.9	1,399.1
Iron and Products.....	4.3	20.8	37.4	60.1	251.1	342.3
Non-Ferrous Metals and Products.....	12.5	44.9	56.8	179.7	457.3	569.9
Non-Metallic Minerals, Products.....	2.2	9.0	12.0	25.0	103.7	131.5
Chemicals and Allied Products.....	1.4	9.5	11.1	19.5	100.5	131.7
Miscellaneous Commodities.....	1.2	3.5	5.3	19.6	60.6	60.9
TOTAL DOMESTIC EXPORTS.....	68.9	289.9	379.3	837.6	3,118.4	3,914.5
Agricultural, Vegetable Products:						
	(Thousands of Dollars)					
Fruits.....	1,635	1,361	1,019	13,085	15,336	13,494
Vegetables.....	656	741	989	6,504	8,388	10,550
Wheat.....	9,048	30,081	63,047	89,394	325,614	441,043
Grains, other.....	846	13,469	18,629	12,892	53,235	129,214
Flour of wheat.....	1,158	7,847	6,936	17,638	93,839	113,854
Farinaceous products, other.....	998	1,352	1,934	11,976	16,673	26,082
Sugar and products.....	73	517	365	2,015	6,222	4,504
Alcoholic beverages.....	1,299	4,445	5,532	10,942	43,507	56,463
Oil cake and oil cake meal.....	4	369	174	172	2,568	3,916
Vegetable fats and oils.....	10	205	252	162	3,802	3,649
Rubber and products.....	1,150	1,525	3,519	14,905	12,153	29,067
Seeds.....	581	4,192	5,841	3,011	30,712	27,915
Tobacco.....	381	276	1,646	5,501	10,643	16,620
Hay.....	70	222	208	570	2,838	2,024
Fodders, other.....	54	732	1,449	879	5,483	8,563
Vegetable products, other.....	89	507	441	1,251	5,885	7,252
TOTAL.....	18,052	67,841	111,980	190,897	636,898	894,210
Animals and Animal Products:						
Cattle.....	621	7,497	2,241	9,232	79,126	63,065
Other animals, living.....	108	138	95	1,409	5,446	2,213
Fish and fishery products.....	2,215	9,022	11,422	26,531	112,718	117,464
Furs and products.....	2,207	5,366	4,175	14,097	25,298	29,864
Hides and skins, raw.....	460	1,023	585	2,968	14,410	13,791
Leather and products.....	487	694	469	5,648	7,948	9,166
Bacon and hams.....	2,158	1,703	348	30,906	28,307	3,650
Meats, other.....	543	4,235	2,281	5,403	46,211	68,812
Cheese.....	1,090	314	322	11,874	16,552	10,232
Milk products, other.....	192	361	1,281	4,346	11,030	11,267
Animal oils, fats, greases, wax.....	210	1,706	936	2,853	5,455	6,522
Eggs, shell and processed.....	32	1,158	864	498	6,338	3,554
Animal products, other.....	207	626	559	2,371	6,936	8,432
Total.....	10,531	33,842	25,577	118,136	365,775	348,033
Fibres, Textiles and Products						
Cotton products.....	226	681	820	2,615	7,152	10,961
Flax, hemp, jute and products.....	22	85	57	103	2,005	1,234
Wool and products.....	84	524	652	1,326	6,298	7,497
Synthetic fibre and products.....	219	256	588	2,270	5,118	4,268
Cordage, rope and twine.....	8	406	1,353	1,118	4,579	8,245
Socks and stockings (except cotton).....	6	214	45	83	2,343	1,795
Textile products, other.....	369	295	163	5,539	2,079	2,859
TOTAL.....	933	2,461	3,679	13,055	29,573	36,858
Wood, Wood Products and Paper:						
Planks and boards.....	3,299	20,806	23,620	35,887	290,847	312,198
Pulpwood.....	520	3,222	5,382	13,642	34,768	68,103
Unmanufactured wood, other.....	1,648	7,275	6,893	17,641	65,691	68,449
Wood pulp.....	2,335	21,244	33,153	27,731	208,556	365,133
Manufactured wood, other.....	189	621	559	2,889	5,589	7,654
Newsprint paper.....	9,050	42,162	41,384	104,615	485,746	536,372
Paper, other.....	656	2,503	4,180	8,258	19,568	37,734
Books and printed matter.....	65	158	343	950	2,181	3,433
TOTAL.....	17,760	97,989	115,514	211,613	1,112,945	1,399,076

Canadian Exports by Commodities—Continued

Commodities	December			January—December		
	1938	1950	1951	1938	1950	1951
(Thousands of Dollars)						
Iron and Products						
Iron ore.....		307	1,319	1	13,310	18,596
Ferro-alloys.....	251	1,665	2,269	1,306	17,075	31,347
Pigs, ingots, blooms, billets.....	20	2,392	2,191	2,566	21,331	14,433
Scrap iron.....	165	193	141	1,009	2,034	1,616
Castings forgings.....	4	303	557	42	3,414	6,291
Rolling mill products.....	85	956	1,676	4,769	7,121	11,806
Tubes, pipes and fittings.....	114	77	172	787	2,016	1,978
Wire and chain.....	108	67	102	1,289	968	1,063
Engines and boilers.....	7	1,034	1,073	447	14,986	9,844
Farm machinery and implements....	199	5,824	7,725	7,790	87,811	106,438
Hardware and cutlery.....	203	612	775	2,239	4,500	5,160
Machinery (except farm).....	692	3,085	5,466	9,783	25,644	40,271
Tools.....	90	43	111	1,326	972	1,255
Automobiles, freight.....	468	790	6,082	6,924	8,827	24,873
Automobiles, passenger.....	1,533	1,722	3,844	15,311	19,365	38,490
Automobile parts.....	215	1,191	1,965	2,679	12,036	15,763
Other vehicles, chiefly iron.....	11	156	245	289	5,213	3,136
Cooking and heating apparatus.....	27	126	98	249	767	984
Iron products, other.....	141	291	1,630	1,332	3,717	8,953
TOTAL.....	4,333	20,835	37,443	60,139	251,109	342,299
Non-Ferrous Metals and Products						
Aluminium and products.....	1,897	13,161	7,050	23,744	106,867	124,779
Brass and products.....	96	299	1,279	1,089	3,362	5,660
Copper and products.....	4,497	7,389	12,637	53,315	87,587	87,188
Lead and products.....	784	5,935	5,768	8,983	38,199	45,392
Nickel.....	2,781	8,359	13,407	52,496	105,300	136,689
Precious metals (except gold).....	1,027	2,322	5,025	22,955	33,568	48,524
Zinc and products.....	834	5,416	7,690	9,816	58,893	84,450
Clocks and watches.....	54	40	96	520	353	1,064
Electrical apparatus, n.o.p.....	264	1,190	1,968	4,114	11,089	17,729
Non-ferrous products, other.....	236	787	1,836	2,631	12,045	18,393
TOTAL.....	12,470	44,898	56,756	179,664	457,262	569,870
Non-Metallic Minerals, Products						
Asbestos and products.....	1,349	5,816	7,478	13,317	63,475	81,831
Clay and products.....	58	164	254	546	2,201	2,538
Coal and products.....	198	525	1,040	2,735	10,299	8,389
Glass and glassware.....	26	63	62	130	932	970
Mica and products.....	6	27	7	89	167	485
Petroleum and products.....	131	18	266	878	299	2,038
Abrasives, artificial, crude.....	194	1,323	1,769	3,774	14,767	21,377
Stone and products, other.....	123	622	492	2,002	6,845	7,721
Carbon and graphite electrodes.....	42	49	252	615	1,195	1,806
Non-metallic products, other.....	62	439	391	929	3,474	4,376
Total.....	2,189	9,046	12,013	25,013	103,655	131,529
Chemicals and Allied Products						
Acids.....	119	265	370	1,354	3,524	5,823
Cellulose products.....	2	15	231	22	183	1,438
Drugs, medicines, pharmaceuticals..	132	298	530	1,566	4,298	5,970
Explosives.....	39	16	1	328	769	1,249
Fertilizers.....	449	3,368	2,954	7,066	38,874	35,734
Paints and varnishes.....	71	339	663	910	4,025	7,999
Calcium compounds.....	39	139	224	488	1,445	2,758
Soda and sodium compounds.....	217	541	636	4,000	5,497	9,680
Cobalt oxides and cobalt salts.....	41	8	117	523	584	1,172
Synthetic resins and products ¹		498	377		5,037	4,196
Polystyrene ¹		272	956		2,129	6,776
Chemical products, other.....	325	3,751	3,999	3,238	34,161	48,895
TOTAL.....	1,434	9,511	11,057	19,496	100,525	131,690

¹Not available in 1938

Canadian Exports, by Commodities—Concluded

Commodities	December			January—December		
	1938	1950	1951	1938	1950	1951
Miscellaneous Commodities	(Thousands of Dollars)					
Toys and sporting goods.....	29	31	26	526	469	611
Films.....	219	298	393	3,527	2,253	4,954
Ships and vessels.....	18			218	22,133	8,070
Aircraft and parts.....	24	320	875	2,799	4,383	7,524
Electrical energy.....	351	522	596	4,183	6,102	7,938
Miscellaneous consumer goods.....	195	373	611	2,133	3,753	6,147
Miscellaneous, other.....	197	584	1,458	3,630	7,180	8,271
Donations and gifts.....		433	381		3,495	4,620
Non-commercial articles.....	152	927	973	2,556	10,875	12,758
TOTAL.....	1,185	3,488	5,314	19,571	60,644	60,895

Canadian Exports, by Main Groups

Main Groups	December			January—December		
	1938	1950	1951	1938	1950	1951
ALL COUNTRIES	(Thousands of Dollars)					
Agricultural, Vegetable Products....	18,052	67,841	111,980	190,897	636,898	894,210
Animals and Animal Products.....	10,531	33,842	25,577	118,136	365,775	348,033
Fibres, Textiles and Products.....	933	2,461	3,679	13,055	29,573	36,858
Wood, Wood Products and Paper....	17,760	97,989	115,514	211,613	1,112,945	1,399,076
Iron and Products.....	4,333	20,835	37,443	60,139	251,109	342,299
Non-Ferrous Metals and Products....	12,470	44,898	56,756	179,664	457,262	569,870
Non-Metallic Minerals, Products....	2,189	9,046	12,013	25,013	103,655	131,529
Chemicals and Allied Products.....	1,434	9,511	11,057	19,496	100,525	131,690
Miscellaneous Commodities.....	1,185	3,488	5,314	19,571	60,644	60,895
TOTAL.....	68,888	289,912	379,333	837,584	3,118,387	3,914,460
UNITED KINGDOM						
Agricultural, Vegetable Products....	9,216	16,882	24,075	107,281	228,795	231,585
Animals and Animal Products.....	5,390	3,453	1,436	73,176	53,346	29,860
Fibres, Textiles and Products.....	236	123	73	3,425	1,139	1,265
Wood, Wood Products and Paper....	3,347	4,903	16,628	38,486	40,687	141,181
Iron and Products.....	664	832	2,092	13,517	10,100	19,914
Non-Ferrous Metals and Products....	5,762	12,377	15,776	91,453	117,401	181,635
Non-Metallic Minerals, Products....	120	462	1,562	3,090	9,527	13,073
Chemicals and Allied Products.....	472	216	1,294	5,032	5,993	10,370
Miscellaneous Commodities.....	329	307	206	4,228	2,923	2,579
TOTAL.....	25,535	39,555	63,141	339,689	469,910	631,461
UNITED STATES						
Agricultural, Vegetable Products....	4,244	30,070	33,850	30,978	176,937	263,443
Animals and Animal Products.....	3,503	25,400	17,396	30,351	253,333	265,528
Fibres, Textiles and Products.....	71	1,280	2,217	1,731	18,343	19,588
Wood, Wood Products and Paper....	11,935	85,774	83,337	140,293	1,016,396	1,114,581
Iron and Products.....	377	10,660	12,377	4,149	136,445	169,188
Non-Ferrous Metals and Products....	2,500	24,104	25,668	33,924	267,043	278,040
Non-Metallic Minerals, Products....	1,018	6,723	6,998	11,931	73,983	89,926
Chemicals and Allied Products.....	505	5,699	5,589	7,844	58,499	67,253
Miscellaneous Commodities.....	584	1,799	2,541	9,259	20,009	30,159
TOTAL.....	24,736	191,510	189,971	270,461	2,020,988	2,297,706
OTHER COUNTRIES						
Agricultural, Vegetable Products....	4,592	20,889	54,055	52,638	231,166	399,182
Animals and Animal Products.....	1,638	4,990	6,745	14,609	59,096	52,646
Fibres, Textiles and Products.....	625	1,057	1,389	7,898	10,092	16,005
Wood, Wood Products and Paper....	2,479	7,312	15,549	32,833	55,863	143,314
Iron and Products.....	3,292	9,342	22,975	42,473	104,564	153,197
Non-Ferrous Metals and Products....	4,208	8,417	15,313	54,287	72,818	110,195
Non-Metallic Minerals, Products....	1,051	1,861	3,453	9,991	20,145	28,531
Chemicals and Allied Products.....	457	3,596	4,175	6,620	36,034	54,066
Miscellaneous Commodities.....	273	1,382	2,568	6,084	37,712	28,157
TOTAL.....	18,616	58,847	126,221	227,434	627,489	985,293

Trade and Tariff Regulations

British Guiana Control Over Dollar Expenditure

Port-of-Spain, February 13, 1952.—(FTS)—The Controller of Supplies and Prices, British Guiana, in a notice of January 31, advised importers applying for licences for goods from dollar sources to ascertain as accurately as possible the c.i.f. value of the goods concerned in local B.W.I. currency, and to enter such value on the import licence application. This requirement is necessary so that the Commodity Control Office may keep within the level of the Colony's dollar expenditure. If in any special case the above is not possible, the circumstances should be explained to the Sub-Controller concerned who will decide whether or not the licence can be issued on a rough estimate or on the f.o.b. basis with such additional charges as may be considered reasonable. In every case, however, the import licence when issued must indicate clearly whether the amount shown is a firm figure or not, e.g., the value should be noted as "based on firm offer" or "firm offer but freight etc. estimated" or "rough estimate only". Licences on which the value is on a rough basis will be eligible for exchange on the basis of proven cost.

Finland Increases Certain Specific Customs Duties

Stockholm, February 5, 1952.—(FTS)—All specific Customs duties in the Finnish Customs tariff, with certain exceptions, have been increased by one-ninth (approximately 11 per cent) effective January 1, 1952. The exceptions consist of the rates bound against increase under the General Agreement on Tariffs and Trade, and a list of goods for which individual rates were established. As many items of interest to Canada are either bound under the General Agreement or subject to duty-free entry, the new measure should not affect our exports to Finland to a great extent. The alleged purpose of the increases is to bring the specific rates into conformity with the rise in the world price level. (Information as to Finnish rates of duty on specified goods may be obtained on request from the Foreign Tariffs Division, Department of Trade and Commerce, Ottawa).

Commercial Invoices for Air Cargo Shipments to Guatemala

Guatemala City, February 11, 1952.—(FTS)—An official resolution published in the "Diario Oficial" of Guatemala on February 8, 1952, specifies that 30 days after the date of publication of the resolution all merchandise imported into Guatemala in commercial quantities by air must be accompanied by a copy of the commercial invoice in Spanish. The original invoice must be supplied to the importer for customs clearance of the shipment.

The required invoice must contain: (1) the name of the place of shipment; (2) the date of shipment; (3) the name and address of the consignee; (4) the marks, numbers and types of parcels, and the total number of parcels; (5) the description and value of the merchandise, with the cost of packing, transport and insurance, etc., listed separately; (6) the gross weight of the articles in kilograms, and where applicable

Trade and Tariff Regulations—Continued

the weight of the container, the net weight, the number, the value, the quantity, the measure or other data which serves as a base for the application of the duty; (7) a sworn statement by the shipper or his agent on the authenticity of the above; (8) signature of the seller or his legal representative.

Fines of from 5 per cent to 10 per cent of the duty are provided for non-compliance with these regulations.

Indonesia Changes Foreign Exchange System

Singapore, February 8, 1952.—(FTS)—On February 3, the Indonesian Government abolished the certificate system for foreign exchange, decreed certain changes in the official exchange values for foreign currencies and revised export duties on certain indigenous products. With the abolition of multiple exchange rates created by the certificate system, the official rate of exchange has been consolidated at 11.40 rupiah to the United States dollar. Under the old certificate system, exporters received, in addition to local currency at the official rate of 3.80 rupiah to the dollar, exchange certificates of the same value, making the effective export rate 7.60 rupiah to the dollar. Importers had to buy, besides official exchange, certificates at twice the official rate, so that the effective import rate was 11.40 rupiah to the dollar. The new official rate more closely approximates the open market rates.

Exporters under the new system will be given dollar certificates amounting to 70 per cent of their export earnings to dollar countries. These certificates can be sold to importers and their value will be determined by supply and demand. The remaining 30 per cent of the dollars earned by exporters will be credited to the Government's foreign exchange pool. The additional earnings accruing to exporters as a result of the devaluation will be partly drained off by export duties which vary according to the competitive position on the world market of the commodities concerned. It is impossible to assess at present the effect of the new regulations on Canadian exports to Indonesia, but no major changes are expected.

Pakistan Permits Export of Soap Stone

Karachi, January 30, 1952.—(FTS)—The Pakistan Government has decided to permit the export of a limited quantity of soap stone (magnesium silicate) of Pakistan origin to all permissible destinations.

South Africa May Levy Customs Duties on Refrigeration Coils

Johannesburg, February 1, 1952.—(FTS)—The Board of Trade and Industries announced today that it had received a request for an increase in the customs duty from duty free to 10 per cent ad valorem on refrigeration cooling coils.

Trade and Tariff Regulations—Concluded

Uruguayan "Sworn Declaration" System Reinstated

Buenos Aires, February 12, 1952.—(FTS)—The Uruguayan Banco de la Republica has reinstated the "sworn declaration" system for imports of pharmaceuticals and certain "prime necessities" from all countries, and therefore Canada. Details of the specific commodities involved have not yet been made available. The sworn declaration system, first applied to imports from the dollar area in September, 1950 but subsequently suspended on December 4, 1951, amounts to complete liberation from the "prior foreign exchange permit" requirement for the stipulated items. Under it the importer may place firm orders for any of the liberated goods before the necessary exchange is allotted to him. Upon confirmation of the order from the foreign exporter, the Export-Import Commission automatically allots the necessary exchange.

Canadian Department Store Sales Reached New High

Department store sales reached a new high total of \$901.9 million in the calendar year 1951, an increase of 3.4 per cent over the preceding year's figure of \$872.7 million. With Christmas buying swelling the total, sales in December rose to \$119.8 million from \$118.9 million in December, 1950, or by 0.8 per cent. (D.B.S. statistics).

Canada's Gross National Product At New Record Level in 1951

Canadian output of goods and services in 1951 was at record levels, according to advance preliminary estimates issued by the Dominion Bureau of Statistics. The Gross National Product of 1951 is placed by the Bureau at \$21.2 billion, a rise of 18 per cent from 1950. Of this rise between five and six per cent is accounted for by increases in the real output of goods and services and 11 per cent by price increases. Expenditure by business for investment in durable assets and inventories claimed a higher portion of the nation's output than in 1950. Government expenditure on goods and services also absorbed a larger share of the Gross National Product as a result of higher expenditure for defence, while the proportion absorbed by consumers for personal goods and services declined. Personal saving in 1951 was at its highest level since the end of the war; it rose from \$820 million in 1950 to more than double this amount in 1951.

DATA FOR EXPORTERS

Information, of particular interest to Canadian exporters, concerning shipping documents and customs regulations of foreign countries, is being compiled by the International Trade Relations Division. Countries concerning which such information is now available in a revised form are: Austria, Belgium, Belgian Congo, Cuba, Dominican Republic, Egypt, Finland, France, Western Germany, Greece, Guatemala, Haiti, Iceland, Israel, Mexico, Netherlands, Netherlands Antilles, Nicaragua, Norway, Panama, Peru, Surinam (Netherlands Guiana), Sweden, Switzerland and Venezuela. Data on other countries will be made available from time to time.

Foreign Trade Service Abroad

Cable address:—Canadian, unless otherwise shown.

Note.—Bentley's Second Phrase Code is used by Canadian Trade Commissioners.

Argentina

Buenos Aires—C. S. BISSETT, Commercial Secretary, Canadian Embassy, Bartolomé Mitré 478. Territory includes Paraguay and Uruguay.

Buenos Aires—W. B. McCULLOUGH, Agricultural Secretary, Canadian Embassy, Bartolomé Mitré 478.

Australia

Sydney—C. M. CROFT, Commercial Counsellor for Canada, City Mutual Life Building, 60 Hunter Street. Address for letters: Post Office Box 3952 G.P.O. Territory includes the Australian Capital Territory, New South Wales, Queensland, Northern Territory and Dependencies.

Melbourne—F. W. FRASER, Commercial Counsellor for Canada, 83 William Street. Territory includes States of Victoria, South Australia, Western Australia and Tasmania.

Melbourne—R. W. BLAKE, Agricultural Secretary for Canada, 83 William Street.

Belgian Congo

Leopoldville—W. GIBSON-SMITH, Canadian Government Trade Commissioner, Forescom Building. Address for letters: Boîte Postale 373. Territory includes Angola and French Equatorial Africa.

Belgium

Brussels—B. A. MACDONALD, Commercial Counsellor, Canadian Embassy, 35 rue de la Science. Territory includes Luxembourg.

Brazil

Rio de Janeiro—C. R. GALLOW, Commercial Secretary, Canadian Embassy, Edifício Metropole, Avenida Presidente Wilson 165. Address for letters: Caixa Postal 2164.

São Paulo—C. J. VAN TIGHAM, Consul of Canada and Trade Commissioner, Canadian Consulate, Edifício Alois, Rua 7 de Abril 252. Address for letters: Caixa Postal 6034.

Ceylon

Colombo—PAUL SYKES, Canadian Government Trade Commissioner, Galle Face Hotel. Address for letters: P.O. Box 1006.

Chile

Santiago—M. R. M. DALE, Commercial Secretary, Canadian Embassy, Bank of London and South America Building. Address for letters: Casilla 771.

Colombia

Bogotá—W. J. MILLYARD, Canadian Government Trade Commissioner, Calle 19, No. 6-39, fifth floor. Address for air mail: Apartado Aereo 3562. Address for letters: Apartado 1618. Territory includes Ecuador.

Cuba

Havana—A. W. EVANS, Commercial Secretary, Canadian Embassy, Avenida de las Misiones 17. Address for letters: Apartado 1945. Territory includes Dominican Republic, Haiti and Puerto Rico.

Egypt

Cairo—Acting Canadian Government Trade Commissioner, Osiris Building, Sharia Walda, Kasr-el-Doubara. Address for letters: Post Office Box 1770. Territory includes Aden, Anglo-Egyptian Sudan, Cyprus, Ethiopia, the Hashemite Kingdom of the Jordan, Iraq, Lebanon, Saudi Arabia and Syria.

France

Paris—J. P. MANION, Commercial Counsellor, Canadian Embassy. Address for letters: 3 rue Scribe. Territory includes Algeria, French Morocco and Tunisia.

Paris—J. H. TREMBLAY, Agricultural Secretary, Canadian Embassy. Address for letters: 3 rue Scribe.

Germany

Frankfurt am Main—L. H. AUSMAN, Commercial Secretary, Canadian Embassy (Commercial Section), 145 Fuerstenberger Strasse. Cable address, Canadian Frankfurt-Main.

Frankfurt am Main—WM. VAN VLIET, Agricultural Secretary, Canadian Embassy (Commercial), 145 Fuerstenberger Strasse. Cable address, Canadian Frankfurt-Main.

Greece

Athens—T. J. MONTY, Commercial Secretary, Canadian Embassy, 31 Vasilissis Sophias Avenue. Territory includes Israel.

Guatemala

Guatemala City—J. C. DEPOCAS, Canadian Government Trade Commissioner, No. 28, 5th Avenue South. Address for letters: Post Office Box 400. Territory includes Canal Zone, Costa Rica, El Salvador, Honduras, Nicaragua and Panama.

FOREIGN TRADE SERVICE ABROAD—Continued

Hong Kong

Hong Kong—T. R. G. FLETCHER, Canadian Government Trade Commissioner, Hong Kong Bank Building. Address for letters: Post Office Box 126. Territory includes Indo-China and South China.

India

New Delhi—RICHARD GREW, Commercial Counsellor, Office of the High Commissioner for Canada, 4 Aurangzeb Road. Address for letters: Post Office Box 11.

Bombay—B. I. RANKIN, Commercial Secretary for Canada, Gresham Assurance House, Mint Road. Address for letters: Post Office Box 886. Territory includes Burma.

Ireland

Dublin—H. L. E. PRIESTMAN, Commercial Secretary for Canada, 66 Upper O'Connell Street.

Italy

Rome—S. G. MACDONALD, Commercial Secretary, Canadian Embassy, Via Saverio Mercandante 15. Territory includes Libya, Malta and Yugoslavia.

Naples—M. S. STRONG, Canadian Government Trade Commissioner (Fisheries) via Cimarosa 65, Int. 12, Vomero.

Jamaica

Kingston—M. B. PALMER, Canadian Government Trade Commissioner Canadian Bank of Commerce Chambers. Address for letters: Post Office Box 225. Territory includes the Bahamas and British Honduras.

Kingston—E. M. GOSSE, Canadian Government Trade Commissioner (Fisheries), Canadian Bank of Commerce Chambers. Address for letters: Post Office Box 225.

Japan

Tokyo—J. C. BRITTON, Commercial Representative, Canadian Liaison Mission, Canadian Legation Building. Territory includes Korea.

Mexico

Mexico City—M. T. STEWART, Commercial Secretary, Canadian Embassy, Edificio Internacional, Paseo de la Reforma. Address for letters: Apartado Num. 126-Bis.

Netherlands

The Hague—J. A. LANGLEY, Commercial Counsellor, Canadian Embassy, Sophialaan 1-A.

The Hague—Acting Agricultural Secretary, Canadian Embassy, Sophialaan 1-A.

New Zealand

Wellington—P. V. McLANE, Commercial Secretary, Office of the High Commissioner for Canada, Government Life Insurance Building. Address for letters: Post Office Box 1660. Territory includes Fiji and Western Samoa.

Norway

Oslo—J. L. MUTTER, Commercial Secretary, Canadian Legation, Fridtjof Nansens Plass 5. Territory includes Denmark and Greenland.

Pakistan

Karachi—A. P. BISSENET, Commercial Secretary, Office of the High Commissioner for Canada, Hotel Metropole, Victoria Road. Address for letters: Post Office Box 531. Territory includes Afghanistan and Iran.

Peru

Lima—R. E. GRAVEL, Commercial Secretary, Canadian Embassy, Edificio Boza, Carabaya 831, Plaza San Martin. Address for letters: Casilla 1212. Territory includes Bolivia.

Philippines

Manila—F. H. PALMER, Consul General of Canada and Trade Commissioner, Tuason Building, 8-12 Escolta, Binondo. Address for letters: Post Office Box 1825.

Portugal

Lisbon—L. S. GLASS, Commercial Counsellor, Canadian Legation, Rua Rodrigo da Fonseca 103. Territory includes the Azores and Madeira.

Puerto Rico

San Juan—E. TEMPLEMAN, Canadian Government Trade Commissioner (Fisheries). Address for letters: Post Office Box 3981.

Singapore

Singapore—D. S. ARMSTRONG, Canadian Government Trade Commissioner, Room D-2, Union Building. Address for letters: Post Office Box 845. Territory includes Brunei, Federation of Malaya, Indonesia, North Borneo, Sarawak and Thailand.

South Africa

Johannesburg—C. B. BIRKETT, Canadian Government Trade Commissioner, Mutual Building, Harrison Street. Address for letters: Post Office Box 715. Territory includes Natal, Transvaal, Southern Rhodesia, Northern Rhodesia, Portuguese East Africa, Kenya, Tanganyika, Uganda and Nyasaland. Cable address, Cantracom.

FOREIGN TRADE SERVICE ABROAD—Concluded

Cape Town—K. F. NOBLE, Canadian Government Trade Commissioner, 5th Floor, Grand Parade Centre Building, Adderley Street. Address for letters: Post Office Box 683. Territory includes Cape Province, Orange Free State, South-West Africa, Mauritius, Madagascar and Zanzibar. *Cable address, Cantracom.*

Spain

Madrid—E. H. MAGUIRE, Canadian Government Trade Commissioner, 70 Avenida José Antonio. Address for letters: Apartado 117. Territory includes the Balearic Islands, Canary Islands, Gibraltar, Rio de Oro, Spanish Morocco and Tangiers.

Sweden

Stockholm—B. J. BACHAND, Commercial Secretary, Canadian Legation, Strandvägen 7-C. Address for letters: Post Office Box 14042. Territory includes Finland.

Switzerland

Berne—YVES LAMONTAGNE, Commercial Counsellor, Canadian Legation, Thunstrasse 95. Territory includes Austria, Czechoslovakia and Hungary

Trinidad

Port-of-Spain—T. G. MAJOR, Canadian Government Trade Commissioner, 43 St. Vincent Street. Address for letters: Post Office Box 125. Territory includes Barbados, Windward and Leeward Islands, British Guiana, Dutch Guiana, French Guiana and the French West Indies.

Turkey

Istanbul—G. F. G. HUGHES, Commercial Secretary and Consul of Canada, Istiklal Caddesi, Lion Magazasi yaninda, Kismet Han No. 3/4, Beyoglu, Istanbul. Address for letters: Post Office Box 2220, Beyoglu.

United Kingdom

London — R. P. BOWER, Commercial Counsellor, Office of the High Commissioner for Canada, Canada House, Trafalgar Square, S.W.1. *Cable address, Sleighing, London.*

London—R. CAMPBELL SMITH, Commercial Secretary, Office of the High Commissioner for Canada, Canada House, Trafalgar Square, S.W.1. *Cable address, Sleighing, London.*

London—D. A. B. MARSHALL, Commercial Secretary (Agricultural), Office of the High Commissioner for Canada, Canada House, Trafalgar Square, S.W.1. * *Cable address, Sleighing, London.*

London—R. D. ROE, Commercial Secretary (Timber), Office of the High Commissioner for Canada, Canada House, Trafalgar Square, S.W.1. *Cable address, Timcom, London.*

Liverpool—M. J. VECHSLER, Canadian Government Trade Commissioner, Martins Bank Building, Water Street. Territory includes the Midlands, North of England, and Wales.

Belfast—H. L. E. PRIESTMAN, Canadian Government Trade Commissioner, 36 Victoria Square. Territory covers Northern Ireland.

United States

Washington—J. H. ENGLISH, Commercial Counsellor, Canadian Embassy, 1746 Massachusetts Avenue, N.W.

Washington—Dr. W. C. HOPPER, Agricultural Counsellor, Canadian Embassy, 1746 Massachusetts Avenue, N.W.

New York City—A. E. BRYAN, Deputy Consul General of Canada and Trade Commissioner, British Empire Building, Rockefeller Center. Address for letters: Canadian Consulate General, 620 Fifth Avenue. Territory includes Bermuda. *Cable address, Cantracom.*

New York City—M. B. BURSEY, Consul of Canada and Trade Commissioner (Fisheries), British Empire Building, Rockefeller Center. Address for letters: Canadian Consulate General, 620 Fifth Avenue.

Boston—J. A. STRONG, Consul General of Canada, 532 Little Building, 80 Boylston Street, Boston 16.

Detroit—B. C. BUTLER, Consul of Canada and Trade Commissioner, Canadian Consulate, 1035 Penobscot Building, Detroit 26, Michigan.

Chicago—D. S. COLE, Consul General of Canada, Suite 800, Chicago Daily News Building, 400 West Madison Street.

Los Angeles—V. E. DUCLOS, Canadian Government Trade Commissioner, Associated Realty Building, 510 West Sixth Street.

New Orleans—G. A. NEWMAN, Consul of Canada and Trade Commissioner, 201 International Trade Mart.

San Francisco—Consul General of Canada, 3rd Floor, Kohl Building, 400 Montgomery Street. Territory includes Hawaii.

Venezuela

Caracas—J. A. STILES, Consul of Canada and Trade Commissioner, Canadian Consulate General, 3° Piso, Edificio Pan American, Puente Urapal. Address for letters: Apartado 3306. Territory includes Netherlands Antilles.

Caracas—Vice-Consul of Canada and Acting Agricultural Trade Commissioner, Canadian Consulate General, 3° Piso, Edificio Pan American, Puente Urapal. Address for letters: Apartado 3306.

Foreign Exchange Quotations

The following are nominal quotations, furnished by the Foreign Exchange Division of the Bank of Canada. These quotations may be found useful in considering statistics and prices generally. Both importers and exporters are advised to communicate with their bankers before completing financial arrangements for the sale or purchase of commodities.

Country	Monetary Unit	—	Nominal Quotations Sept. 17*	Nominal Quotations Feb. 11	Nominal Quotations Feb. 18
Argentina.....	Peso.....	Off. Free Export	-2977	-2002	-2001
Austria.....	Schilling.....		-2085	-0706	-0710
Australia.....	Pound.....		3-2240	2-2275	2-2265
Belgium and Belgian Congo.....	Franc.....		-0228	-0198	-0198
Bolivia.....	Boliviano.....		-0238	-0167	-0167
British West Indies (Except Jamaica).....	Dollar.....		-8396	-5801	-5798
Brazil.....	Cruzeiro.....		-0544	-0541	-0541
Burma.....	Rupee.....		-3022		
Ceylon.....	Rupee.....		-3022	-2102	-2101
Chile.....	Peso.....		-0233	-0112	-0112
Colombia.....	Peso.....		-5128	-4004	-4002
Costa Rica.....	Colon.....		-1800	-1787	-1786
Cuba.....	Peso.....		1-0000	1-0009	1-0006
Czechoslovakia.....	Koruna.....		0-200	-0200	-0200
Denmark.....	Krone.....		-2084	-1449	-1449
Dominican Republic.....	Peso.....		1-0000	1-0009	1-0006
Ecuador.....	Sucre.....		-0740	-0666	-0666
Egypt.....	Pound.....		4-1330	2-8743	2-8734
El Salvador.....	Colon.....		-4000	-4004	-4002
Fiji.....	Pound.....		3-6306	2-5084	2-5073
Finland.....	Markka.....		-0062	-0043	-0043
France, Monaco and French North Africa.....	Franc.....		-0037	-0028	-0028
French Empire—African.....	Franc.....		-0073	-0057	-0057
French Pacific Possessions.....	Franc.....		-0201	-0158	-0158
Germany.....	Deutsche Mark.....		-3000	-2383	-2382
Guatemala.....	Quetzal.....		1-0000	1-0009	1-0006
Haiti.....	Gourde.....		-2000	-2002	-2001
Honduras.....	Lempira.....		-5000	-5005	-5003
Hong Kong.....	Dollar.....		-2519	-1740	-1739
Iceland.....	Krona.....		-1541	-0614	-0614
India.....	Rupee.....		-3022	-2102	-2101
Iran.....	Rial.....		-0212		
Iraq.....	Dinar.....		4-0300	2-7844	2-7831
Ireland.....	Pound.....		4-0300	2-7844	2-7831
Israel.....	Pound.....		3-0000	2-7844	2-7831
Italy.....	Lira.....		-0017	-0016	-0016
Jamaica.....	Pound.....		4-0300	2-7844	2-7831
Japan.....	Yen.....		-0028	-0028	-0028
Lebanon.....	Piastre.....		-4561		
Mexico.....	Peso.....		-1157	-1157	-1157
Netherlands.....	Florin.....		-3769	-2634	-2633
Netherlands Antilles.....	Florin.....		-5308	-5308	-5306
New Zealand.....	Pound.....		4-0150	2-7844	2-7831
Nicaragua.....	Cordoba.....		-2000	-2002	-2001
Norway.....	Krone.....		-2015	-1401	-1401
Pakistan.....	Rupee.....		-3022	-3025	-3024
Panama.....	Balboa.....		1-0000	1-0009	1-0006
Paraguay.....	Guarani.....		-3200		
Peru.....	Sol.....		-1538	-0656	-0656
Philippines.....	Peso.....		-4975	-5005	-5003
Portugal and Colonies.....	Escudo.....		-0400	-0349	-0348
Singapore.....	Straits Dollar.....		-4702	-3248	-3247
Spain and Colonies.....	Peseta.....		-0916	-0919	-0918
Sweden.....	Krona.....		-2783	-1935	-1934
Switzerland.....	Franc.....		-2336	-2289	-2290
Thailand.....	Baht.....		-1000		
Turkey.....	Lira.....		-3571	-3575	-3574
Union of South Africa.....	Pound.....		4-0300	2-7844	2-7831
United Kingdom.....	Pound.....		4-0300	2-7843	2-7831
United States.....	Dollar.....		1-0000	1-0009	1-0006
Uruguay.....	Peso.....		-6583	-6589	-6587
Venezuela.....	Bolivar.....		-2985	-2988	-2987
Yugoslavia.....	Dinar.....		-0200	-0033	-0033

* September 17, 1949.

EDMOND CLOUTIER, C.M.G., O.A., D.S.P.
QUEEN'S PRINTER AND CONTROLLER OF STATIONERY
OTTAWA, 1952

Trade Publications Available

ABC of Canadian Export Trade

Prepared by Export Division, Foreign Trade Service. Obtainable from Queen's Printer, Government Printing Bureau, Ottawa, for 25 cents a copy in Canada and 50 cents for delivery abroad.

Canada—Butcher, Baker, Grocer—Third Edition

Brochure, illustrating the extent to which foodstuffs are being shipped to the United Kingdom, prepared for distribution to provision trade in United Kingdom. Obtainable from Information Branch, Department of Trade and Commerce, Ottawa.

Canada Produces—Second Edition

Brochure, illustrating productive capacity of Canada, prepared for distribution at British Industries Fair, in London, and by trade commissioners in their respective territories. Obtainable from Queen's Printer, Government Printing Bureau, Ottawa, for 25 cents.

Canadians as Consumers

Brochure, illustrating market opportunities in Canada, prepared for distribution at British Industries Fair, in London, and by trade commissioners in their respective territories. Obtainable from Queen's Printer, Government Printing Bureau, Ottawa, for 25 cents.

Canadian Export Timbers

Brochure, illustrating and describing Canadian woods available for export, prepared for distribution at Building Trades Exhibition, in Manchester, England. Obtainable from Information Branch, Department of Trade and Commerce, Ottawa.

Eighty Years of Foreign Trade

Reprint of article in *Canadian Geographical Journal*, which reviews development of Canadian trade between 1867 and 1947. Obtainable from Information Branch, Department of Trade and Commerce, Ottawa.

Reprint of Economic Reviews

Reports on the following countries, reproduced originally in the *Commercial Intelligence Journal* and *Foreign Trade*: Argentina, French North Africa, India, Iran, New Zealand. Obtainable from Information Branch, Department of Trade and Commerce, Ottawa.

Reprints of Special Articles

Articles on the following subjects, published in *Foreign Trade*, have been reprinted in pamphlet form, and may be obtained from the Information Branch, Department of Trade and Commerce, Ottawa.

Branch Plant Expansion Encouraged
European Recovery Program Related to Canadian Economy
Influence of Geography on Import Trade
Production of Sports Equipment in Canada

Discuss Your Problems with

FOREIGN TRADE SERVICE

SUPREME ALUMINUM INDUSTRIES LTD. WELLAND VALE MANUFACTURING CO. LTD.

A. L. WYNSTON JR. LTD. MODERN TOOL WORKS LTD. GOODERHAM & WORTS LTD.

CANADIAN HANSON & VAN WINKLE COMPANY LTD. RELIABLE TOY COMPANY LTD.

CRESSWELL-POMEROY LTD. ALUMINUM GOODS LTD. THE STEEL EQUIPMENT COMPANY

ANACONDA AMERICAN BRASS LTD. THE VOLTA MANUFACTURING COMPANY LTD.

THE HOUSE OF SEAGRAM.

THE B. GREENING WIRE CO.

MICHAEL-NAIRN & COMPANY

AUSTIN MOTOR COMPANY (CANADA)

COLEMAN LAMP & STOVE COMPANY

VIKING PUMP COMPANY OF CANADA

SHAWINIGAN CHEMICALS

INDUSTRIAL TRUCK COMPANY

STANDARD TUBE AND T. J. RITCHIE



These are but a few of the many Canadian firms who for four successive years, have found business waiting for them at the Canadian International Trade Fair. They have returned year after year, and plan to be back in 1952. Whatever business you are in, be sure to include the Trade Fair in your plans.

Expand your business contacts at the
CANADIAN INTERNATIONAL TRADE FAIR
TORONTO
JUNE 2ND-TO JUNE 13TH, 1952

J. J. TAYLOR.

CANADA'S OUTSTANDING INTERNATIONAL BUSINESS EVENT OF THE YEAR
OPERATED BY THE GOVERNMENT OF CANADA TO PROMOTE YOUR BUSINESS

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The Chicago Public Library,
Chicago, 2, Ill.,
U.S.A.
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foreign trade

MARCH 1, 1952



OTTAWA
CANADA

In this issue . . .

The Canadian Toy Industry



91 Correspondents Abroad . . .

Reading of the foreign news services other periodicals provide for their readers, we are prompted to remind you of our own correspondents abroad. The 91 Canadian trade commissioners and assistants in 50 posts, serving all countries interested in doing business with Canada, are all correspondents for Foreign Trade.

These officers are continuously gathering and collating information for the promotion of the international trade of Canada. One of the most effective ways of bringing this information to Canadian businessmen is the preparation of reports for publication in Foreign Trade. From these reports are derived the greater part of the articles published each week.

There are also correspondents at home. Officers in the Department of Trade and Commerce are in touch with all phases of Canadian industry and commerce, and contribute timely articles on subjects in their own particular fields.

Our correspondents throughout the world, and in Canada, contribute a wide range of trade information. Readers are invited to tell us, in letters to the editor, the subjects on which they would like to have reports.

The Editor



foreign trade

L. 11

OTTAWA, MARCH 1, 1952.

NO. 270

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ER . . . Canadian toy
ry represents big business
v. Every type of toy will
displayed at the 12th
al Canadian Toy Fair,
n 3-7, in Montreal. Our
shows wooden toys de-
d by Robert Halford, of
idge, Ont., and included
National Gallery's Can-
Design Index. (See
e page 234.)

ational Film Board Photo

Published weekly by the Foreign Trade Service,
Department of Trade and Commerce,
Under the authority of
The Right Hon. C. D. HOWE, Minister, and
WM. FREDERICK BULL, Deputy Minister.

Price: 10 cents per copy.

Subscriptions: \$1.00 in Canada and \$3.50 abroad.

All subscriptions and orders should be forwarded to
The Queen's Printer, Government Printing Bureau, Ottawa

The Canadian Toy Industry

By P. Grant Jones, Commodities Branch,
Department of Trade and Commerce.

THE Canadian toy industry represents big business today. In 1936 the output of all plants was valued at around \$3,000,000. During the next ten years production increased six-fold. Since then the combined production of the industry has continued its upward trend and, according to authoritative sources, the figure may approach \$30,000,000 for the current year unless curtailed by defence needs and other unforeseen factors. Canada is considered well to the front among the toy producing and consuming nations of the world. The Canadian toy industry has attained a maturity and strength that make future growth almost a foregone conclusion. It has been estimated that Canadians spent \$5,000,000 on plastic toys in 1949. According to key executives in this field, plastic toys led the field that year in the under-the-dollar price range, accounting for almost 60 per cent of sales in that grouping.

Annual Toy Fair Opens March 3 in Montreal

The 12th Annual Canadian Toy Fair is being held March 3-7, in the Mount Royal Hotel, Montreal. Some 115 Canadian toy manufacturers will be exhibiting, and upwards of 6,000 visitors, principally buyers, are expected to attend. Every type of toy now being made in Canada will be exhibited, including dolls, dolls' clothing, dolls' carriages, tricycles, scooters, sleds, coaster wagons, steel fire-engines, metal trucks, all-metal die-cast toys, model aircraft, model boats, rubber toys, juvenile furniture, clock-work toys, toy musical instruments, wooden action toys, Christmas tree decorations, playground equipment, pool tables, children's bicycles, miniature plastic toys, balloons, masks, games of many kinds and other articles suitable for people of all ages. Materials used in their manufacture include wood, metal, rubber, plastics, textiles and paper. The American Toy Fair, which will be held this year in New York City, March 10-19, is also attended by many leading Canadian toy buyers.

Although the establishment of an organized Toy Fair had been discussed in playthings trade circles during the years prior to World War II, it was not until 1941 that the industry held its first major trade show in the Royal York Hotel, Toronto. Its success was immediate. To it were attracted buyers from most of the leading toy stores and departments in Canada and Newfoundland, as well as a sprinkling of foreign buyers from the United Kingdom, Sweden, South Africa, Venezuela, Cuba, the British West Indies, United States and other foreign markets. Since 1941 the Toy Fair has become an annual event and is held either in Toronto or Montreal. Experience has shown that there is no more effective method of giving toy buyers, at the jobber and retail level, a preview of new offerings for the current year than through the Canadian Toy Fair. Probably never before has a Toy Fair offered greater opportunities for resolving mutual buyer-seller problems than the 1952 show. Exhibitors

will bring to the Fair the finest and most varied collection of Canadian-made toys ever assembled, durable high-quality merchandise produced by the most efficient modern methods of manufacture.

The present position of Canada as a producer of toys was achieved, to no small extent, by the consolidation of gains made during World War II. The industry struggled hard in prewar years against formidable competition from Germany, Japan, and the United States. With the outbreak of hostilities it fell heir to an exclusive market, and became a beneficiary rather than a victim of war conditions. Having the field to itself for several years, progress was made on every side. Small toy factories and other plants engaged principally in the manufacture of other products, mushroomed almost overnight. Whereas there were approximately 50 firms engaged in this business in 1939, the number is now well over 300, although many of these are producing toys as a sideline.

Interest in Export Markets Reviving

With the output of playthings factories expanding, it is natural that a number of manufacturers should be turning their attention, in a limited way at least, to developing export markets for their goods. Among the markets currently offering limited opportunities to Canadian exporters of toys are the United Kingdom, British West Indies, United States, Venezuela, Dominican Republic, Peru, Panama, Hong Kong and Switzerland. Exports to the first two territories are governed solely by the ability of the exporter to show he has had a past pattern of trade, during specified basic periods, with importers in those countries. Toys are under export control by the Canadian authorities only to certain areas and, with the exception of a few Far Eastern destinations, may be shipped under General Export Permit. While export sales are important, and are encouraged, the domestic market forms the basic outlet for the Canadian toy industry.

Although exports of toys and dolls have not reached the objectives anticipated a few years ago, mainly as a result of the dollar shortage throughout the sterling area, nevertheless progressive manufacturers who take a long-range view of export possibilities are continually reviewing the prospects. It is for this reason that the following broad suggestions are set forth as a guide to manufacturers in export planning:

- (a) Set your export prices on the best basis possible, preferably c.i.f. port of entry, and then ascertain if they are competitive.
- (b) Learn from which countries supplies for a given market are obtained.
- (c) Compare the quality of your products with those of competitors, together with the terms they are quoting.
- (d) Investigate the availability of foreign exchange in a prospective market, and inquire whether import permits or licences have to be obtained by prospective customers.
- (e) Ascertain whether similar playthings are being manufactured in the country to which you propose selling your product.
- (f) Consider the appointment of an agent in markets that seem to offer opportunities.

Copies of a leaflet entitled "Assistance Available from Canadian Trade Commissioners" are available from the Department of Trade and Commerce, and indicate the various services offered by Canada's official representatives abroad.

Seasonal Promotion Developed

The Canadian toy industry has been initiating new approaches to the science of merchandising playthings. During the past decade manufacturers in this field have been profiting by the mistakes of the past and the realistic lessons they have learned from those actually engaged in selling toys across the counter. Toy makers, too, have not been slow to heed the advice of educationalists, parents and children. The result is that several changes in selling technique have projected themselves into the merchandising picture. Manufacturers have sought in recent years to emphasize the fact that the toy business is no longer merely a Christmas-time affair. There was a time when about 75 per cent of the annual volume of toy sales took place during the seven weeks prior to Christmas. It is now estimated that the Christmas selling season accounts for little more than 50 to 60 per cent of the year's entire retail turnover. This trend to year-round selling has been gaining momentum through the efforts of the industry to create seasonal merchandising promotions, such as St. Valentine's Day, Easter, the summer vacation period, back-to-school day in September and Hallowe'en. The trade also underscores the fact that every day is some child's birthday. As a result, sales have materially increased all along the line and are more evenly spaced throughout the calendar year.

A major contribution to the notable growth of the Canadian toy industry in recent years has been made by the increasing number of independent retailers. These newcomers have sensed the opportunities presented by the fast-growing juvenile market and have opened up stores in various parts of the country specializing in toys, juvenile furniture and, in many cases, infants' and children's clothing. The progressive toy wholesalers throughout Canada are playing a vital part in this development. The advice of the wholesalers' experienced salesmen is highly valuable in launching a new toy retailer on the road to successful all-year toy selling.

Requirements of Various Age Groups Analysed

The industry has been analysing the potential for toy selling in the different age groups of Canada's population, basing its study to some extent on the premise that about 90 per cent of toy buying at Christmas is done by adults and almost 100 per cent of the playthings are received by children. Together and independently toy makers are engaged in continuous research to determine the likes of old and young. They must hit it right with both age groups. Their findings have demonstrated that toys with attraction for adult givers but scant play appeal for children rarely exist more than a season. Likewise, toys that appeal to the child but not to the adult usually clutter the toy counters after Boxing Day. It is, therefore, interesting to note the study that the industry has given to the following age group tables which indicate that the estimated customer

potential in the last ten years has increased by 1,371,400 or 17·7 per cent (Table II), and which also give the estimated population in the 0-16 age bracket, by years and sex, for Canada in 1950 (Table I). In Table II, it has been assumed that “customers” start at about age 15. Table I portrays Canada’s “young” market.

TABLE I

1950.

Estimated population 0-16 years of age by single years and sex for Canada (10 provinces).

Age	Total	Male (thousands)	Female
0- 4	1,590·0	812·0	778·0
5	283·4	144·6	138·8
6	273·1	139·3	133·8
7	263·4	134·2	129·2
8	254·4	129·6	124·8
9	246·3	125·4	120·9
10	238·8	121·5	117·3
11	232·0	118·0	114·0
12	226·8	115·2	111·6
13	223·7	113·5	110·2
14	222·2	112·7	109·5
15	221·2	112·1	109·1
16	220·5	111·6	108·9
	<hr/> 4,495·8	<hr/> 2,289·7	<hr/> 2,206·1

TABLE II

1940

Population by Age Groups (9 provinces)

Age	Male	Female (thousands)	Total
15-19	569·5	559·8	1,129·3
20-24	506·2	502·3	1,008·5
25-29	483·3	474·9	958·2
30-34	425·9	401·7	827·6
35-39	387·1	353·5	740·6
40-44	346·1	325·5	671·6
45-49	333·3	300·9	634·2
50-54	314·9	270·9	585·8
55-59	271·3	227·3	498·6
60-64	210·4	181·4	391·8
65-69	155·5	139·2	294·7
	<hr/> 4,003·5	<hr/> 3,737·4	<hr/> 7,740·9

1950

Population by Age Groups (10 provinces)

Age	Male	Female (thousands)	Total
15-19	560·2	548·1	1,108·3
20-24	572·2	567·6	1,139·8
25-29	558·8	558·4	1,117·2
30-34	524·9	522·9	1,047·8
35-39	477·2	468·7	945·9
40-44	429·3	410·3	839·6
45-49	379·8	359·6	739·4
50-54	340·3	320·3	660·6
55-59	308·3	284·3	592·6
60-64	268·8	243·4	512·2
65-69	214·7	194·2	408·9
	<hr/> 4,634·5	<hr/> 4,477·8	<hr/> 9,112·3

Keeping these statistics in mind, toy makers have been devoting serious thought to the type of citizens Canada will have in, say, 20 or 30 years, and are working more closely with educationalists to design toys that are durable and functional for each stage in a child's development. Manufacturers have become "customer-age" conscious and have assumed the responsibility of guiding the retail trade in establishing toy departments that are more effectively laid-out than those in past years. It was by no means an uncommon experience in the past for a customer to go into a store and ask, "Where are the toys for the six-year olds?", only to find a confused and embarrassed clerk indicating the entire department and saying, "Well, you'll find them here, there and all over". Now the modern merchandising concept is to group the toys according to age to facilitate purchasing. Charts have been prepared to guide both toy manufacturer and retailer in this respect.

C.P.M.I. Assists Industry

Playthings manufacturers in Canada grouped together for their common good in 1933 and inaugurated the Canadian Playthings Manufacturers Association. In 1942 this name was changed to Canadian Playthings Manufacturers Incorporated, and is now commonly known as C.P.M.I. As the name implies, it is for manufacturers only and does not include wholesalers or retailers. Probably no other trade association is so completely representative of its industry because membership is essential in order to exhibit merchandise at the annual Toy Fair. In the early stages of development, the primary purpose of the organization was to help manufacturers to know each other better and to talk over pressing problems with a view to improving the toy industry generally. There were only seven manufacturers on the initial roll of members but in the intervening years, keeping pace with the tremendous expansion of the industry, the membership has grown to 121. Such development has obviously brought with it the need for a highly-trained management and secretarial staff to cope with the ever increasing work of the association. C.P.M.I. offices are located at 217 Bay Street, Toronto 1, and are under the direction of W. J. Cannon, Secretary-Treasurer. The C.P.M.I. is responsible to its members for, among other things, the promotion and supervision of the annual Canadian Toy Fair; the dissemination of pertinent information of interest to manufacturers at large; presenting the government with an outline of problems confronting the industry. For example, the association provided various government departments last year with several briefs that revealed the importance of the industry in the national economy. These submissions covered such subjects as "The Enforcement of Dump Duty Provisions on Toy Imports" and "The Proper Marking of Imported Toys with the Country of Origin".

Canadian Trade Commissioner in Trinidad Will Visit Territory

D. H. Cheney, Assistant Canadian Government Trade Commissioner in Port-of-Spain, Trinidad, will visit Dominica, Antigua, Saint Kitts and Nevis from March 20 to April 2. Canadian businessmen interested in these markets are invited to write Mr. Cheney at Port-of-Spain before March 20.

Hoof and Mouth Disease in Canada

On February 25 the Canadian Department of Agriculture announced that the cattle disease, recently reported from Regina under the name "vesicular stomatitis", has been officially diagnosed as hoof and mouth disease. Measures which must be taken to stamp out the disease may well interfere with normal commercial movement of livestock and meat. Special measures may have to be adopted to prevent the accumulation of surplus products in some areas of Canada while shortages may prevail in others. There may also be problems in connection with prices of livestock, costs of transportation and other related matters which will have to be kept under constant review.

The United States Department of Agriculture has been fully informed of developments to date and will be kept informed as time goes on. Transport companies, packing houses, livestock marketing organizations and others whose normal activity may be affected will be kept advised as to what must be done. Special efforts will be made to inform farmers and others affected as to exactly what procedures are being adopted, why they are necessary and what should be done to facilitate prompt extermination of the disease.

Canadian exports to the United States are affected. United States law requires proclamation of a complete prohibition of specified imports from an infected country as soon as the presence of the disease is known. The prohibition prevents entry into the United States of all ruminants and swine as well as of beef, veal, mutton, lamb and pork in any form except in hermetically sealed containers. Other products may be affected. The prohibition continues automatically, by law, until such time as the United States Secretary of Agriculture is satisfied that the disease has been eradicated in the country concerned.

Canadian statistics of exports, during 1951, of principal commodities affected, with amounts to the United States in parentheses, are as follows:

Pure bred cattle, \$8,037,788 (\$7,675,921); Pure bred sheep, \$237,028 (\$236,713); Pure bred swine, \$63,863 (\$56,899); Dairy cattle, 200 to 700 lbs., \$66,593 (all to U.S.); Dairy cattle, over 700 lbs., \$10,646,438 (\$10,604,-688); Cattle n.o.p., less than 200 lbs., \$568,408 (\$556,131); Cattle n.o.p., 200 lbs. to 700 lbs., \$7,175,741 (\$7,126,975); Cattle n.o.p., over 700 lbs., \$36,570,076 (\$36,518,972); Sheep n.o.p. \$841,378 (\$835,619); Swine n.o.p., \$90,424 (\$74,910); Fresh beef and veal, \$50,965,329 (\$49,769,710); Fresh lamb and mutton, \$1,697,897 (\$1,659,845); Fresh pork, \$4,189,657 (\$3,982,-804); Bacon and ham, \$3,649,744 (\$2,567,150); Edible beef, pork and mutton offals, \$1,963,576 (\$1,847,275).

The area affected around Regina is small and the number of animals infected or under suspicion is not extensive. There is no likelihood of the meat supply of Canada being jeopardized by the outbreak. Nor is there likelihood that human beings may contract the infection. During the period when there was doubt as to the exact nature of the disease complete quarantine was established, which prevented the outward movement of livestock from stockyards in Saskatchewan and Manitoba which might have received animals that had been near infected beasts or

premises. In some cases this prohibition included the shipment of meat. All known outward movements of livestock, prior to issuance of the quarantine orders, were examined for symptoms of the disease. Nothing has so far been reported to arouse suspicion that the disease has been carried to points outside the Regina area. Precautionary measures will be continued and extended in every way that may be helpful to reduce chances of the disease spreading and to detect it quickly if it should spread.

Vigorous and immediate action is being taken to stamp out the disease. All animals known to have had the disease or to have been in any way in contact with possible infection have been or will be destroyed. The carcasses will be disposed of in ways calculated to eliminate the disease organism completely. All premises known or suspected to have been contaminated will be cleaned, disinfected, quarantined and kept under close observation for sufficient time to make sure that no living virus of the disease survives. All necessary action to exterminate the disease will be taken at the expense of the Government with reasonable compensation paid to owners.

Canadian Biscuit Industry in 1950

Gross selling value of products manufactured by the biscuit industry of Canada in 1950 was \$64.9 million, as compared with the preceding year's value of \$59.6 million. There were 47 establishments in operation during the year giving employment to 6,315 persons who received \$10.9 million in salaries and wages against 52 plants with 6,706 employees earning \$10.6 million in 1949. Cost of materials used was \$30.3 million against \$28.6 million. (D.B.S. statistics).

Canadian Sales of Radio Sets Lower, Television Higher

Sales of television receiving sets advanced in October and the first 10 months of the year over the corresponding periods of 1950, while there was a decline in the sales of radios both in the month and 10-month period, according to figures issued by the Dominion Bureau of Statistics.

Producers' domestic sales of television receivers in October totalled 4,948 units with a value at list prices of \$2.5 million as compared with 4,293 units at \$1.8 million in October, 1950, bringing the 10-month total to 28,979 units with a value of \$15.6 million against 19,183 at \$7.9 million in 1950. There was a pronounced decline in the sales of radios in October, total for the month falling to 39,627 units valued at \$3.9 million from 81,000 at \$7 million. In the January-October period, the number sold dropped to 449,509 from 583,093 a year earlier, and the value to \$40.1 million from \$44.5 million.

Canadian Exports to United States Rose

Domestic exports to the United States rose about 14 per cent in the full year 1951 to \$2.3 billion from \$2 billion in the preceding year. Gains were general among the main commodity groups. With marked increases in the last five months of the year, domestic exports to the United Kingdom rose in value in the 12 months to \$631.5 million from \$469.9 million in 1950, or by 34 per cent. (D.B.S. statistics).

Financial Position is Major Economic Problem of Japan

By W. D. Wallace, Acting Commercial Representative for Canada.

TOKYO.—The past year was a very important one for Japan in that it saw the signing of the Japanese Peace Treaty at San Francisco and the United States-Japan Security Treaty, and the ratification of these treaties by the Japanese Government. Japan enters 1952 about ready to be restored to full membership in the family of nations. This country was fortunate in being free of the tensions which gripped the world in the past year, and had no immediate threats to her internal security. The world-wide rearmament program and the material needs of the Korean conflict gave a tremendous boost to Japan's economy which profited from the so-called "war boom".

During 1951 nearly all segments of Japan's industrial economy made significant advances over 1950. Industrial activity and production, foreign trade and shipping recorded substantial increases over the previous year. In the early part of the year Japan had high prices which were a direct result of the procurement requirements for the United Nations forces in Korea and a general increase in export trade. This was followed by a recession in business conditions, and the recovery which was expected in the final months of the year failed to materialize, due to a lull in world export markets and a severe electric power shortage in Japan. Consequently, by the end of the year the economy of the country was showing serious signs of financial distress. The money situation became most serious because of overloans by the banks which at the end of the year found themselves squeezed between the high demands for loans and the retraction of credits. As a result, many firms were unable to meet their obligations and were forced to liquidate. It is anticipated that the tax collection season of February-March will find many more companies forced to cease operations.

Economic Assistance

It is estimated that the United States gave Japan economic assistance in foodstuffs and materials to the value of \$230,000,000 in 1951, which is slightly below the value received in 1950. In addition, Japan received substantial dollar income from the Occupation. The largest dollar income, however, was from procurement orders placed in Japan for the United Nations forces in Korea. It is reported that up to the end of December special procurement contracts amounted to \$541,563,000, of which \$379,231,000 were for goods and \$162,332,000 were for services. This economic assistance was an important factor in keeping Japan's dollar holdings at a fairly high level during 1951.

The outstanding event of 1951 in the foreign exchange position in Japan was the transfer of the power of attorney from S.C.A.P. to the Foreign Exchange Control Board to handle all foreign currency funds. Another important development was the signing of the sterling payments

agreement between Great Britain and Japan. There was no dollar conversion clause in the agreement, and since September Japan has been building up a substantial sterling balance which has given the authorities many worries.

The Ministry of Finance reports that at the end of 1951 Japan's holdings of foreign exchange were close to \$875,000,000 as compared with \$555,000,000 at the close of 1950. The exchange holdings included \$583,000,000 in United States dollars, \$190,000,000 (£ 68,000,000) in sterling and \$114,000,000 in United States dollars, payable by open account nations. The United States dollar holdings were \$120,000,000 above 1950 and were attributed entirely to the procurement demands for Korea. It is anticipated that in 1952 there will be a shortage of \$100,000,000 in the dollar funds, which will result from a decline in procurement orders coupled with rising prices for imported products and payments of dollars for foreign obligations and compensation for allied property damage.

Banks Hard Pressed for Funds

During the latter half of 1951 Japan faced a serious economic crisis arising from an over-extension of loans by the banking institutions. The large city banks gave loans exceeding their total deposit holdings. The overloans were a direct outcome of rapidly expanded financing to commercial firms to meet economic rehabilitation at a time when savings were low. The situation further deteriorated after September as a result of a commodity price slump during the summer when merchants could not dispose of their stocks and banks could not recover their loans. By the end of the year banks were trying to hasten the collection of their loans and were retrenching on further extension of credits. At the same time the Bank of Japan was retracting credits. As a result, this year the banks are caught in a tight squeeze between high demands for loans and the retraction of credits which have made them hard pressed for funds. A year ago the money situation was not easy, but it was not so bad that the banks were finding it difficult to obtain funds.

The Japan Export Bank, which commenced business in February, 1951, has advanced loans amounting to 7,256 million yen,* of which 2,949 million yen were to firms in the shipping industry, 2,196 million yen to the electric machinery industry and 2,125 million yen to the textile machinery industry. The Japan Development Bank opened in May, 1951 and by the end of the year had granted 12,944 million yen in loans. Private electric power generating companies received 7,047 million yen, the iron and steel industry 6,670 million yen, the coal mining industry 6,207 million yen, and the chemical industry 5,878 million yen.

On December 31, 1951, the note issue amounted to 506,386 million yen as compared with 432,540 million yen on November 30 and 422,063 million yen at the close of 1950. Circulation reached a record high of 544,175 million yen on December 29 (the 1950 peak was 452,885 million yen on December 30), but it is expected to decline to about 450,000 million yen by the end of the fiscal year, March 31, 1952.

*360 yen equal U.S.\$1.00.

Consumer prices showed a steady rise throughout the year, and at the end of November the average consumer price index (1948=100) was 154.6, as compared with 138.4 for January, 1951. The following table prepared by the Statistical Bureau, Prime Minister's Office Survey, gives the consumer price indices for the months of January, June and November, 1951 (1948=100):

	January	June	November
Foodstuffs	126.1	136.0	139.1
Clothing	137.8	139.0	135.8
Light and fuel	158.0	146.6	171.4
Miscellaneous	170.6	188.9	212.3
Total average	138.4	148.4	156.0

While increases in the prices of foodstuffs were moderate, there was an exceptionally large gain recorded in the costs of light and fuel which resulted from substantially large increases permitted in the rates for electricity, gas, and coal. As clothing supplies become more plentiful prices decline. Wholesale prices for nearly all commodities, with the exception of textiles, metals, and consumer goods, registered increases during the year.

With the anticipated ratification of the Japanese Peace Treaty and the United States-Japan Security Treaty, the Government of Japan is faced with the problem of providing funds to meet the expenditures required in carrying out the terms of the agreements. The government is following a policy of keeping expenses for domestic administration at an absolute minimum and at the same time providing sufficient funds to meet its new obligations. On this basis the Ministry of Finance has proposed a budget of 852.7 billion yen (\$2,368 million) which has been approved by SCAP, for submission to the present session of the Diet. The budget includes 202 billion yen (\$560 million) for security purposes, which is made up of 65 billion yen (\$180 million) for Japan's share of joint defence costs, 56 billion yen (\$155 million) for other security costs, 54 billion yen (\$150 million) for National Police Reserve, 7 billion yen (\$19 million) for the Maritime Safety Board, and 20 billion yen (\$55 million) for reparations, foreign debt retirement, and indemnification for Allied property losses in Japan during the war. In addition, the Japanese Government has earmarked 23 billion yen as relief funds for families of war dead and wounded veterans, and one billion yen as indemnities for real estate sequestered for Occupation use. The balance, 627.7 billion yen, will be for domestic administration.

Outlook for 1952

After six years of Occupation, Japan's economic position is still basically unsound. Japan has been able to hold her present position because of the large amounts of goods, food, services and raw materials that she has received without payment and the benefits of the procurement program for the United Nations Forces in Korea. Japan will not be able to depend on further large amounts of free economic aid in 1952 and the benefits from the procurement program could end at almost any time. In 1952, Japan, after ratification of the peace treaty, will have to meet international commitments that were postponed during the years of Occupation. The economy of the country will again depend on world economic conditions, but particularly those of the Far East countries. Unless there is increased business activity during the coming year the money shortage will continue to be one of the country's major economic problems.

International Association Seeks Solution to Port Congestion

By H. A. Hadskis, Transportation and Communications Division,
Department of Trade and Commerce.

Congestion in many ports throughout the world has been a serious problem since the end of World War II. Port congestion is not new by any means, but during the past six years it has occurred much more frequently. Port clearance has not kept pace with new ship construction. During the past few years shipping companies have put into service many new vessels of modern design, capable of much greater speeds, and thus have shortened the transit period of ocean transport. On the other hand, stevedoring and cargo-handling facilities, also labour output, have lagged behind. Consequently the advances made in modern vessel construction are often nullified by the ships' inability to obtain a fast turnaround. One aspect of port congestion is that the result of lengthy stays within ports aggravates the current shortage of shipping in many areas. Where it may have been possible to provide a service on a trade route with three vessels when stays within ports were normal, once port delays must be reckoned with, four vessels are often required or the service itself must be scaled down. An example, admittedly an exceptional case, that proves how port delays detract from a ship's usefulness is a voyage from the United Kingdom to Australasia and return which took 246 days but of which ocean passage accounted for only 72 days.

International Association Seeks Solution to Congestion

During the past few years port authorities and other agencies faced with a congested port have taken measures to rectify the situation. Some of these remedies have been increased penalties for goods remaining in customs warehouses for longer than a stipulated period, staggering of vessel arrivals in co-operation with shipping companies, and limitation of import cargo by import permit regulation or through allocation of a fixed quantity of cargo to shipping companies. All of these measures have achieved some degree of success. However, port congestion is an international problem and the trend of opinion throughout the shipping industry is that a successful solution will have to be found at an international rather than national level.

The first major step in this direction has now been made with the forming of the International Cargo Handling Co-ordination Association. Two executive meetings have been held, the first in London and the second in Paris. The aim of the organization is concisely phrased, "To secure a quicker and more effective turnaround of ships in port." Membership in the organization already totals over one hundred and includes members from France, the United Kingdom, Holland, Belgium, Denmark, Sweden, Norway, United States, Western Germany and Spain. Shipowners comprise the larger proportion of the present membership but most of the other services associated with transportation trade movements, including

railroads and canals, crane manufacturers, shipbuilders, underwriters, port authorities and manufacturers of shore handling equipment are represented.

All aspects of shipping relating to the congestion problem are to be dealt with by the association. These would include terminal facilities, design of ships, standardization of packing methods, coordination of mechanical handling equipment, tests on scale models, labour, matters subject to control of port or customs authorities, bulk handling and loading and discharging of ships offshore. Surveys are to be made of facilities for handling various kinds of cargo and the results of these are to be made available to all members. A reference library has been set up and will be of considerable assistance to all members in the solving of future port problems. The library is presently in its initial stages and, in the meantime, enquiries received on methods for handling certain commodities are referred to sources where expert advice can be obtained.

Canadian Ports Have Been Free of Congestion

Canadian ports have been fortunate in remaining free from port congestion difficulties. Internal transportation services have proven adequate to handle the greater flow of materials, and port facilities and labour and management cooperation have been equal to the task of keeping cargo moving with only a few minor interruptions. However, the effect of congestion in foreign ports has a decided impact on Canadian international trade, since Canadian imports and exports to and from areas affected by such congestion are confronted with the consequences of slow turnaround of shipping.

Areas where port tie-ups have created a grave situation are Australasia, the United Kingdom, North and South America, West and East Africa and a number of ports in the Far East. Factors contributing to congestion are not constant in each port, but taken as a whole include, more ships, a greater concentration of vessels in fewer ports, railroad link-up and warehouse bottlenecks, variable customs' and pilots' working hours, passenger ship priority, labour troubles, development of the port lagging behind the development of the hinterland served by the port and lack of coordination between modern day methods of packaging and prewar cargo-handling equipment.

Increased shipping costs usually go hand in hand with port congestion. These normally take the form of surcharges to ocean freight rates and remain in effect during the period of congestion. Such surcharges are always viewed with concern by exporters and importers because, added to the impetus given to ocean freight rates by other influences such as the current stockpiling programs and rearmament of the western powers and other aspects of the Korean conflict, they greatly increase the cost of goods to the consumer. It is apparent that port congestion, which always leads to increased costs of transportation, is a contributing factor to the inflation of prices in the area served by the congested port. An increase in freight rates is the only choice open to the shipowner since additional revenue is required to meet the higher cost of ship operation. A vessel's expenses continue as she lies, for weeks on some occasions, waiting for a berth to discharge. When it is realized that the average 10,000 ton cargo vessel accounts for some \$1,800 a day, the loss involved because of the ship's inactivity soon reaches an impressive figure.

Anglo-Norwegian Fisheries Dispute Decided in Favour of Norway

By W. G. Pybus, Assistant Commercial Secretary for Canada.

THE HAGUE.—Fishing countries throughout the world have been following with great interest the fisheries dispute between Great Britain and Norway, which has recently been considered by the International Court of Justice in The Hague. The Court's decision, which was given in favour of Norway, may lead some nations to a redefinition of their territorial waters. Long standing differences of opinion between Great Britain and Norway regarding the Norwegian definition of territorial waters were brought to a head in September, 1949, when Britain submitted the case to the International Court. Since the war, a total of about eleven British fishing vessels have been arrested and fined by Norway on the grounds that they were working in Norwegian territorial waters. In order to clarify the rights of her fishermen, Great Britain requested the Court to define, for the first time, the legal position under international law of territorial waters, buoys and fishing rights.

The principal point of dispute between the two countries was the method of determining a base-line along the shore from which the limits of territorial waters are to be measured. Britain claimed that the base-line from which the territorial limit is marked should be the line of low-water mark along the entire coast, subject to a few special provisions regarding buoys, islands and historic waters. Norway insisted that the base-line should be established by connecting some forty-seven points, up to 70 miles apart, on extremities of land along the coast, including coastal islands. Norway defined this method of delimiting her territorial waters in a decree dated July 12, 1935. Although Great Britain accepted Norway's claim for a four-mile limit from the base-line instead of the customary three, she refused to recognize Norway's method of establishing the base-line itself.

Background to Judgment of the International Court

In its judgment, delivered December 18, the International Court of Justice found that neither the method employed for the delimitation of territorial waters by the Norwegian decree of 1935, nor the lines themselves fixed by the decree are contrary to international law. The judgment reviews the situation which gave rise to the dispute and the facts which preceded the filing of the British application.

The coastal zone concerned in the dispute is extremely irregular. Its length along a direct line exceeds 900 miles. The entire coastal area is mountainous with the sea jutting inland in fjords and bays. Countless islands, islets and reefs, certain of which form a continuous archipelago known as the rock rampart, make it almost impossible to define a clear dividing line between lands and sea. The land configuration stretches out into the sea and the actual Norwegian coastline is the outer line of the land formation viewed as a whole. The shallow banks along the coastal zone are very rich in fish. These fish have been exploited for centuries by the inhabitants of the mainland and of the islands and provide their principal means of livelihood.

Prior to the beginning of the 17th century British fishermen had fished in the waters along the Norwegian coast. As a result of complaints from the King of Norway, British fishing vessels avoided Norwegian waters and did not reappear until 1906. The local population were concerned about the possibility of modern foreign vessels depleting Norway's fishing areas. The Norwegian Government was also perturbed and took measures to specify the limits within which foreigners would not be permitted to fish. Following numerous incidents, which became more frequent, the Norwegian government delimited the Norwegian fisheries zone by a decree dated July 12, 1935. Negotiations between Britain and Norway, which had begun prior to the decree, were continued unsuccessfully. In 1948 and 1949 Norway arrested and fined numerous British trawlers. This action led to the institution by the United Kingdom of proceedings before the International Court.

The Judgment of the International Court

The judgment first specifies the subject of the dispute. The breadth of the belt of Norwegian territorial sea is not an issue—the four-mile limit claimed by Norway had been acknowledged by the United Kingdom. But the question is whether the lines laid down by the 1935 decree for the purpose of delimiting the Norwegian fisheries zone have or have not been drawn in accordance with international law. (These lines, called “base-lines”, are those from which the belt of the territorial sea is reckoned). The United Kingdom denies that they have been drawn in accordance with international law, and it relies on principles which it regards as applicable to the present case. For its part, Norway, while not denying that rules do exist, contends that those put forward by the United Kingdom are not applicable; and it further relies on its own system of delimitation which it asserts to be in every respect in conformity with international law. The judgment first examines the applicability of the principles put forward by the United Kingdom, then the Norwegian system, and finally the conformity of that system with international law.

The first principle put forward by the United Kingdom is that the base-line must be low-water mark. This indeed is the criterion generally adopted in the practice of states. The parties agree as to this criterion, but they differ as to its application. The geographic realities described above, which inevitably lead to the conclusion that the relevant line is not that of the mainland, but rather that of the “skjaergaard”, also lead to the rejection of the requirement that the base-line should always follow low-water mark. Drawn between appropriate points on this low-water mark, departing from the physical coastline to a reasonable extent, the base-line can only be determined by means of a geometric construction. Straight lines will be drawn across well-defined bays, minor curvatures of the coastline and sea areas separating islands, islets and reefs, thus giving a simpler form to the belt of territorial waters. The drawing of such lines does not constitute an exception to a rule. It is Norway's rugged coast, viewed as a whole that calls for the method of straight base-lines.

The United Kingdom contends that there must be a maximum length for straight lines, except in the case of the closing line of internal waters which are recognized as Norwegian territory. Although some countries have adopted the ten-mile rule for the closing lines of bays, others recog-

nize different lengths. Consequently the ten-mile rule has not acquired the authority of a general rule of international law, either in respect of bays or the waters separating the islands of an archipelago. In addition, the ten-mile rule does not apply to Norway, since she has always opposed its application to the Norwegian coast.

Confining itself to the Conclusions of the United Kingdom the Court finds that Norway's delimitation of 1935 does not violate international law. However, the definition of territorial waters always involves the interests of other states and consequently cannot be determined by the coastal state alone. In considering the international interests involved in defining territorial waters certain guiding principles may be established. Since the territorial sea is closely dependent upon the land area over which a coastal country has jurisdiction, the base-line must not depart to any appreciable extent from the general direction of the coast. Certain waters are closely linked to land formations, which divide or surround them. This principle applies particularly to Norway, owing to the peculiar configuration of its coastline. A further important factor to be considered in limiting coastal waters is the necessity of having regard for economic interests peculiar to a coastal region when their reality and importance are clearly evidenced by long usage.

Norway puts forward the 1935 decree as the application of a traditional system of delimitation in accordance with international law. In its view, international law takes into account the diversity of facts and concedes that the delimitation must be adapted to the special conditions obtaining in different regions. The Judgment notes that a Norwegian decree of 1812, as well as a number of subsequent decrees, reports and diplomatic exchanges, show that the method of straight lines, imposed by geography, has been established in the Norwegian system and consolidated by a constant and sufficiently-long practice. The application of this system encountered no opposition from other states. Even the United Kingdom did not contest it for many years. It was only in 1933 that the United Kingdom made a formal and definite protest. And yet, traditionally concerned with maritime questions, it could not have been ignorant of Norwegian practice, which was so well known. The general recognition by the international community of the Norwegian system indicates that it is not contrary to international law.

The actual lines drawn by Norway, in accordance with its decree of 1935, were found by the Court to be in conformity with international law. Great Britain had contended that the lines did not follow the general direction of the coast and had not been drawn in a reasonable manner. The Judgment of the Court upholds the lines drawn by Norway, after a thorough examination of the United Kingdom's criticisms.

First Pakistan Trade Commissioner to Canada Arrives

Pakistan's first Trade Commissioner to Canada arrived in Ottawa recently to join the staff of the Pakistan High Commissioner. He is Mr. Fayaz Alum, a graduate of Cambridge University. Mr. Fayaz Alum had previously served with the Ministry of Commerce of the Government of Pakistan. His office is located at 499 Wilbrod Street, Ottawa.

Northern Ireland's Linen Exports And Production Increased in 1951

By H. L. E. Priestman, Canadian Government Trade Commissioner.

BELFAST.—Output of the linen industry in 1951 increased substantially, particularly during the early months of the year. The value of linen exports from the United Kingdom, the bulk of which are manufactured in Northern Ireland, will approach £25 million for the year, as compared with £19 million in 1950. Approximately 43,000,000 square yards of linen piece goods were shipped during the first ten months of the year, compared with 40,500,000 square yards in the corresponding period of 1950. Increased shipments are also recorded in other linen goods such as damask table linens, towels, handkerchiefs and finished thread. Expansion is due largely to increased trade with the United States. Import licensing restrictions in South American countries have, however, continued to cause difficulty for shippers to these important markets. Many problems have been created for the industry by the steep rise which has taken place in the price of flax. The average price of supplies imported during the past few months was about 35 per cent higher than for the corresponding period last year.

While actual production and exports have continued at a high level, trade reports indicate that fewer orders are being received at present than at any similar period in recent years, and unemployment and short time in the clothing industries have tended to increase here as in other areas of the United Kingdom. At mid-December, 1951, the figure for unemployment was given as 6·9 per cent of the total insured population of 470,000.

North and South America Are Important Markets

Trade returns for 1950, the latest available, showed that Northern Ireland's total trade amounted to £402 million, an increase of £50 million over the previous year. Imports valued at £219 million, exceeded exports at £183 million, by £36 million, the largest adverse trade balance yet recorded. The total of exports increased by almost £20 million over the previous year, and a substantial share of this movement was to overseas countries, particularly the dollar markets in North and South America. The importance of exporting to these markets continues to be stressed, and plans were formed during 1951 for the setting-up of an organization of businessmen on the lines of the Scottish Industrial Council, to further such trade, and also to bring to the attention of North American industrialists Northern Ireland's advantages as a manufacturing centre.

Prospects for the shipbuilding industry are good. Ten ships were launched during 1951, with an aggregate tonnage of over 100,000, and sufficient orders have been received to keep the yards busy throughout the coming year. Activity has increased greatly in the aircraft industry, and orders have been received from the Ministry of Supply on which a substantial number of additional workers will be engaged. The other main industries of Northern Ireland—general engineering, rope, cord and

twine, tobacco, whisky distilling, etc.—are all actively engaged. Close liaison has been maintained with British Government departments with regard to the placing of rearmament contracts here, and it is hoped that this drive will help to absorb workers now idle through the slackening in demand for clothing and other consumer goods.

Industrial Development Progressed

Continued progress was made during the year in industrial development and a satisfactory feature of government policy in this respect is that new industries have, as far as possible, been distributed over the province as a whole. Work is being provided in places where labour is available, and thus a realistic effort is being made to cope with the unemployment problem. Up to the end of 1951, twenty-one factory buildings, providing in all more than a million square feet of space, had been completed by the government and occupied. Of the buildings erected to house the Festival of Britain Exhibition at Castlereagh, Belfast, one has been taken over by Short & Harland Limited, aircraft manufacturers, Belfast; one by Isaac Pitman & Sons Ltd., of Bath; and a third by the American firm Behr Manning Inc., of New York State, for the manufacture of industrial abrasives.

Other new industries established during 1951 were: Birmingham Sound Producers Ltd., a factory at Lone Moor, Londonderry, for the manufacture of gramophone motors, automatic record changers and other articles in connection with electronic engineering, with potential employment for 300 people; Crittall McKinney Metal Window Company, a factory in Belfast for the production of window frames, with employment for 70; Bairns Wear Company, a factory in Armagh for the manufacture of children's clothing; Horrocks Crewdson & Company Ltd., Lancashire cotton manufacturers, a factory in Newry which will eventually employ about 700 people; The English Sewing Cotton Company Ltd., owners of twelve mills in England and Scotland, are taking over a factory in Lisnaskea, Co. Fermanagh, with 150,000 square feet of floor space which on full production basis will provide employment for 180 male and 145 female workers.

A census taken on April 8, 1951, revealed that the total population of Northern Ireland is now 1,370,709, an increase of 90,964 compared with the total at the last census in 1937, which was 1,279,745.

TRANSPORTATION

The Transportation and Communications Division is in a position to furnish information on water, rail, air and road transport services to and from Canada. Shippers having any transportation problems are invited to use the facilities of this Division.

A list of the principal Canadian trade routes and the various steamship companies maintaining services thereon has been compiled and may be obtained on request.

Inquiries for this list or other information concerning international transportation services should be addressed to the Director, Transportation and Communications Division, Department of Trade and Commerce, Ottawa.

Commodity Notes

AUSTRALIA

Exports of Greasy Wool Lower—Figures released by the Commonwealth Statistician show that exports of greasy wool from Australia for the five months ended November 30, 1951, were 68 million lbs. lower than in the corresponding period of 1950, and £54 million less in value. Total exports were 258.6 million lbs. valued at £92.9 million, compared with 327.01 million lbs. valued at £146.9 million in 1950. Exports to the United Kingdom fell from 100 million lbs. valued at £48.5 million in 1950 to 57 million lbs. worth £20 million in 1951. Japan's imports increased by 8 million lbs. to 28 million lbs. in 1951, and the United States imports rose last year by 17 million lbs. to 50 million lbs. valued at £19 million.—Sydney, January 22, 1952.

Production of Paper and Paperboards Increased—Australian Paper Manufacturers Limited increased production of paper and paperboards by 10 per cent in the half-year to December, 1951, over the corresponding period of 1950, according to a recent announcement by the Chairman, Sir Norman Brookes. Output from July to December was 83,413 tons, as compared with 75,765 tons for the last six months of 1950, while pulp production rose from 22,719 tons to 24,469 tons.—Melbourne, February 4, 1952.

New Oil Refinery Planned—The Anglo-Iranian Oil Co. Limited has announced plans to erect a new refinery at Fremantle, Western Australia, at a cost of about £A40,000,000. The project, when completed, will bring Australia's oil refining capacity up to 6,500,000 tons yearly, only about 1,000,000 tons short of the anticipated requirements by 1956, when it is hoped to bring the plant into production. The government will hold 50 per cent of the shares plus one, with Anglo-Iranian holding the remainder.—Melbourne, February 4, 1952.

Manufacture of Elastic Webbing Expanding—Expansion of production aimed at providing Australia's full requirements of braided and woven elastics in fractional widths up to 6 inches wide, is the target of Elastic Webbing Industries Ltd., Melbourne. This company has recently extended its factory area, and expects to have ultimately a floor space of 160,000 square feet. It is reported that a battery of latest design winding machines, the first of their kind in Australia, has been installed in the factory, and the company is said to be continually installing new weaving machines made by its own engineering division.—Melbourne, February 4, 1952.

Company to Manufacture Cellulose Acetate—According to a recent announcement, the Distillers Company Ltd., has acquired a 40 per cent interest in C.S.R. Chemicals Pty. Ltd., formerly a wholly owned subsidiary of the Colonial Sugar Refining Company Ltd. Capital of C.S.R. Chemicals Pty. Ltd., has been increased from £A3 million to £A6 million. New capital will be used for the manufacture of cellulose acetate for the rayon and plastic industries. Acetate anhydride and a broad range of industrial and pharmaceutical chemicals will also be manufactured. Plastic moulding powders, ascorbic acid, sorbitol, calcium gluconate and thiamin are already being produced.—Melbourne, February 4, 1952.

BRAZIL

Wheat Flour Substitutes Must be Used in Bread—Wheat flour substitutes up to a maximum of 12 per cent must now be mixed in bread, according to Executive Decree No. 30350 signed recently. The Wheat Expansion Service will fix the exact per cent of the mixture and the types of substitutes to be employed. For biscuits, pastries, etc., the sale of pure wheat flour may be allowed, but only up to 15 per cent of the total wheat flour consumed. Brazil is being forced to import wheat from Canada and the United States because of the failure of the Argentine crop, and this regulation is an effort to conserve dollars by reducing the consumption of wheat flour.—Rio de Janeiro, January 25, 1952.

Phenomenal Growth in Volume of Parana Coffee Crops—The volume of the Parana coffee crops has grown phenomenally, from 176,900 bags in 1925-26 to 1,108,000 bags in 1939-40, and 4,099,600 bags in 1950-51.—São Paulo, January 31, 1952.

Paper Production—Brazil's paper output totalled 247,897 tons in 1950. The breakdown was as follows: writing paper, 33,413 tons; wrapping paper, 112,160 tons; printing paper, 87,142 tons; paper for other purposes (except printing), 15,182 tons. Of the 87,142 tons of printing paper, 37,858 tons printing; 1,513, ribbed paper; 1,245, chalk-surfaced paper. In 1950, there were 58 paper mills in the country, of which 28 were in the State of São Paulo.—São Paulo, January 31, 1952.

EGYPT

Third Estimate of 1951 Cotton Crop Below Expectations—The third estimate for the 1951 cotton crop is 7.454 million cantars of 99.05 lbs. each, as against a crop of 8.89 million cantars in 1950. This estimate is considerably below expectations, and has resulted from widespread cotton worm damage in Upper Egypt which affected medium staple cotton primarily. Long staple cotton is estimated at 2.722 million cantars, medium long staple at 1.225 million cantars, and medium staple at 3.507 million cantars.—Cairo, January 5, 1952.

MIDDLE EAST

Oil Resources Estimated at 48 Billion Barrels—Recently in Alexandria Mr. Brandon Groves, General Manager of Socony-Vacuum for the Middle East, gave the following figures on the oil resources and daily production of countries in the Middle East:

	Reserves (billion barrels)	Daily output (barrels)
Kuwait	15.00	386,000
Iran	13.00	634,000*
Saudi Arabia	10.00	611,000
Iraq	8.70	166,000
Qatar	1.00	46,000
Bahrain	0.30	30,000
Egypt	0.15	46,000
Total	48.15	1,969,000

* Before the crisis.

—Cairo, January 5, 1952.

NETHERLANDS

Coal Production Higher—The production of coal from the Netherlands mines exceeded the twelve million ton target set for 1951 by 420,000 tons. Production of the Limburg mines in 1950 was 12,247,365 tons.—The Hague, January 30, 1952.

Poland and Russia Buy Dutch Herring—The Netherlands Herring Traders' Organization has concluded a contract with Poland to deliver 18,000 barrels of salted herring. Since all stocks are practically exhausted this will be the last large contract to be concluded by the Netherlands herring trade from the 1951 catch. Russia will get 20,000 barrels of salted herring under a contract concluded with the Netherlands Herring Traders' Organization. Negotiations on a second contract had to be broken off because of insufficient stocks. Deliveries on contracts previously made in Western Europe will continue.—The Hague, February 4, 1952.

Nylon-Type Thermoplastic Developed—Regular supplies of "Enkalon", a nylon-type thermoplastic, will shortly be received by the Netherlands textile and plastic industries. Enkalon was discovered after years of research by the Netherlands Rayon Industry in co-operation with the Netherlands State Mines. The new product, known as "Enkalon", and in its granular form for the plastic industry as "Akulon", is being made in a new factory at Emmen in the province of Drenthe from coal products supplied by the Limburg coal mines. The Emmen factory, already in operation, is expected to be working at full capacity on yarn production by the end of March.—The Hague, February 4, 1952.

Leather Goods Fair in Amsterdam—The third Netherlands Leather Goods Fair was opened in Amsterdam on January 29. Over 100 exhibitors took part, compared with 70 and 20, respectively, at the two previous fairs. Ten per cent of the stands were occupied by foreign exhibitors, mostly from West Germany. The chairman of the Leather Goods Industry Foundation stated that the Netherlands leather industry's exports in 1951 amounted to 4.5 million guilders, representing 15 per cent of the total turnover. Belgium, the United States, Canada, Scandinavia, Switzerland and Indonesia are the principal markets. The chairman further stated that plastic materials are used for 90 per cent of the total output of ladies' handbags, but that for brief cases and shopping bags 90 per cent leather was used. He predicted a gradual decrease in the prices of leather goods owing to the lower prices of raw materials during the past few months.—The Hague, January 29, 1952.

SCOTLAND

Steel Production Decrease—A decrease in the production of steel ingots for 1951 was announced yesterday by the Colvilles group, the largest steel producers in Scotland. The group attributed the decrease of about 225,000 tons—a drop of 12 per cent on 1950—to the shortage of steel scrap, which was felt mainly in the second half of the year when stocks became exhausted. The production rate for the second half of 1951 was substantially lower than that represented by the decrease of 12 per cent over the whole year.—London, January 28, 1952.

TURKEY

Government Match Monopoly Abolished—The Grand National Assembly has approved the bill abolishing the monopoly for the manufacture of matches which has been held by the Turkish State Monopolies. Although private interests are now free to manufacture matches, it is understood that the Monopolies will continue to utilize their factory.—Istanbul, January 30, 1952.

Cement Production Will be Increased—The addition of new ovens and machinery, now nearing completion in the cement factories at Zeytinburnu near Istanbul and Sivas, will add about 150,000 tons to the total cement production of the country. Present annual production is about 390,000 tons, half of the country's requirements. By 1953 planned production is expected to meet the total estimated needs.—Istanbul, January 22, 1952.

Coal Production Increased—Recent reports indicate that coal production in the Zonguldak basin amounted to 2,732,000 metric tons during 1951. The increase of 160,000 tons over 1950 production was, in large measure, due to the modernizing of the coal pits and the mechanization of transport and screening operations accomplished through the ECA program. During 1951, 50,000 tons of coal were exported to France.—Istanbul, January 19, 1952.

Oil Refinery Slated for Construction—According to a statement released by the Ministry of State Enterprises, studies in connection with the construction of a refinery at Batman have now been completed. The refinery envisaged, which will utilize oil from Raman in south eastern Turkey, will have a capacity of 5,000 barrels of crude oil per day from which gasoline, kerosene, diesel oil and asphalt will be produced. It is hoped that construction will commence in 1952 and be completed in two years' time.—Istanbul, January 12, 1952.

New Sugar Factory to be Constructed—A new company has been formed with a capital of TL10 millions for the construction of a sugar factory in Adapazari. When completed this factory will become the fifth sugar factory in Turkey. Negotiations are also in progress for the construction of additional plants in Amasya and Konya. Last year's harvest produced the largest crops of sugar beets yet recorded, and it now appears that approximately 186,000 tons of sugar will be refined, thereby assuring ample supplies until the next crop. It is expected that with the new factories in production, quantities of sugar will be available for export.—Istanbul, January 18, 1952.

VENEZUELA

First Pineapple Shipment to United States—A local firm recently despatched from Puerto Cabello to New York City, Venezuela's first export shipment of pineapples. Additional orders are anticipated from the present crop, estimated at four million, and production will be expanded as the demand warrants.—Caracas, January 12, 1952.

General Notes

AUSTRALIA

Deficit in Dollar Trade—Australia had a deficit of £6·7 million in trade with the dollar area for the five months ended November 30, 1951. The deficit with the sterling area was £148·5 million and a further deficit of £41·5 million was incurred with other countries, making a total trade deficit of £196·7 million for the five months. Exports to the dollar area increased slightly, from £34·6 million in the five months ended November, 1950, to £38·3 million in the five months ended November, 1951, but dollar imports jumped from £27·3 million to £45 million. Higher dollar imports followed a slackening of import restrictions after Australia's favourable commodity trade balance of £92·8 million with the dollar area in 1950-51 due to record wool prices.—Sydney, February 8, 1952.

Foreign Tenders Will Be Called for Hydro-Electric Scheme—In connection with the Snowy Mountains Hydro-Electric scheme it has been announced that the Commonwealth Government will call for tenders throughout the world later this year and early in 1953 for an 18-mile tunnel from the Adaminaby storage dam to the Tumut Pond reservoir, and the first powerhouse of 200,000 kilowatt peak load below Tumut Pond. Engineers estimate that the construction of the tunnel will provide 500,000 acre-feet of water for irrigation along the Murrumbidgee River which will be under the control of the New South Wales Government. This will more than double the quantity of water at present available for irrigation in the Murrumbidgee Valley. It is hoped that the first powerhouse below Tumut Pond will be generating by 1956. This station is to be one of seven between Tumut and Adaminaby which will generate a total of 1,180,000 kilowatts of peak-load power.—Sydney, February 8, 1952.

New Factories Under Construction—Manufacturing units worth £107 million are now under construction in New South Wales, comprising 401 new factories and 454 additions to existing factories. The most spectacular developments are in the basic industries of the South Coast area near Wollongong and Port Kembla. These will cost more than £81 million to complete and will take about ten years. Fifty million pounds of the South Coast development will be spent on installation at the Australian Iron and Steel Company's and Lysaghts Ltd.'s works at Port Kembla of the most modern sheet steel and tinplate mills. Heavy industries being developed outside the Wollongong-Port Kembla area will cost almost £5 million to finish; these projects include cement and clay undertakings on each of which about £2 million will be spent. The total amount now being spent in new and expanding heavy industries in New South Wales exceeds £86 million. Factories being built for light industries number 380, while 424 firms are making extensions, total cost being estimated to exceed £21 million. The largest single expenditure is at Tamago on the Hunter River, a few miles from Newcastle, where Courtaulds Ltd., the English rayon firm, is spending £5 million. The first section of this modern unit is almost completed.—Sydney, February 8, 1952.

BRAZIL

Foreign Investment Regulations Modified—Decree No. 30363 of January 3 lays down new measures for the return of foreign capital invested in Brazil, and for the remittance of revenues accruing therefrom. The decree qualifies foreign capital as that which is of foreign origin and is registered with the Bank of Brazil. Remittances of the 20 per cent instalments permitted under Decree No. 9025 of February 27, 1946, as well as transfers of profits, etc., up to 8 per cent, will be based on the amount of capital calculated in accordance with the new definition. The decree calls for a review of the foreign capital registered with the Bank of Brazil to: (1) assure the repatriation only of capital of foreign origin; (2) deduct from registered capital of foreign origin all remittances of profits, etc., already made exceeding 8 per cent; (3) declare extinct the right of repatriation in cases where the remittances already realized exceed the capital of actual foreign origin plus the 8 per cent relative to interest, profits and dividends.—Rio de Janeiro, January 25, 1952.

CHILE

Operations with Gold Pesos to be Directed by Central Bank—A decree has been prepared by the Minister of Finance giving to the Central Bank of Chile the exclusive rights to deal in Gold Pesos. It is announced that this measure is being taken to avoid speculation.—Santiago, February 6, 1952.

MIDDLE EAST

Agricultural Mechanization Becoming More Popular in Syria—The Ministry of Agriculture reports that mechanization is becoming more popular in Syria, especially on large land holdings. There were 650 tractors registered in 1950, and it is estimated that approximately 125 have been received since that time. The purchase of motor operated pumps has also increased, and to date 2,870 have been registered with the government.—Cairo, January 5, 1952.

New Railway Completed in Saudi Arabia—In spite of the pessimistic forecasts of many, the Ryadh-Dammam railway in Saudi Arabia has been completed. Four years ago the ground was first broken at Dammam, a deep water port on the Persian Gulf, and since then it has progressed slowly through the oil centres of Saudi Arabia through Hofuf and the country's best agricultural area, and through loose sands with high desert temperatures, to eventually reach Ryadh, the country's capital. Its completion is regarded as a major accomplishment in Saudi Arabia.—Cairo, January 5, 1952.

Iraq's New Oil Agreement—The oil companies operating in Iraq—the Iraq Petroleum Company, the Basra Petroleum Company and the Mosul Petroleum Company have reached a new agreement with the Iraqi Government which will become operative as soon as the approval of the Iraqi Parliament is obtained. According to the new agreement, Iraq will receive for her oil 50 per cent of the company's profits before the deduction of foreign tax. Iraq will be free to market 12 per cent of the oil production for herself, either to third parties or to the companies. She will also do her own refining for local consumption, and is now negotiating a contract

believed to be for an £8 million plant with an America firm. On the basis of present costs and prices, Iraq will receive an over-all rate per ton of 35/6d. in 1951, rising to 39/6d. in 1953 and after. Up to now the rate has been about 18/6d. per ton, and that recently granted by ARAMCO to Ibn Saud works out at about 30/-d. This is possible because Kirkuk is much nearer to the terminal with its pipeline than is Dahrán. It is probable that by 1955 Iraq will be receiving a royalty revenue of as much as £59 million a year. The country has been spending in recent years only £24 million. In addition to the increased rate of royalties, Iraqi directors are to be appointed to the oil companies' boards, and the training of Iraqi technicians is to be expanded.—Cairo, January 5, 1952.

New Capital City Proposed for Ethiopia—It is reported that a Birmingham firm of architects are to plan a new capital city for Ethiopia to be built on what was once unproductive swamp land. The creation of the new city to replace Addis Ababa may take up to 25 years. It has been found impossible to re-plan Addis Ababa itself, due to its mountainous site cut up by ravines and gullies. The proposed site for the new capital is on the shores of Lake Tana, the source of the Blue Nile. The new city is expected to house approximately 100,000 people, and provisional plans have been drawn up for government offices, residential areas, shopping centres, lake-side quays for shipping, road and rail communications, an airfield, schools, hospitals, places of worship and many other features of a modern British town. It is also possible that there will be a new palace for the Emperor, Haile Selassie.—Cairo, January 5, 1952.

SOUTH AFRICA

Ports Acutely Overcrowded—The continuing congestion in the ports of South West, Southern and Eastern Africa has given grave cause for concern to buyers, shipping interests and port operators. Attempted solutions to this problem have included, (a) by-passing of ports through the utilization of rail services from alternative harbours, (b) pro-rating of terminal storage space to ensure that vessels bring tonnages within the handling capacity of the ports, and (c) imposition of penalty storage rates for slow clearances by consignees. Beira, in Portuguese East Africa, has dock facilities for five vessels and a backlog of twenty-three vessels in the roads, representing three to four weeks' delay despite pro-rating of tonnages. The port of Mombasa, Kenya, has sponsored the drastic proposal that all cargo discharged at that port, which is not cleared by the consignees within thirty days, will be sold by public auction. In publicizing this decision it was emphasized that the practice of imposing penalty rates, calculated at 5/- per ton per diem on cargo in transit storage in excess of twelve days, had failed to step-up clearances; cargo ships can anticipate delays of up to five weeks in roads anchorage before berthing facilities are available; and that with the imminent arrival of the rainy season, delays will be increased.—Cape Town, January 31, 1952.

Italian Industries Established in the Union—Italian capital invested in Union industry since the war is now between £12,000,000 and £15,000,000. This includes a £7,500,000 rayon establishment in Natal in which Snia Viscosa, of Milan, Courtaulds, the British firm, and the South African

SOUTH AFRICA (Cont'd.)

Industrial Development Corporation are jointly interested. The overall investment figure will be increased during 1952 when several new Italian industries come to the Union. Italian industrialists have established a £1,000,000 ferro-chrome industry, cellulose and paper factories, and new factories are planned to make electrical goods, buttons, cutlery, silver ware and leather for shoe uppers. A cloth printing works is another venture with Italian backing. Two new Italian rayon factories will be opened soon, one in Natal and the other in the Transvaal. Randfontein has a £500,000 Italian textile mill. One of the biggest sock factories in Italy has begun operations in Natal, while a children's sock factory, claimed to be the first in the Union, has doubled its output in Johannesburg in six months. Men's hats of a well known Italian make will be made soon in a Johannesburg factory. Another Italian enterprise is making elastic and shoelaces. A further indication of Italian interest in the Union is the plan to open the branch of an insurance company.—Johannesburg, February 13, 1952.

TURKEY

Foreign Investment Law Produces Results—Although the law for the encouragement of investments in Turkey by foreign companies has not been in effect for very long, a number of worthwhile applications have been received from abroad. Among the applications under consideration are a vegetable oil factory by Dutch interests; factories for the production of anti-biological products and D.D.T. by American companies; a Danish firm desiring to collaborate with Turkish capitalists in cement production; industrial chemicals factory by Swedish interests and a powdered egg plant by an Italian company. A recent proposition now being investigated was made by a German firm which proposes, in collaboration with Turkish interests, to produce chemical fertilizers. This enterprise is reported to involve about TL50 millions which would be contributed half by the Germany company in the form of machinery, and half by local investors.—Istanbul, January 20, 1952.

UNITED KINGDOM

New Hire Purchase Restrictions—As part of the Chancellor's recently announced decision to curtail home consumption and so release goods for the export drive the Board of Trade has made an order restricting the terms for initial deposit and repayment period in certain hire purchase and credit sale agreements. The order prohibits the disposal or possession of certain goods unless the agreement complies with the terms of the order which came into force on February 1, 1952. The goods affected are radio and television sets, gramophones, motor cars and commercial vehicles, bicycles, office furniture and equipment and a number of domestic appliances and apparatus such as space and water heaters, dish washers, washing machines, wringers, floor polishers, vacuum cleaners, sewing machines, refrigerators and lawn mowers. The order applies to second-hand as well as new goods. The minimum initial deposit is 25 per cent for bicycles and 33½ per cent for all other goods in the order. The payment period is 12 months for bicycles, and 18 months for the other items.—London, February 6, 1952.

Monthly Summary of Foreign Trade

Canadian Exports (Excluding Gold)

Months	Average 1935-39	1938	1946	1947	1948	1949	1950	1951
(Millions of Dollars)								
January.....	62.8	70.3	189.1	208.6	235.4	237.0	221.2	285.1
February.....	57.4	59.6	153.1	179.5	208.3	205.0	199.5	233.9
March.....	71.1	73.3	178.4	209.0	228.4	216.8	228.2	290.2
April.....	48.5	50.9	178.5	190.9	212.3	237.8	205.5	295.2
May.....	75.6	67.0	197.0	267.8	282.3	272.9	287.0	323.4
June.....	73.3	66.0	166.7	272.7	233.5	255.1	289.2	312.5
July.....	74.4	66.2	188.7	236.6	250.9	241.3	253.7	374.5
August.....	77.1	69.1	242.7	221.3	224.1	251.7	257.1	349.8
September.....	76.8	72.2	169.8	218.6	283.0	228.4	279.1	320.1
October.....	91.3	88.2	204.2	250.8	307.0	269.1	315.2	371.0
November.....	95.0	86.0	232.2	253.1	293.9	292.3	292.7	379.5
December.....	81.3	68.9	211.9	266.2	316.4	285.5	289.9	379.3
Total.....	884.5	837.6	2,312.2	2,774.9	3,075.4	2,993.0	3,118.4	3,914.5

Canadian Imports (Excluding Gold)

Months	Average 1935-39	1938	1946	1947	1948	1949	1950	1951
(Millions of Dollars)								
January.....	44.6	49.7	140.3	173.8	206.1	223.8	211.9	327.2
February.....	42.9	47.0	117.0	177.1	182.2	206.0	200.2	274.2
March.....	59.1	65.1	139.9	208.9	197.1	255.9	237.4	342.5
April.....	45.3	48.9	160.8	225.6	226.7	242.7	230.9	393.0
May.....	66.1	67.1	164.2	240.3	225.1	250.5	290.2	405.1
June.....	60.5	58.9	157.7	231.1	233.0	250.5	282.5	360.4
July.....	57.6	55.8	161.6	226.8	225.1	230.9	259.5	370.6
August.....	57.9	57.0	163.2	204.6	206.5	212.1	267.3	357.5
September.....	59.6	56.4	156.1	208.1	221.7	221.6	279.7	311.5
October.....	68.6	63.9	186.4	254.5	243.4	234.3	320.6	344.1
November.....	70.1	63.3	198.2	229.1	238.2	239.6	327.9	325.7
December.....	52.2	44.3	181.9	194.2	232.0	213.4	266.3	273.0
Total.....	684.6	677.5	1,927.3	2,573.9	2,636.9	2,761.2	3,174.3	4,084.9

Balance of Trade with all Countries (Excluding Gold)

Months	Average 1935-39	1938	1946	1947	1948	1949	1950	1951
(Millions of Dollars)								
January.....	+ 19.0+	+ 21.8+	+ 51.0+	+ 36.7+	+ 33.0+	+ 15.2+	+ 11.8+	- 38.4
February.....	+ 15.3+	+ 13.5+	+ 37.7+	+ 4.7+	+ 28.1+	+ 1.2+	+ 1.4+	- 37.3
March.....	+ 13.0+	+ 9.2+	+ 40.0+	+ 3.0+	+ 33.9+	- 16.9+	- 5.7+	- 48.5
April.....	+ 4.0+	+ 2.6+	+ 19.5+	- 32.2+	- 11.6+	- 2.4+	- 21.2+	- 92.9
May.....	+ 10.6+	+ 0.8+	+ 34.6+	+ 30.9+	+ 62.4+	+ 25.1+	- 0.6+	- 78.1
June.....	+ 13.8+	+ 7.9+	+ 11.1+	+ 45.3+	+ 3.0+	+ 6.9+	+ 9.3+	- 44.6
July.....	+ 17.9+	+ 11.4+	+ 29.6+	+ 12.8+	+ 28.4+	+ 12.8+	- 2.7+	- 7.9
August.....	+ 20.3+	+ 12.9+	+ 82.8+	+ 20.3+	+ 20.0+	+ 41.9+	- 6.6+	- 3.9
September.....	+ 18.3+	+ 16.7+	+ 15.8+	+ 13.4+	+ 61.4+	+ 9.4+	+ 3.1+	+ 12.0
October.....	+ 23.8+	+ 25.3+	+ 20.2+	- 0.8+	+ 66.0+	+ 37.4+	+ 1.7+	+ 31.5
November.....	+ 26.2+	+ 23.5+	+ 37.0+	+ 26.9+	+ 58.2+	+ 55.9+	- 31.5+	+ 58.8
December.....	+ 30.3+	+ 25.6+	+ 32.4+	+ 76.7+	+ 87.3+	+ 74.9+	+ 27.2+	+ 112.0
Total.....	+ 212.5+	+ 171.2+	+ 411.9+	+ 237.8+	+ 473.1+	+ 261.2+	- 17.2+	- 121.5

NOTE.—Throughout this bulletin, totals represent unrounded figures, hence may vary slightly from rounded amounts. The value of "Foreign Exports" is not included under the tabular heading "Canadian Exports", for which reason figures showing the balance of trade do not represent the difference between those for exports and imports.

The foreign trade of Newfoundland is included as from April 1, 1949.

Canadian Exports to the United States (Excluding Gold)

Months	Average 1935-39	1938	1946	1947	1948	1949	1950	1951
(Millions of Dollars)								
January.....	22.1	20.0	62.3	79.5	105.0	116.0	130.9	186.9
February.....	19.7	16.8	57.6	69.4	94.8	106.7	128.8	152.4
March.....	25.9	22.7	66.5	83.1	112.5	122.4	154.3	190.2
April.....	20.1	18.0	71.4	88.3	109.2	110.7	137.8	183.2
May.....	26.1	20.4	72.2	79.8	114.7	121.2	175.4	208.7
June.....	25.1	20.0	66.5	82.0	109.8	113.9	177.7	188.4
July.....	25.9	21.0	74.8	82.1	118.9	104.4	168.2	201.9
August.....	28.3	25.3	75.0	81.4	114.0	115.4	167.1	192.8
September.....	29.4	25.1	69.6	87.5	162.0	113.7	192.8	186.7
October.....	33.5	28.0	99.1	102.4	148.9	148.1	204.4	207.1
November.....	31.9	28.4	89.2	92.9	163.3	171.3	192.0	209.3
December.....	33.3	24.7	83.9	106.0	147.8	159.8	191.5	189.9
Total.....	321.3	270.5	887.9	1,034.2	1,501.0	1,503.5	2,021.0	2,297.7

Canadian Imports from the United States (Excluding Gold)

Months	Average 1935-39	1938	1946	1947	1948	1949	1950	1951
(Millions of Dollars)								
January.....	28.7	32.3	97.4	136.4	150.0	164.8	154.5	233.3
February.....	27.9	31.2	86.0	138.4	136.8	148.8	143.1	199.0
March.....	38.0	42.9	100.1	165.1	138.3	169.0	160.9	245.7
April.....	29.2	31.4	114.8	181.6	159.5	177.3	162.2	278.4
May.....	38.3	40.5	113.4	184.7	145.0	172.1	195.5	273.2
June.....	36.4	37.1	106.6	174.7	154.9	176.9	188.3	241.5
July.....	33.4	34.1	112.5	168.9	149.5	160.3	170.6	234.7
August.....	33.7	35.3	123.1	155.3	136.1	143.6	172.6	229.5
September.....	36.2	34.7	115.8	163.0	152.7	158.0	177.4	211.6
October.....	42.5	38.5	140.4	190.4	160.2	167.6	208.3	238.3
November.....	40.8	37.6	149.5	174.4	163.4	162.7	214.8	224.7
December.....	33.6	29.2	145.6	141.7	159.4	151.0	182.3	203.1
Total.....	418.7	424.7	1,405.3	1,974.7	1,804.8	1,951.9	2,130.5	2,812.9

Balance of Trade with the United States (Excluding Gold)

Months	Average 1935-39	1938	1946	1947	1948	1949	1950	1951
(Millions of Dollars)								
January.....	- 5.9	- 11.3	- 33.2	- 55.8	- 43.2	- 47.3	- 21.5	- 43.0
February.....	- 7.5	- 13.8	- 27.1	- 67.1	- 40.4	- 40.6	- 12.8	- 44.1
March.....	- 10.3	- 19.5	- 32.4	- 80.2	- 24.2	- 44.9	- 3.7	- 52.4
April.....	- 8.4	- 12.8	- 41.9	- 91.6	- 48.0	- 65.1	- 22.9	- 92.3
May.....	- 11.0	- 19.5	- 39.9	- 102.7	- 28.7	- 49.1	- 18.2	- 61.7
June.....	- 10.5	- 16.5	- 38.5	- 90.5	- 43.5	- 61.3	- 8.4	- 50.6
July.....	- 6.6	- 12.4	- 35.9	- 84.9	- 28.6	- 54.2	- 0.1	- 29.8
August.....	- 4.5	- 9.4	- 45.6	- 71.6	- 20.3	- 26.6	- 2.5	- 33.7
September.....	- 5.9	- 8.9	- 44.7	- 73.8	+ 11.4	- 42.6	+ 18.6	- 22.1
October.....	- 8.0	- 9.7	- 39.4	- 86.2	- 9.7	- 17.8	- 0.9	- 27.4
November.....	- 7.7	- 8.6	- 58.1	- 79.8	+ 1.5	+ 10.9	- 19.7	- 11.9
December.....	- 0.7	- 3.7	- 60.1	- 33.9	- 9.9	+ 10.7	+ 12.0	- 9.9
Total.....	- 87.0	- 146.0	- 496.7	- 918.1	- 283.6	- 427.8	- 80.0	- 479.0

Canadian Exports to the United Kingdom (Excluding Gold)

Months	Average 1935-39	1938	1946	1947	1948	1949	1950	1951
(Millions of Dollars)								
January.....	25.5	33.6	51.1	50.5	64.9	55.8	48.6	40.1
February.....	23.6	27.3	37.9	44.9	51.7	44.1	30.4	33.6
March.....	26.4	27.8	50.5	47.6	59.2	39.5	30.1	39.7
April.....	16.4	18.8	41.0	43.1	44.4	63.0	25.8	41.7
May.....	30.5	27.9	54.9	90.5	85.1	72.4	48.5	47.2
June.....	28.9	25.6	30.6	76.2	54.2	60.7	52.5	51.3
July.....	30.5	25.8	40.4	69.4	56.3	70.6	35.2	73.9
August.....	31.3	26.7	71.9	66.0	52.5	62.9	42.5	66.4
September.....	30.8	28.9	54.3	54.5	47.9	56.9	30.4	52.5
October.....	38.4	36.0	47.7	66.8	65.6	72.3	47.7	64.0
November.....	41.4	35.8	57.9	69.3	56.7	56.8	38.6	58.0
December.....	30.0	25.5	59.4	72.5	48.5	49.9	39.6	63.1
Total.....	353.6	339.7	597.5	751.2	686.9	705.0	469.9	631.5

Canadian Imports from the United Kingdom (Excluding Gold)

Months	Average 1935-39	1938	1946	1947	1948	1949	1950	1951
(Millions of Dollars)								
January.....	8.0	8.9	20.1	14.3	21.6	25.4	26.1	33.9
February.....	8.1	8.8	13.0	10.5	17.9	22.9	25.4	27.8
March.....	10.9	11.5	14.4	13.8	21.6	28.3	32.7	30.4
April.....	8.4	9.2	21.2	12.7	24.6	30.1	29.5	48.9
May.....	12.7	11.9	18.8	15.2	27.4	29.5	36.3	43.6
June.....	10.8	9.2	23.4	18.1	26.0	27.0	37.1	39.9
July.....	11.3	9.7	21.9	17.7	29.4	29.4	32.7	43.3
August.....	11.4	10.4	14.5	15.1	24.7	26.2	34.3	39.1
September.....	10.5	10.0	12.0	15.6	24.1	21.9	36.2	28.6
October.....	11.0	11.6	15.6	18.3	29.3	19.4	41.7	32.7
November.....	13.0	11.0	14.9	17.8	28.3	26.5	40.2	33.3
December.....	8.0	7.0	11.7	20.3	24.6	20.8	32.0	19.4
Total.....	124.0	119.3	201.4	189.4	299.5	307.4	404.2	421.0

Balance of Trade with the United Kingdom (Excluding Gold)

Months	Average 1935-39	1938	1946	1947	1948	1949	1950	1951
(Millions of Dollars)								
January.....	+ 17.7 +	+ 24.8 +	+ 31.2 +	+ 36.3 +	+ 43.4 +	+ 30.5 +	+ 22.8 +	+ 6.2
February.....	+ 14.6 +	+ 18.7 +	+ 24.9 +	+ 34.5 +	+ 33.9 +	+ 21.4 +	+ 5.3 +	+ 5.9
March.....	+ 15.6 +	+ 16.4 +	+ 36.2 +	+ 33.9 +	+ 37.7 +	+ 11.3 +	+ 2.4 +	+ 9.3
April.....	+ 9.1 +	+ 9.6 +	+ 19.8 +	+ 30.4 +	+ 19.8 +	+ 33.4 +	+ 3.6 +	+ 7.1
May.....	+ 17.7 +	+ 16.2 +	+ 36.2 +	+ 75.6 +	+ 57.8 +	+ 43.4 +	+ 12.4 +	+ 3.8
June.....	+ 18.3 +	+ 16.6 +	+ 7.3 +	+ 58.2 +	+ 28.3 +	+ 34.1 +	+ 15.5 +	+ 11.5
July.....	+ 19.4 +	+ 16.3 +	+ 18.6 +	+ 52.0 +	+ 27.1 +	+ 41.7 +	+ 2.6 +	+ 30.8
August.....	+ 20.0 +	+ 16.5 +	+ 57.5 +	+ 51.1 +	+ 27.9 +	+ 37.1 +	+ 8.5 +	+ 27.6
September.....	+ 20.3 +	+ 19.0 +	+ 42.4 +	+ 39.4 +	+ 24.1 +	+ 35.5 +	+ 5.6 +	+ 24.2
October.....	+ 27.5 +	+ 24.6 +	+ 32.1 +	+ 48.7 +	+ 36.5 +	+ 53.4 +	+ 6.3 +	+ 31.5
November.....	+ 28.4 +	+ 24.8 +	+ 43.3 +	+ 51.6 +	+ 28.6 +	+ 30.7 +	+ 1.4 +	+ 25.7
December.....	+ 22.1 +	+ 18.6 +	+ 47.8 +	+ 52.5 +	+ 24.0 +	+ 29.4 +	+ 7.9 +	+ 45.3
Total.....	+ 230.8 +	+ 222.1 +	+ 397.4 +	+ 564.3 +	+ 389.1 +	+ 401.8 +	+ 68.3 +	+ 214.7

Trade and Tariff Regulations

Colombian Tariff Modifications

Bogotá, February 19, 1952.—(FTS)—By Decree No. 2602 of December 18, 1951, the Colombian Customs Tariff is revised with regard to the import duties for approximately 500 tariff items. Reductions have been made in the duties on some items considered as prime necessities, including many medicinal and chemical preparations (especially antibiotics), agricultural and industrial machinery, book paper, and fertilizers. On the other hand, domestic industry has been granted still further protection by increased duties on such articles as artificial silk manufactures, tires and certain foodstuffs prepared with a flour, starch, milk or malt extract base other than for infants.

Reduced duties will not become effective until 90 days after the promulgation of the decree (March 17, 1952), and then only by successive monthly reductions of one-tenth of the total reduction over the following ten months. The increased duties will, however, be levied immediately on those imports affected. In addition to the modification in import duties, all export duties have been suspended except for bananas, coffee and hides. A complete list of these changes is now available and specific information may be obtained by writing to the Foreign Tariffs Division, Department of Trade and Commerce, Ottawa.

Flour Imports in French West Indies Permitted

Port of Spain, February 12, 1952.—(FTS)—The French Government has advised dealers in flour and flour products in Guadeloupe, French West Indies, that they will now be permitted to import from Canada and the United States within limits, determined by the amount of dollars to be allocated from time to time.

India Reduces Export Duties On Hessian

New Delhi, February 19, 1952.—(FTS)—The Government of India has announced the reduction of export duties on jute hessians from 1500 rupees per ton of 2,240 lbs. to 750 rupees per ton, effective February 19, 1952.

Warehousing of Codfish by Spanish Vessels

Madrid, February 12, 1952.—(FTS)—From time to time the Spanish Government has issued decrees designed to increase the efficiency of the Spanish fishing fleets. One of the most important of these permits is the landing in Spain, free of duty, of fish caught by Spanish vessels. On January 22, 1952, a decree was issued permitting Spanish fishing vessels to land all codfish caught on the high seas at the French island of St. Pierre, to be stored in the commercial warehouses on the island and to be re-embarked later in Spanish ships for transport to Spain. The fish may be landed at specified Spanish ports and will be entered free of duty subject

Trade and Tariff Regulations—Concluded

to certain safeguards to assure that none other than fish caught by Spanish vessels will enjoy this privilege. The advantages obtained by Spanish fishing fleets by this system are: (a) saving of fuel, because the number of trips across the Atlantic are curtailed for each unit of the fleet; (b) increased production (estimated at 67 per cent) because ships can remain at the fishing grounds longer; (c) lower costs, because of larger production; and (d) increase in remuneration given to the crews, because of the increase in the volume of the catches.

Applications for Licences to Import into Trinidad from Canada

Port-of-Spain, February 19, 1952.—(FTS)—Importers whose applications for licences to import from Canada under the Token Import Scheme were received prior to December 31, 1951, but whose licences were refused because of errors in preparation of the application, are requested to correct and re-submit their applications, in a notice of February 18, issued by the Controller of Imports and Exports, Trinidad.

Valuables Deposited in Poland Must be Withdrawn Within Six Months

Canadians who are owners of movables, valuables, negotiable papers, etc. deposited with institutions, banks and enterprises in Poland before May 9, 1945, have, under a Polish Government decree of September 6, 1951, six months from the date of its publication (September 8, 1951) to withdraw these items from deposit. Failing withdrawal, the decree provides that the objects will become state property, unless claim has been filed and deposits cannot be delivered under Polish regulations. Deposits with museums are specifically excluded from the legislation.

Persons in Canada who have reason to believe that the Polish decree affects them may obtain a translation of the full text by writing to the Department of External Affairs, Ottawa. The department cannot, however, undertake to supply interpretations or opinions concerning the applicability of this decree in any given case. Owners should, therefore, communicate with the Polish institutions which hold their deposits directly or through their agents or attorneys in Poland.

DATA FOR EXPORTERS

Information, of particular interest to Canadian exporters, concerning shipping documents and customs regulations of foreign countries, is being compiled by the International Trade Relations Division. Countries concerning which such information is now available in a revised form are: Austria, Belgium, Belgian Congo, Cuba, Dominican Republic, Egypt, Finland, France, Western Germany, Greece, Guatemala, Haiti, Iceland, Israel, Mexico, Netherlands, Netherlands Antilles, Nicaragua, Norway, Panama, Peru, Surinam (Netherlands Guiana), Sweden, Switzerland and Venezuela. Data on other countries will be made available from time to time.

Foreign Exchange Quotations

The following are nominal quotations, furnished by the Foreign Exchange Division of the Bank of Canada. These quotations may be found useful in considering statistics and prices generally. Both importers and exporters are advised to communicate with their bankers before completing financial arrangements for the sale or purchase of commodities.

Country	Monetary Unit	—	Nominal Quotations Sept. 17*	Nominal Quotations Feb. 18	Nominal Quotations Feb. 25
Argentina.....	Peso.....	Off. Free Export	·2977	·2001	·2001
Austria.....	Schilling.....		·2085	·0710	·0716
Australia.....	Pound.....		3·2240	·0468	·0468
Belgium and Belgian Congo.....	Franc.....		·0228	·0198	·0198
Bolivia.....	Boliviano.....		·0238	·0167	·0166
British West Indies (Except Jamaica).....	Dollar.....		·8396	·5798	·5796
Brazil.....	Cruzeiro.....		·0544	·0541	·0540
Burma.....	Rupee.....		·3022		
Ceylon.....	Rupee.....		·3022	·2101	·2101
Chile.....	Peso.....		·0233	·0112	·0112
Colombia.....	Peso.....		·5128	·4002	·4001
Costa Rica.....	Colon.....		·1800	·1786	·1786
Cuba.....	Peso.....		1·0000	1·0006	1·0003
Czechoslovakia.....	Koruna.....		0·200	·0200	·0200
Denmark.....	Krone.....		·2084	·1449	·1448
Dominican Republic.....	Peso.....		1·0000	1·0006	1·0003
Ecuador.....	Sucre.....		·0740	·0666	·0660
Egypt.....	Pound.....		4·1330	2·8734	2·8725
El Salvador.....	Colon.....		·4000	·4002	·4001
Fiji.....	Pound.....		3·6306	2·5073	2·5062
Finland.....	Markka.....		·0062	·0043	·0043
France, Monaco and French North Africa.....	Franc.....		·0037	·0028	·0028
French Empire—African.....	Franc.....		·0073	·0057	·0057
French Pacific Possessions.....	Franc.....		·0201	·0158	·0158
Germany.....	Deutsche Mark		·3000	·2382	·2382
Guatemala.....	Quetzal.....		1·0000	1·0006	1·0003
Haiti.....	Gourde.....		·2000	·2001	·2001
Honduras.....	Lempira.....		·5000	·5003	·5002
Hong Kong.....	Dollar.....		·2519	·1739	·1739
Iceland.....	Krona.....		·1541	·0614	·0614
India.....	Rupee.....		·3022	·2101	·2101
Iran.....	Rial.....		·0212		
Iraq.....	Dinar.....		4·0300	2·7831	2·7819
Ireland.....	Pound.....		4·0300	2·7831	2·7819
Israel.....	Pound.....		3·0000	2·7831	2·7819
Italy.....	Lira.....		·0017	·0016	·0016
Jamaica.....	Pound.....		4·0300	2·7831	2·7819
Japan.....	Yen.....		·0028	·0028	·0027
Lebanon.....	Piastre.....		·4561		
Mexico.....	Peso.....		·1157	·1157	·1156
Netherlands.....	Florin.....		·3769	·2633	·2632
Netherlands Antilles.....	Florin.....		·5308	·5306	·5304
New Zealand.....	Pound.....		4·0150	2·7831	2·7819
Nicaragua.....	Cordoba.....		·2000	·2001	·2001
Norway.....	Krone.....		·2015	·1401	·1400
Pakistan.....	Rupee.....		·3022	·3024	·3023
Panama.....	Balboa.....		1·0000	1·0006	1·0003
Paraguay.....	Guarani.....		·3200		
Peru.....	Sol.....		·1538	·0656	·0656
Philippines.....	Peso.....		·4975	·5003	·5002
Portugal and Colonies.....	Eseudo.....		·0400	·0348	·0348
Singapore.....	Straits Dollar.....		·4702	·3247	·3245
Spain and Colonies.....	Peseta.....		·0916	·0918	·0918
Sweden.....	Krona.....		·2783	·1934	·1934
Switzerland.....	Franc.....		·2336	·2290	·2280
Thailand.....	Baht.....		·1000		
Turkey.....	Lira.....		·3571	·3574	·3573
Union of South Africa.....	Pound.....		4·0300	2·7831	2·7819
United Kingdom.....	Pound.....		4·0300	2·7831	2·7818
United States.....	Dollar.....		1·0000	1·0006	1·0003
Uruguay.....	Peso.....		·6583	·6587	·6585
Venezuela.....	Bolivar.....		·2985	·2987	·2986
Yugoslavia.....	Dinar.....		·0200	·0033	·0033

* September 17, 1949.

EDMOND CLOUTIER, C.M.G., O.A., D.S.P.
QUEEN'S PRINTER AND CONTROLLER OF STATIONERY
OTTAWA, 1952

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Owing to the increased cost of publication, the annual subscription price of *Foreign Trade*, for delivery in Canada, will be raised from \$1.00 to \$2.00, effective April 1, 1952. Subscriptions and renewals received before that date will, of course, be at the old rate. No change will be made in the \$3.50 price for delivery abroad.

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by Standard Oil Co.
(N.J.)

Published weekly by the Foreign Trade Service,
Department of Trade and Commerce,
Under the authority of
The Right Hon. C. D. HOWE, Minister, and
WM. FREDERICK BULL, Deputy Minister.

Price: 10 cents per copy.

Subscriptions: \$1.00 in Canada and \$3.50 abroad.

All subscriptions and orders should be forwarded to
The Queen's Printer, Government Printing Bureau, Ottawa.

Mexican Economy Progressed in 1951

By M. T. Stewart, Commercial Secretary for Canada.

MEXICO, D.F.—Mexico made substantial progress economically during 1951 in the face of difficult circumstances. The outbreak of the Korean war and the American rearmament program have had a marked impact on the economy of this country, and inflation and rising costs of living pose very serious problems for the Government. At the end of 1950 the Government assumed wide powers over production, prices and distribution under a new control bill passed by Congress and the aim of the controls was to curb the continuing rise of prices. However, at the close of 1951 it cannot be said that the price controls have been any more effective in Mexico than they have elsewhere and the cost of living and all price indices have continued to rise.

Mexican industry has been progressing rapidly in recent years but the Korean war incident in June, 1950, upset the normal expansion programs of most industries. Large orders were placed for machine tools, plant equipment and necessary raw materials which could only be filled at greatly advanced prices in the United States and elsewhere, and this high-priced equipment and material have been arriving in Mexico in large volume in recent months. The effect on the balance of trade has been markedly adverse and if the trend were to continue unabated the value of the peso might be further weakened, but the Minister of Hacienda has assured the banks and the public that the tourist trade, which returned about 175 million dollars in 1951, is more than making up the trade deficit and he has stated that the peso is sound and will remain unchanged for 1952 at least. However, more import restrictions may have to be imposed as the adverse trade balance is causing considerable concern in official circles.

The Finance Minister has stated that the national income in 1951 gave the Treasury a large surplus over total disbursements, probably surpassing the 1950 surplus of \$21 million. The sale of the Treasury's national saving bonds has continued satisfactorily indicating the public's faith in the value of the peso and in the Government generally.

Budget Has Expanded Rapidly

The Federal Budget of Mexico has expanded rapidly in recent years and the totals for 1950, 1951 and 1952 respectively are as follows: 1950, 2,746 million pesos; 1951, 3,102 million pesos; 1952, 3,996 million pesos. The five highest allotments are, as they were for 1951, for the service of the public debt (980·7 millions this year, 722·2 millions in 1951); the Secretariat of Communications (696·6 millions this year, 537·9 millions in 1951); the Secretariat of Public Education (427·8 millions this year, 355·7 millions in 1951); the Department of Hydraulic Resources, which is exclusively concerned with irrigation (419 millions this year, 326 millions in 1951); and the Secretariat of National Defence (328·7 millions this year, 275·4 millions in 1951).

The Government has pointed out that a total of 1,093·5 million pesos is to be spent in 1952 on works which are directly productive—the construction and repair of highways, port works, airfields, dams, irrigation canals, and so on. The Secretary of the Treasury appears confident that the 900 million pesos by which the 1952 budget exceeds that for 1951 will be covered out of the normal yield of taxes and duties. Taxes on automobiles, beer, aerated waters, alcohol and cigarettes will be increased slightly.

The increase in money in circulation has been very great in the past two years. The total of bills and coins in circulation and deposits in private banks in January, 1950, was estimated at 4,473·1 million pesos and the corresponding figure for January, 1951, stood at 6,297·3 millions. For November, 1951, the total was 6,656·7 million pesos.

A payments agreement was signed in Madrid on March 31, 1951, between Mexico and Spain which provides for the purchase by Spain of 20,000 metric tons of chick peas annually, beginning with the 1951-52 harvest, and in return Spain is supposed to ship such commodities as wine, cork, short arms and sewing machines. The payments agreement also provides for the purchase of raw cotton, henequen and copper from Mexico and additional products from Spain as they become available.

A most-favoured-nation trade agreement between France and Mexico was signed in Mexico City on November 29.

Bonds of the World Bank for reconstruction and development are to be placed on the Mexican market to a value of US\$50 million. The World Bank has requested that its bonds be made available to Mexican financial concerns and insurance companies and this request has been officially approved.

An important conference of United States and Mexican businessmen was held in Mexico City in August and the purpose of this meeting was to explore ways of increasing trade between the two countries. Mexico feels the need of greater foreign capital investment and the President of the National Chambers of Commerce in Mexico pointed out that, whereas the United States investments in Canada amounted to more than \$5,500 million, only \$287 million of United States capital is invested in Mexico.

Substantial Loans Received from United States Agencies

Mexico's credit abroad stands at a high level and substantial loans have been made by United States agencies, chiefly for the rehabilitation of the national railway system, new irrigation schemes and hydro-electric development. A \$150 million credit was granted by the Export-Import Bank to Mexico in September, 1950, for the rehabilitation of the national railways and new irrigation projects, and during 1951, \$145 million have been spent on the purchase of new equipment, which includes 175 diesel locomotives, 1,700 freight cars, 158 passenger coaches and 3 deluxe passenger trains which are being built in Switzerland. Two hundred thousand tons of rails were purchased in 1951 and \$11 million are being spent on a new consolidated railway terminal and repair shops located near Mexico City. Early in 1951 the World Bank lent \$30 million to the Federal Electricity Commission and this loan will be used to complete seven hydro-electric and thermo-electric plants in various parts of Mexico.

The World Bank loan made specific provision for a hydro-electric plant at Tingambato in the State of Mexico, which is to be completed in October, 1955; a hydro-electric plant at El Cobalo in the State of Mexico which has already been started and will be finished in December, 1953; a thermo-electric plant in the city of Veracruz which will begin construction in April, 1952; a thermo-electric plant in the city of Monterrey, already begun and to be completed in February, 1953; a transmission and distribution system in the State of Sonora; and thermo-electric plants in Motul, Yucatán, and La Paz, Lower California, which will be completed in December, 1953. Large irrigation projects have been undertaken in the northwest and \$30 million of an earlier Export-Import Bank loan were allocated in January, 1950 for the construction of the Falcon Dam on the Bravo River that forms the United States-Mexican frontier, and an irrigation project in the northwest Yaquí Valley.

Price and Cost-of-Living Indexes Rose

The wholesale price index continued to climb steadily during 1951, with some slackening in recent months. The index moved up to 400 in June as compared with 304.4 in June, 1950, and a monthly average in that year of 311.2. The index stood at 402.7 in November and the average for the eleven months of 1951 stood at 384.6. A cost-of-living index for the working classes which is based on the prices of a very few essential foodstuffs and articles of clothing rose to 397.7 in June and to 432.7 in December, as compared with 354.6 in June, 1950. Food prices increased from an index figure of 358.8 to 434 between January and December. Prices of clothing increased in about the same proportion, from 424.1 to 459.2, but those of household articles were steadier, rising from 382.3 in January to 395.1 at the end of the year. It is estimated that wholesale prices are about 20 per cent above a year ago, while retail prices in Mexico City are up to 15 per cent higher.

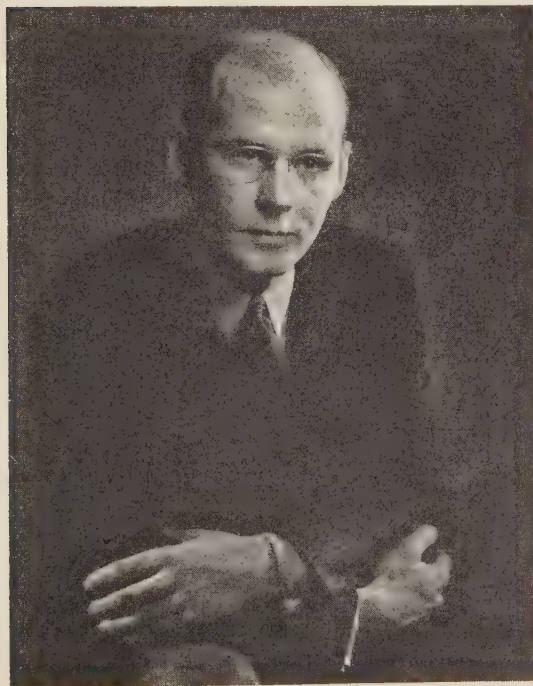
Labour union demands for wage increases, in line with living costs that continued to rise steadily, were numerous during 1951, but strikes were comparatively few and of short duration. Industrial workers, business employees and civil servants alike were represented in union negotiations for more pay, their demands invariably being based upon the cost of essential commodities. Generally speaking, employers were ready to concede wage and salary increases of about 20 per cent. All civil servants, including Federal Government teachers and the Army, received between 10 and 15 per cent increases towards the end of the year. Under new leaders, who have the support of the Government, the Mexican Federation of Labour (CTM) increased its membership to almost a million and gained control of major industrial unions, such as those of oil workers, railwaymen and miners. These and other industrial farm unions were split into numerous groups during 1950, complaining in some cases of government interference in union affairs. The consolidation of the organized labour movement behind the Government was characterized by the invitation of the CTM to President Miguel Alemán to march with several members of his cabinet at the head of the May Day labour demonstration. In Mexico City the Federal Board of Conciliation and Arbitration recently announced that the minimum salary level had been

established at 6.66 pesos per day for factory workers and 5 pesos per day for farm workers, in the Federal District. This low level of minimum wages has been protested by the CTM (Confederación de Trabajadores Mexicanos) and constant pressure for upward revision can be expected with a 10 peso minimum as their objective. Labour has co-operated very well with the Alemán regime and the unions have been quite restrained in their demands. The situation of the average worker leaves much to be desired and it is difficult to see how they can keep their families alive with such small daily earnings.

G. J. McIlraith Will Represent Canada at Colombo Plan Conference

George J. McIlraith, Parliamentary Assistant to the Minister of Trade and Commerce, will represent Canada at the meeting in Karachi, Pakistan, of the Consultative Committee on the Economic Development of South and South-East Asia. He will leave Ottawa on March 14 for Karachi, where the conference on various aspects of the Colombo Plan

is scheduled to open on March 24. On its conclusion, Mr. McIlraith plans to visit New Delhi, Bombay and Colombo, and is expected to leave Karachi on April 9 on his return to Canada.



—Karsh

G. J. McIlraith, M.P.

Other members of the Canadian delegation are: K. P. Kirkwood, Canadian High Commissioner in Pakistan, who will attend the meeting as Alternate Canadian Representative; Nik Cavell, Administrator of the International Economic and Technical Co-operation Division of the Department of Trade and Commerce, and G. D. Mallory, Director of the Industrial Development Division of the Department of Trade and Commerce, both of whom are presently visit-

ing India, Pakistan and Ceylon; G. S. Murray and A. P. Bissonnet, Commercial Secretary, of the Office of the Canadian High Commissioner, in Pakistan; and Hume Wright, of the Department of Finance, Ottawa. Member countries of the Consultative Committee are: Australia, Burma, Cambodia, Canada, Ceylon, India, Laos, New Zealand, Pakistan, United

Kingdom, United States and Vietnam. The International Bank for Reconstruction and Development has also been invited to participate in the conference.

Mr. McIlraith was born at Lanark, Ont., in July, 1908, and graduated from Osgoode Hall in 1931. He was elected to Parliament in 1940, as member for Ottawa West, and was re-elected in 1945 and 1949. Mr. McIlraith was appointed Parliamentary Assistant to the Minister of Reconstruction and Supply in September, 1945, and in 1948 became Parliamentary Assistant to the Minister of Trade and Commerce. When the Department of Defence Production was created in April, 1951, he assumed the additional responsibility of Parliamentary Assistant to the Minister of that Department, retaining this appointment until February 5, 1952, when he resigned to devote his full attention to the Department of Trade and Commerce. Mr. McIlraith has represented Canada at a number of Commonwealth and international conferences. He attended the meeting in Bermuda in 1943 of the Commonwealth Parliamentary Association; the General Assembly of the United Nations, held at Lake Success in the fall of 1946; the meeting of Commonwealth Ministers concerning economic and trade affairs, held in London in September, 1950, and the following month attended a meeting of the Consultative Committee on the Economic Development of South and South-East Asia, also held in London.

Canadian Trade Commissioner in Singapore Will Visit Indonesia

D. S. Armstrong, Canadian Government Trade Commissioner in Singapore, will visit Indonesia from March 18 to 28. Canadian businessmen interested in this market are invited to write Mr. Armstrong at Singapore before March 18.

Sign Agreement on United States Controls for Canadian Military Supplies

Representatives of the Department of Defence Production and of the three United States military departments signed an agreement, February 26 in Ottawa, standardizing procedures and policies for the procurement of military supplies in Canada by the United States military departments. The agreement provides that contracts placed by the United States military departments in Canada will generally be placed with the Canadian Commercial Corporation, a Canadian Crown Company, which will in turn place these contracts with Canadian industry. The agreement also contains provisions relating to overall profit limitations with respect to contracts placed in Canada and the utilization by each country of the Material Inspection Services. This agreement will simplify contract negotiations since many details previously covered by individual contract negotiations are not included in the overall agreement.

A similar agreement existed during World War II between War Supplies Limited, the counterpart of the Canadian Commercial Corporation, and the United States military departments. The new agreement furthers the "Statement of Principles for Economic Co-operation" established on October 26, 1950, by an exchange of notes between the two governments.

Livestock and Meat Imports Into Canada Under Permit

Export problems of Canadian livestock and meat producers, following outbreak of hoof and mouth disease, bring about Canadian import ban.

IMPORTANT developments in the campaign to stamp out hoof and mouth disease in Saskatchewan, and to deal with dislocations in trade caused by the outbreak, came about during the past week.

On March 4, 1952, the Minister of Trade and Commerce announced the prohibition of imports of the following livestock, meat, and meat products, except under permit, by Order-in-Council 1234. Livestock prohibited entry, except under permit: cattle and calves, sheep and lambs, other ruminants, and swine. Meat and meat products prohibited entry, except under permit, include beef and veal, lamb and mutton, pork and pork products—edible, inedible, fresh, frozen, chilled, smoked, cured, pickled or otherwise preserved, except canned.

Passed under authority of the Export and Import Permits Act and the Emergency Powers Act, the Order-in-Council came into effect immediately. However, shipments of livestock, meat and meat products which were in the hands of a common carrier on or before March 4, 1952, and casual or gift shipments or purchases not exceeding \$10 in value, will be permitted entry.

The Move Explained

On March 3, the Minister of Agriculture, speaking over the C.B.C. network, explained the reasons for this move. When the United States was informed of the discovery of hoof and mouth disease in Saskatchewan the border had been closed immediately to exports of Canadian livestock and meat, except canned meat. This embargo is to remain in force for at least 60 days after the country has been declared free of the disease.

"This leaves us," said the Minister, "in a position with no other market than the Canadian market for most of our livestock and livestock products. We have, therefore, under the Emergency Powers Act, provided that no livestock or meats may be imported into Canada except on permit. I am sure that those outside Canada will agree that we must hold this market for our own producers until such time as the disease is removed and is no longer a danger to ourselves and to other countries. This will make it necessary for all within Canada to get their supplies of meat from Canadian producers".

Keeping Deliveries Down

The passing of this Order-in-Council will affect the marketing of livestock and livestock products in several ways. For example, because there are more cattle coming on the market than are needed to supply

the demand for beef, and because they cannot now be exported, Mr. Gardiner advised farmers to keep as many cattle as possible on feed at home. Only those definitely ready to be sold should be sent to market.

Similarly, speaking of the particularly heavy deliveries of hogs during the past two weeks, the Minister suggested that, wherever possible, farmers feed hogs at home until there was danger of the quality being lowered by feeding them longer. He pointed out that, because there is no market for bacon in Britain at present, any reason for encouraging lighter hogs to come on the market had largely disappeared. "We are so amending our grading and regulations to provide that there will be no premium paid on hogs which would weigh less than 200 pounds alive," he said. "It is proposed that the premium on A's be confined to hogs weighing from 200 to 240 pounds and the premium on B's be confined to hogs weighing from 241 pounds upward. . . . Marketing of sheep and lambs," he said, "should present no difficulty".

At the same time, the Minister outlined steps being taken to stamp out the disease, to protect the consumer meanwhile, and to compensate the owners of animals destroyed.

Speaking particularly of the livestock market, Mr. Gardiner said that he felt the Canadian consumer could take care of all the meat provided from animals which need come on the market during the next eight months, nor did he foresee any immediate need for controlling or affecting prices.

"In the meantime," he concluded, "we are exploring every possible outlet for any surpluses which may develop. If markets become available which remove the necessity of retaining this market for the Canadian producer, the restrictions on imports will be removed".

Sales of Canadian Securities

In the 11 months ending November, sales of outstanding securities to the United States at \$470 million were not far short of the record total of \$512.4 million in the same period of 1950, while purchases at \$498.5 million were almost twice the 1950 equivalent of \$256.7. If transactions with the United States in Dominion Government bonds are considered alone, net purchases of \$84.5 million in the 11-month period of 1951 contrast with net sales of \$177 million in the same period of 1950.

November transactions with the United Kingdom totalled \$1.9 million, comprising sales of \$600,000 and purchases of \$1.3 million. Sales to all other countries were valued at \$3.3 million and purchases \$1.3 million, for a net sales balance of \$2 million.

Sales to all countries in November were valued at \$40.8 million compared with \$40 million a year earlier, bringing the cumulative total for the first 11 months of 1951 to \$518.3 million against \$529.3 million. Purchases from all countries in November totalled \$64.3 million as against \$36.6 million, and in the 11 months were \$528.6 million as against \$290 million. (D.B.S. statistics).

Venezuelan Production of Crude Oil Set New Record Last Year

Petroleum exports also reached record levels—First iron ore shipment to United States made in 1951—Production of gold and coal low, of diamonds unchanged.

By J. A. Stiles, Consul of Canada and Trade Commissioner.

CARACAS.—Venezuelan crude oil production achieved a new record during 1951, averaging 1,704,000 barrels daily as compared with 1,498,000 in 1950, and 1,321,000 in 1949. Petroleum exports also reached record levels and for the first nine months of the year were valued at Bs.3,334 million as compared with Bs.2,854 million for the equivalent period last year. The rapid expansion of the Venezuelan oil industry necessitated the establishment of a special Department of Mines and Hydrocarbons, at the beginning of the year, to cope with the ever-increasing administrative problems. Mining questions were formerly handled by a section of the Venezuelan Ministry of Development.

A National Petroleum Convention was held in Caracas in September, and was attended by representatives of the oil companies in Venezuela, as well as by representatives of Venezuelan Government departments and official observers from foreign countries. The convention was primarily arranged to show the important position of Venezuela in the international petroleum market today. It also served to focus attention on the achievements of the Venezuelan petroleum industry, accomplished with the aid of foreign capital and technical assistance, and to indicate the possibilities for foreign capital under favourable investment conditions. Total foreign investments in the Venezuelan oil industry are now said to be close to two billion dollars.

New Mercantile Values Increased Government Royalties

A feature of the petroleum industry's year was the signing of an agreement between the oil companies and the government establishing new mercantile values for the various types of crude petroleum produced in this country, which are most important from the point of view of government royalties and taxes. The agreement was reached after more than two years of prolonged negotiations during which the oil companies paid the minimum rates prescribed by the Law of Hydrocarbons. Following the fixing of the new and higher rates, the companies contributed to the National Treasury a substantial amount in back royalties which helped materially to improve the national fiscal position at the end of the year.

Venezuelan refining facilities also steadily increased during the year, and it is expected that the present crude oil charging capacity of approximately 300,000 barrels daily will be increased to 400,000 by the end of 1952.

Proven oil reserves in Venezuela rose some 500 million barrels in 1951 and now stand at close to 9.5 billion barrels, representing approximately 70 per cent of the total western hemisphere reserves outside the

United States. It is likely that these reserves will be augmented during the coming year as a result of exploration programs now under way. There are indications also that the Venezuelan Government may grant some new oil concessions in 1952, for the first time since 1945, with the probability of greater participation by some of the smaller companies.

New Pipeline Will Make Natural Gas Available to Industries

Natural gas for industrial use is expected to become available within the next few months in Caracas, following the completion by the Venezuelan Atlantic Transmission Corporation of a gas pipeline extending from Barbacoas, Guarico State, to Caracas. Intermediate points along the line such as La Guaira, Arrecife, Maracay, and Valencia are also to benefit from this new development. A new company, the Eastern Venezuelan Gas Transport Company, is reported to be planning a similar gas pipeline to serve the eastern part of Venezuela, particularly the Barcelona, Puerto La Cruz and Ciudad Bolivar districts. It will probably be several years yet before natural gas is available for domestic use because of the very heavy installation costs and the availability of bottled propane gas.

Venezuelan oil prospects during the coming year appear to be extremely good in view of the present world demand and the fact that the necessary foreign capital is readily available for investment in the industry. No difficulty is anticipated by Venezuela in meeting the production target of 1,744,000 barrels daily by the end of 1952, recently suggested as being desirable by the United States Government to meet increasing rearmament and industrial needs.

Venezuelan Crude Oil Production

Year	Average barrels per day
1938	515,000
1943	491,000
1948	1,339,000
1949	1,321,000
1950	1,498,000
1951	1,704,000

Venezuelan Oil Exports

Year	Crude (barrels)	Refined
1938	171,258,130	7,245,827
1943	156,464,567	17,812,657
1948	437,630,071	31,385,984
1949	422,828,020	37,185,010
1950	452,437,115	67,220,527
1951, Jan.-Sept.	374,085,170	62,616,950

Historic Year in Iron Ore Development

Last year was an historic one in the development of Venezuela's rich iron ore resources. After more than nine years of preparatory work and an investment of close to 50 million dollars, the local subsidiary of the Bethlehem Steel Company, the Iron Mines Company of Venezuela, made its first commercial shipment of iron ore to the United States in the month of March. Exports are now averaging 60,000 tons monthly and it is expected that this will be increased to an annual average of 2,000,000 tons within the next two years.

The second United States firm actively interested in iron ore development in this country, the Orinoco Mining Company, a subsidiary of the

U.S. Steel Corp., also had an eventful year, although it will probably be another three years before this company is in an export position. In November the president of the Orinoco Mining Company signed a contract with the Venezuelan Government for the dredging of the Orinoco River, which will eventually permit ocean-going vessels to come up the river to a new port which the company plans to build at the juncture of the Caroní and Orinoco Rivers. Dredging work began in December, and it is expected that the contracts for the building of the 170-kilometre standard-gauge railroad from the port to Cerro Bolívar, where the company's ore deposits are located, as well as for the highway which is to run parallel to the railroad, will be let within the next few weeks. This, together with the expenditures for port facilities, workers' housing and other needs, is expected to cost the U.S. Steel Corporation close to 400 million bolívars before their iron ore begins to arrive in the United States.

Gold Production Very Low

Gold production in Venezuela has remained at a very low level following the closing in August, 1950, of the Guayana Mines Ltd., the principal producing firm. Production in 1951 was approximately 100,000 grams compared with 1,071,888 in 1950. No decision has yet been reached regarding the final payment to be made for the assets of Guayana Mines, expropriated by the Venezuelan Government early in 1951. Workers in the gold mining district have suffered greatly since the closing of the mine, which directly or indirectly supported over 10,000 people. The latest proposal is that the mine be reopened in 1952 following the formation of a new company having Venezuelan official and private capital. The mine workers would be encouraged to purchase shares in the company. Meanwhile, ore production is treated in the small government plant at El Callao, in the State of Bolívar.

Diamond Production Unchanged

Diamond mining is still being carried on, though for the most part by primitive methods, and production in 1951 will probably be close to that of 1950, some 60,839 carats. The greater part of Venezuela's diamond production has been destined for industrial use. The Venezuelan Development Corporation is sponsoring local diamond production through the firm C. A. Venezolana del Diamante, in which the Corporation holds most of the shares.

Venezuelan coal has not proven suitable for metallurgical coke up to the present time, although the government is still studying this problem carefully. A French experiment with coal similar to that found in Venezuela is said to have been successful, and it is hoped that it will be possible to apply this process to the Venezuelan product. The Venezuelan Development Corporation's previous plan for increased coal production in the Lobatera district, Tachira State, have not matured as rapidly as was expected a year ago. Most of the output at Lobatera is on a "free" basis and production methods are dangerous and rudimentary. If production costs could be kept at a reasonable level there might be possibilities for the industrial use of coal in the State of Tachira because of the high transportation charges involved in bringing Western Venezuelan oil to this district.

Venezuelan Coal Production

Year	Official (metric tons)	Clandestine (Lobatera District) (tons)
1936	5,686	....
1945	7,051	10,000
1948	2,617	15,000
1949	1,779	22,000

Other minerals, known to exist in Venezuela but as yet undeveloped, are manganese, bauxite, copper and nickel. The government is presently conducting systematic studies of the more important mineral regions of the country in an effort to stimulate their development.

Tendency to Low Mark-Ups Growing in Belgian Congo Retail Stores

By W. Gibson-Smith, Canadian Government Trade Commissioner.

LEOPOLDVILLE.—There have been for some years in the principal cities of the Belgian Congo a few chains of large retail establishments catering to Europeans. Profit margins have been extremely high but in the last year or two there has been a tendency in some quarters to try low mark-up methods. A powerful Belgian department store chain is now entering the Congo in a large way for the first time, and its mark-ups will be much lower than any yet in existence here. This chain already has a few large stores in the Katanga region and has now begun the construction of an important store in Leopoldville.

The rapid urbanization of the Congo, which has proceeded at such an alarming rate that it threatens the very basis of agriculture in the Colony, is making the great centres, notably Leopoldville, Elisabethville, Stanleyville, and Costermansville, more important as immediate local markets. Leopoldville in particular is going ahead by leaps and bounds. Its European population is now approximately 12,000 and its native population about 200,000.

Difficult for Commission Agent to Cover Huge Areas

There are only about six distributing firms to cover the whole of the Congo and commission agents have made their appearance in recent years, although they are still not very numerous. There have been arguments in the Congo press as to whether foreign exporters, if they are not successful in interesting one of the half a dozen distributing firms which cover the whole Congo, should confine their representation for the whole colony to one agent. Geographically the Congo, and Ruanda-Urundi, fall into three main distributing areas, handled respectively through Leopoldville, Elisabethville and Usumbura. Most commission agents, however, find that they cannot exist on just one of these three parts of the colony, because

the number of importers at any one of these centres is too small to afford a living for them. Some commission agents have indeed failed in such an attempt. On the other hand, travelling expenses are very high indeed for a commission agent who endeavours to cover the whole Congo with its great distances.

Prices Vary Widely in Different Areas

The extremely high cost of transport over the long distances and difficult terrain of the Congo results in widely differing prices from area to area. Large numbers of natives are being attracted to the great centres by the fact that wages paid are often three times as high as in the more remote parts of the bush. These new arrivals in the big cities, however, often find that they are, in effect, worse off than before because of the high cost of foodstuffs, largely as a result of the high cost of bringing produce into the cities from the countryside. Also, native merchants in the big cities charge exorbitant prices to their native customers, often disregarding the maximum prices set by the government. There is some talk of permitting European shopkeepers to establish themselves in the native cities with the hope that this would reduce profiteering. In addition to the great disparity of prices from area to area, there is a marked weekly and monthly price rise at the time when the natives receive their pay. Co-operatives are being experimented with at one point in an effort to keep prices to the natives at more reasonable levels.

Because of the shortage of labour the government is attempting to educate native women in useful work. At present they are far behind the men, seldom speak French or Flemish and in fact are holding the men back. Some women are beginning to be employed in domestic service. The shortage of labour has of course resulted in higher real salaries and the native consumption of such imported articles as wheat flour, canned milk, and bicycles has approximately doubled in the last year. Native requirements, however, are still confined to a relatively short list of merchandise and for other products there are still only some 55,000 Europeans as potential clientele scattered in every corner of this huge area, one fourth the size of Canada.

TRANSPORTATION

The Transportation and Communications Division is in a position to furnish information on water, rail, air and road transport services to and from Canada. Shippers having any transportation problems are invited to use the facilities of this Division.

A list of the principal Canadian trade routes and the various steamship companies maintaining services thereon has been compiled and may be obtained on request.

Inquiries for this list or other information concerning international transportation services should be addressed to the Director, Transportation and Communications Division, Department of Trade and Commerce, Ottawa.

Barbados Expects Prosperous Year

Unlikely that strict controls against dollar imports will be relaxed in 1952.

By D. H. Cheney, Assistant Canadian Trade Commissioner.

PORT-OF-SPAIN.—Barbados began 1952 with the prospect that it would be one of the most prosperous years in its history. All lines of business were active with importers and merchants doing a particularly brisk business in foodstuffs, hardware, dry goods, electrical goods and many other lines of manufactured articles. The practical certainty of another record sugar crop, an increase in the United Kingdom contract price, and substantial wage increases to sugar workers combined to create an atmosphere of optimism and prosperity throughout the Colony. A very excellent tourist season is now in progress. All hotels are well patronized by guests from Canada, the United States and Venezuela and heavy bookings are expected to continue until the end of March.

Because of its dependence upon imports from abroad, Barbados has naturally experienced the pressure of rising prices. The cost-of-living trend was steadily upwards in 1951, but showed signs of levelling out in January when the index remained at 284 (1939=100). With the exception of a short waterfront workers' strike, labour-management relations have been fairly good and no serious difficulties in this connection are foreseen for the year ahead. Inventories, particularly in the dry goods trade, have been very high and strenuous efforts are now being made to reduce these to safer levels. The banks have shown some concern at the "inflationary" conditions existing and there is definite evidence that they have initiated a tighter credit policy.

Although business is very brisk and sales values are high, it is apparent that price increases are accounting for most of the increase in earnings over last year. No signs of buyer resistance to higher prices are yet apparent. Although the working classes may be looking forward to increased wages, they will have to consider living costs which will be rising apace. Price control on salt fish, a basic item in their diet, has been removed. This development coupled with the increased premium on Canadian and United States exchange will drive up food costs considerably. Price control on locally-caught fish may be removed shortly and may be followed by decontrol of other food items produced locally.

Estimates place the sugar crop at between 165,000 and 180,000 tons. Planting of the new crop has been completed on an increased acreage. The industry is looking forward to its best year as a result of an increase of £5 per ton in the United Kingdom contract price. Harvesting has been in progress in coastal districts since late December and is now general. Weather conditions have continued to be extremely favourable.

The fishing industry suffered a heavy set-back in December last when some 80 to 90 small craft were destroyed or badly damaged by heavy waves while moored close in shore. As a consequence the supply of

locally-caught fish has been very short, although supplies of the delicious and popular flying fish have been reaching the hotels in fair quantities. The House of Assembly has voted \$70,000 to assist in repairing damaged boats and equipment.

Progress in oil development has been retarded by difficulties in settling disputes over claims between the Barbados United Oil Company (British) and the Gulf Oil Corporation (American). Marine exploration is being pressed forward, however, and extensive seismographic surveys have been undertaken both inland and on the sea bed surrounding the island. There is no likelihood that drilling will commence before perhaps the latter part of April or early May.

Exporters of fancy molasses, the entire output of which is normally sold to Canada, report the Canadian market very slow in taking up orders although recent movements suggest that demand is improving. The United Kingdom market which had shown promise of providing an excellent demand for the colony's rum production has proved very disappointing indeed, and orders placed have been very far below expectations. As a consequence several distilleries have been forced to shut down or seriously curtail their operations while running the risk of being left with large commitments for molasses. This unfortunate situation casts the only shadow on an otherwise bright picture for the year ahead.

Increased Premium on Canadian Exchange Will Affect Canadian Exports

The British West Indies Trade Liberalization Plan was welcomed by importers and worked well during 1951. Needless to say, the demand for goods from Canada was far in excess of the supply which the Plan could make available. The increases in allocations and the wider variety of goods to be permitted in 1952 were also welcome. The value of import licences issued on Canada under the Trade Plan for 1951 amounted to Can.\$983,672 f.o.b. Goods will continue to enter the Colony against these licences until March 31, 1952. It is as yet too early to assess activity under the revised Plan for 1952 as few of the new vouchers have come into the hands of local importers. The substantial increase in the premium on Canadian exchange will raise the prices of Canadian exports on the Barbados market and there is little prospect for sales of such items as fresh meat, butter, cheese and to a lesser extent, processed milk. This will be particularly the case where the government is the sole purchaser. Despite the higher prices, however, demand is expected to be good for most other commodities available under the Plan and allocations should be well taken up during the year.

With the deterioration in the United Kingdom's balance of payments position presenting an ever more serious problem, it is highly unlikely that 1952 will bring any relaxation in the present strict controls against dollar imports. Local import control policy will continue to limit imports from hard currency areas to only the most essential food items or other items of an essential nature which are unobtainable from sterling or soft currency sources of supply. Unfortunately, therefore, although Barbados looks forward to a year of record prosperity, Canadian exporters will have little prospect of benefiting from the situation to any significant degree, beyond the limited opportunities offered by the wider facilities of the British West Indies Trade Liberalization Plan.

Materials Shortage is Major Problem of West German Paint and Varnish Industry

By L. H. Ausman, Commercial Secretary for Canada.

FRANKFURT.—There are more than 400 paint and varnish factories of all sizes operating in the Federal Republic, ranging from small works to large firms employing several hundred people. The reconstruction of the works destroyed or damaged in the war has been more or less completed. Like other branches of trade, the paint and varnish industry is having difficulty in obtaining some of its raw materials. The chief bottleneck is in the so-called white pigments, principally in lithopone, but also in zinc-white and titanium-white. Although the capacity of the German lithopone producers has been brought up to prewar level, no substantial improvement is expected in the supply position, so long as the coal shortage continues. It is still difficult to obtain lampblack, as the German firms have not yet caught up with their prewar production and supplies frequently have to be sought from the United States. Supplies of zinc-white have fallen a little lately and titanium-white is still very scarce notwithstanding an increase in the output of the titanium works which operate half on American and half on German capital. The supply position is not expected to improve until a new plant, now being installed, starts producing in 1952.

Supplies of copal vary considerably. Supplies of collodion cotton (nitrocellulose) cannot be said to be adequate yet, although several new works which produce it have been put up since the war and existing firms have either installed new plants or enlarged their old. The supply position in natural resins and solvents is comparatively satisfactory. The demand for natural resins has not been so heavy recently because the paint and varnish industry has had large stocks on hand. On the other hand there is a noticeable shortage of artificial resins based on phenol, glycerine and phthalic acid. Considerable difficulty is being experienced in procuring the tinplate required for packing. Delivery periods are unduly long, and the factories are consequently forced to quote their customers longer delivery dates than their own production would demand. This naturally has serious repercussions on exports.

Industry Trying to Reduce Dependence on Foreign Raw Materials

The attitude of the industry as to supplies of raw materials in the coming months is, in general, confident. It is assumed that imports of linseed oil, colophony, copal and similar raw materials will be adequate if foreign exchange allocations can be adjusted to the current market situation, more particularly to the movements of world market prices. The paint and varnish factories are, however, endeavouring to make themselves independent as far as possible of foreign raw materials, as they fear that the stringency of foreign exchange will become acute. They are consequently trying to obtain their raw materials, particularly solvents, from German sources wherever it is practicable and economical to do so. From the technical point of view the industry is able to meet all current require-

ments, and is particularly well able to satisfy all the home and foreign demand for specialties. The shortage of raw materials sometimes necessitates long delivery dates.

Paint and varnish production in the Federal Republic of Germany in 1938 totalled 160,000 tons; in 1948, 97,670 tons; 1949, 146,797 tons; 1950, 186,699 tons. The value of the industry's production in 1950 was estimated at around \$120 million. Even before the war foreign trade in paints and varnishes was small compared with the total turnover, 5 to 8 per cent of the production being exported.

WEST GERMAN PAINT AND VARNISH IMPORTS AND EXPORTS

Country	1949 ¹		1950 ²	
	Volume (100 kg.)	Value (1,000 DM.)	Volume (100 kg.)	Value (1,000 DM.)
Varnishes, Non-Alcoholic Varnishes, Asphalt and Cellulose Varnishes				
Imports				
Total	1,198	432	4,159	1,345
Netherlands	16	7	2,290	662
United States	625	191	1,496	510
Switzerland	483	209	355	167
United Kingdom	45	13	14	5
Exports				
Total	1,872	528	8,234	2,437
Netherlands	144	53	1,194	402
Belgium	229	77	702	235
Switzerland	278	62	692	230
Austria	15	5	176	54
Sweden	155	22	511	83
Czechoslovakia .....	...	...	4	2
France	65	23	512	178
Turkey	309	103	479	133
Italy	33	13	290	120
Greece	73	10	188	55
Colombia	1	1	179	75
Costa Rica	20	2	591	89
Venezuela	45	22	235	66
Brazil .....	...	...	145	54

Spirit Varnishes, Shellac Glue, "Coach" Varnish

Imports				
Total	6	2	89	44
Switzerland .....	...	...	53	23
United States .....	...	...	16	11
Netherlands .....	...	...	15	5
Belgium	6	2	2	2
Exports				
Total	34	22	549	233
Netherlands .....	...	...	221	105
Belgium	9	4	94	33
Switzerland .....	...	...	37	14
Italy .....	...	...	30	11
Venezuela	7	7	17	10

¹ United States-United Kingdom Zones.

² Federal Republic.

(4 Deutschmarks equal 1 dollar Canadian).

The Canadian Showroom

The Canadian Government has opened a showroom in New York's Rockefeller Center for Canadian goods. Trade associations and manufacturers are co-operating in preparing the displays. Sports goods were featured in the first exhibit, and the handicrafts display which was opened in February will remain throughout the month of March.



Photographed at the opening of the handicrafts exhibition: (l. to r.) Hon. Kenneth A. Greene, Consul General of Canada; Barbara Ann Scott, star of the Hollywood Ice Revue; Dr. Ivan Crowell, Director of Handicrafts, Department of Trade and Industry, New Brunswick, and Chairman, Provincial Handicrafts Officials; Michael Kirby, Hollywood Ice Revue.



Some of the handicrafts on display in the Canadian Showroom, New York.



Winter sportswear and sports equipment, made by Canadian manufacturers, formed part of the opening exhibit in the Showroom early in the year.

Commodity Notes

ARGENTINA

Plant Opened for Manufacture of Synthetic Toluene—A plant has been opened at the river port and oil-refining centre of Campana in Buenos Aires Province for making synthetic toluene. According to the Minister of Defence, the new plant will greatly help the progress of the Argentine chemical industry in the production of aromatic hydrocarbons, and the plant will serve not only to make war material, but to supply various products for the manufacture of paints, pharmaceutical goods and synthetic rubber.—Buenos Aires, February 15, 1952.

AUSTRALIA

Record Timber Production Expected—State Forests in South Australia are expected to produce a record 150 million super feet of timber during the current fiscal year, according to a recent announcement by the Conservator of Forests. Softwood production, chiefly from the government-owned pine plantations, is expected to be 147.5 million super feet, of which 119 million super feet would go into lumber. The manufacture of plywood would absorb about 2 million super feet, 1.5 million super feet would go into veneers, and 25 million super feet would be pulped for the manufacture of paper and cardboard. In addition, about 3 million super feet of hardwood logs would be cut, and it is expected that State mills will produce about 2½ million cases, chiefly for the dried fruits and citrus industries.—Melbourne, February 4, 1952.

BRAZIL

Fertilizer Factory Inaugurated at Capuava—A fertilizer factory was inaugurated recently at Capuava, near Sao Paulo. The plant has an initial daily capacity of 60 tons of pure sulphuric acid and belongs to Cia. de Superfosfatos e Produtos Quimicos, in which the French Kuhlmann group is also interested.—São Paulo, February 5, 1952.

Superphosphate and Ammonium Sulphate Production—Brazil has four plants producing superphosphate, those in São Paulo use apatite from the Ipanema and Jacupiranga mines there, and those in Rio Grande do Sul and Pernambuco use phosphate rock from North Africa. Ammonium sulphate is produced by the steel mill at Volta Redonda, a by-product of its coke-oven operations. Two new superphosphate plants are under construction, one in São Paulo to begin production in 1952 and one in Rio de Janeiro to begin production in 1953.—São Paulo, February 7, 1952.

Company May Assemble Refrigerated Trailers—According to press reports, the firm Mercedes-Benz, exclusive distributor in Brazil of "Sigma-Frio-Therm", is studying the possibility of assembling refrigerated trucks and trailers in Brazil. The refrigerated trucks and trailers would be used for the transportation and sale of meat to the public. In a recent demonstration in São Paulo, three types specially constructed and adapted for

climatic conditions in Brazil were shown—a trailer with 10-ton capacity, a semi-trailer with 7½-ton capacity, and a truck with 4½-ton capacity. One of the trailers shown is, in effect, a mobile butcher shop, equipped with scales, cash register and counter for direct sales to the public.—São Paulo, February 7, 1952.

ISRAEL

Increased Virginia Tobacco Output Planned—The Israel Ministry of Agriculture recently announced that the area to be planted in Virginia tobacco will be increased from approximately 750 dunams this year to about 3,000 dunams next year. The crop will be put in next spring with seeds obtained from this year's yield. The first year's crop on irrigated areas (about 600 dunams) was disappointing—80 kilograms per dunam only, while a yield of at least 150 kilograms per dunam would have been necessary to cover expenses and leave cultivators with a modest profit. Virginia tobacco cultivated without irrigation by Arabs in the Galilee, under the auspices of the Maspero Cigarette Factory, yielded 75 kilograms per dunam. (One dunam equals 1,000 square metres, 4.07 dunams equal one acre).—Athens, January 5, 1952.

ITALY

Autumn-Winter Season Difficult for Italian Wool Industry—The season between autumn and winter was not an easy one for the Italian wool industry. Sales on local markets have been rather small and military orders have only covered a small part of the national production capacity. Thus, plants which still had to cover old orders on foreign markets have been able to continue working, but the others were obliged to reduce working hours and, in some instances, lay off workmen. However, the new season, spring and summer, seems to give better hope. Samples presented in December have met with approval, due to lower prices as compared with those of the previous season. Generally speaking, the weavers are producing lighter textiles, satined, with small designs and the amount of orders indicates that this production is satisfactory to distributors. This does not mean, however, that the work is in such a quantity that there will be some for everyone during the whole season. Only a few of the plants have suspended sales while the others, up to now, can anticipate two or three months' work. As for exports, the Italian wool industry still has some old orders to be fulfilled, but the new ones are smaller and for immediate delivery. Orders for late delivery are very seldom received, but in general it may be said that there is work until March or April, while for the succeeding months the situation is still uncertain.—Rome, January 20, 1952.

JAPAN

Lumber Shortage Expected—As a result of the increasing demand in Japan for lumber, and the government's new control over timber cutting effective January 1, 1952, it is anticipated that Japan will have a shortage of 6,170,000 koku of lumber (one koku equals 120 board feet of lumber). The Forestry Agency, Ministry of Agriculture and Forestry, reports that

JAPAN—Con.

the annual demand for lumber has risen from 80 million koku in 1949 to 96 million koku in 1951. The demand for 1952 is placed at 99·2 million koku as compared with 96·4 million koku in 1951. In order to conserve the forests the government has taken legal steps to place the cutting of timber under strict control and, as of January 1, 1952, cutting is restricted to cedar trees that are from 36 to 60 years of age, spruce trees 41 to 60 years, and pine trees from 31 to 50 years, depending upon the timber area in which they are located. Consequently, the production of lumber for this year is estimated at 85,850,000 koku. The deficit will be partially filled by 5 million koku of lumber from stock piles and by imports of 2·2 million koku. This will leave a shortage of approximately 6,170,000 koku which will have to be met by reducing domestic consumption of lumber in Japan or by further increasing the imports of lumber.—Tokyo, February 13, 1952.

MEXICO

Cotton Surplus—About 400,000 bales of raw cotton from Mexico's 1951-52 crop are warehoused and the government has announced that it is prepared to negotiate payments agreements, involving cotton, with countries which are short of exchange. One thousand bales were shipped this month to France in exchange for 150 tons of steel piping for Petroleos Mexicanos, the nationalized oil administration. A Belgian trade mission, which arrived in Mexico on February 19, was understood to be ready to exchange manufactured steel products for "an unlimited quantity" of Mexican cotton. Three hundred thousand bales from the recent harvest are available for foreign markets, according to the Secretariat of National Economy, but the National Association of Cotton Producers states that the figure is nearer 450,000 bales. Efforts made by the growers, to persuade the government to cancel a 15 per cent ad valorem export surtax still were unsuccessful at the end of February. Exports of Mexican cotton have been heavy in recent months, particularly to the United States. The fact that Canada, which was purchasing Mexican cotton to a value of about \$20 million annually, did not buy directly from Mexico this year caused the trade balance between the two countries to swing sharply over in Canada's favour, for the first time since before World War II.—Mexico, D.F., February 15, 1952.

NORTHERN IRELAND

Research in the Linen Industry—Outstanding developments in the work of the Linen Industry Research Association at Lambeg, Lisburn, Co. Antrim, were summarized by the director at the Association's annual meeting, as follows:—(1) surveys of mills and factories were made with good results in the improvement of working conditions in wet spinning rooms, and various recommendations in special cases leading to improved quality, productivity and efficiency; (2) introduction of electronic instruments and devices. Constant research is carried on into new electronic circuits in relation to problems specially affecting the linen industry; (3) research on new finishes for linen and other textiles. Progress has been made in the application of crease-resistant finishes to linen, and much has also

been learned about wash-fast finishes; (4) introduction of long staple rayon into Northern Ireland's textile economy. Much investigation has been carried out, and the causes of various defects ascertained.—Belfast, February 14, 1952.

Shipbuilding Output in 1951—Details of ships launched by Harland & Wolff Limited, of Belfast, during 1951, show that for the twelfth year in succession the annual output of merchant vessels exceeded 100,000 tons gross. Total tonnage built in Belfast amounted to 118,554 and included two Union Castle twin screw passenger-and-cargo liners of 17,040 tons each, and three single screw tankers of 16,400 tons each. A substantial volume of ship repair work was also carried out in Belfast, and the output of marine diesel and steam main propelling machinery from the firm's engineering works totalled 114,595 IHP. In March, 1950, Harland & Wolff Ltd. signed an agreement with the Cooper-Bessemer Corporation of Mount Vernon, Ohio, U.S.A., under which the Belfast firm became licensees for the British Commonwealth and Empire, Europe, Middle and Far East, Africa and the greater part of South America, for the manufacture and sale of gas engines, gas engine driven compressors and other compressor units of Cooper-Bessemer design. These products have been well known for many years in the world's oilfields and refineries. Substantial orders for gas engine compressors have been received from refineries in Great Britain and many overseas countries, and "batch" production in Belfast is now under way.—Belfast, February 14, 1952.

PHILIPPINES

Iron Ore Production Increases—Philippine Iron Mines reported its production for 1951 at 544,820 metric tons, as compared with 286,203 metric tons mined in 1950.—Manila, February 7, 1952.

Fibre Plant in Operation—The Philippine Fibre Processing Company has commenced operation in Manila, under the supervision of Italian experts. The company intends to manufacture jute sacks and will depend, at least in the early stages, on Pakistan for raw material. The machinery and equipment has largely been supplied by Italian firms, and is designed to handle not only jute but other tropical fibres which the Philippines may supply. These include ramie, hemp and sisal.—Manila, February 8, 1952.

Funds Allotted for Coconut Research—To intensify the Philippine Government's program to control coconut tree pests and diseases, the United States Mutual Security Administration (formerly ECA) released \$146,412 from ECA counterpart funds. The money will be used for research into ways and means of controlling "kadang-kadang" and other coconut diseases, eradicating pests and improving the yield of coconut trees. "Kadang-kadang" has affected the yield of nearly 1.5 million coconut trees in Southern Luzon and the disease has threatened to spread to other coconut growing regions.—Manila, February 9, 1952.

General Notes

ISRAEL

Export Bank to be Established—A special Export Bank is soon to be established in Israel to handle all financial transactions connected with exports. Total capital of the Bank will be between \$4-5 million, to be raised both in Israel and abroad from private and government sources. The Bank, which will be part of the Export Centre now being set up by the Ministry of Commerce, will extend loans to exporters and to manufacturers producing for export. It is also expected to check the financial aspect of requests for raw materials submitted by such manufacturers.—Athens, February 1, 1952.

Population Increase Strains Economy—Over 174,000 immigrants arrived in Israel during 1951, as compared with 169,000 in 1950, bringing the total of newcomers to the country since the foundation of the State in May, 1948, to 684,000, and doubling the Jewish population. Nearly 90,000 of the past year's immigrants came from Iraq, with the second largest group from Roumania. Due to the severe strain on the country's economy brought about by the absorption of so many immigrants in such a short time, the current program of unrestricted immigration is to be replaced by one of selected immigration. Israel is presently in great need of teachers, chemists, nurses, engineers and other technicians.—Athens, February 1, 1952.

JAPAN

Tourists Increase—The Transportation Ministry reports that 46,000 foreign tourists visited Japan during 1951. This was an increase of 1,000 over the prewar peak of 45,000 established in 1937.—Tokyo, February 1, 1952.

Pakistan Buying Mission Makes Large Purchases—Pakistan's second buying mission to Japan has placed orders for \$2,948,000 worth of merchandise, including \$955,900 for machinery, \$1,666,000 for metal products, \$275,000 for textiles, and \$53,000 for other goods.—Tokyo, February 1, 1952.

NORTHERN IRELAND

Plans Made to Promote Trade with North America—As a result of visits to North America by the Prime Minister of Northern Ireland in 1950, and by the President of the Association of Northern Ireland Chambers of Commerce in 1951, prominent industrialists and businessmen engaged in the North American trade have raised a fund through which Northern Ireland is now linked with the British Trade Promotion Centre in New York and the British Trade Centres in Toronto and Montreal. It is proposed to enlist the aid of Ulster committees already formed in the larger United States and Canadian cities, and to form similar committees, from coast to coast in both countries, whose function will be to encourage trade with Northern Ireland in every possible way.—Belfast, February 14, 1952.

PAKISTAN

Foreign Trade Under Trade Agreements—Statistics relating to trade with countries with which Pakistan has signed bilateral agreements have recently been issued to the end of September, 1951. Pakistan's exports exceeded imports in her trade with Egypt, Poland, Italy, West Germany, Austria and Spain, while with Switzerland, Japan, Hungary and Ceylon her imports exceeded exports. In trade with those countries where Pakistan's exports exceeded her imports, the items involved are invariably Pakistan's main articles of export, namely jute, cotton, hides and skins, tea, wool, sporting goods and surgical instruments. Italy was one of the largest suppliers to Pakistan, shipping dairy products, potatoes, jute fabrics, cotton yarns and piecegoods, artificial silk, textiles, unfinished goods of iron and steel, aluminum and alloys, machinery, scientific and engineering instruments, arms and ammunition for sport, motor cars, drugs, pharmaceuticals and numerous other consumer goods in large quantities.—Karachi, February 7, 1952.

TAIWAN

Exports in 1951—The gross value of Taiwan exports in 1951 is reported as US\$93.1 millions compared with US\$93.07 millions for 1950. Seven staple commodities together represented ninety per cent by value of the 1951 exports. They were: sugar, US\$49.8 million; rice, US\$15.1 million; tea, US\$6.6 million; bananas, US\$4.1 million; salt, US\$3.3 million; citronella, US\$2.9 million; feathers, US\$1.8 million.—Hong Kong, February 9, 1952.

Imports Lower in 1951—The gross value of Taiwan imports on foreign trade account in 1951 is reported as US\$84.3 millions, compared with US\$91.6 millions for 1950. The following eight commodity classifications were most important: ores and metals, US\$9.1 million; cotton yarns and piecegoods, US\$8.2 million; pharmaceuticals, US\$6.9 million; beans, US\$6.7 million; machinery and tools, US\$6.3 million; chemical fertilizers, US\$4.6 million; rubber and products, US\$3.4 million; oils and waxes, US\$3.2 million.—Hong Kong, February 9, 1952.

Proposals for ECA Aid in 1952—The Taiwan authorities have now submitted to the Economic Co-operation Administration, China Mission (ECA/CM), in Washington, proposals for the aid program for the fiscal year 1952 (July 1, 1952 to June 30, 1953) on the basis that United States appropriations for ECA aid to Taiwan for this fiscal year might amount to US\$81 millions. The proposed programs are outlined as follows: aid to military programs, US\$12.8 millions; commodity programs, US\$47.4 millions; industrial program, US\$19.1 millions; and JCRR and technical assistance, US\$1.8 millions. Major expenditures for the proposed Commodity Program are fertilizers, US\$18 millions; raw cotton, US\$8 millions; soya beans or meat, US\$7.5 millions; wheat flour, US\$4 millions; and crude oil, US\$2.5 millions. Chief avenues of expenditure in the proposed Industrial Program are maintenance of essential supply (machinery, iron and steel, mining equipment, motors and generators, electrical apparatus) US\$10 millions, and the power industry, US\$5 millions.—Hong Kong, February 9, 1952.

Canadian Imports by Areas

Country	December			January—December		
	1938	1950	1951	1938	1950	1951
(Millions of Dollars)						
COMMONWEALTH COUNTRIES						
United Kingdom and Europe.....	7.0	32.0	19.4	119.3	404.2	421.0
America.....	1.0	2.2	3.7	22.5	67.5	73.4
Africa.....	0.6	3.5	1.1	4.8	31.3	25.9
Asia.....	1.7	9.2	6.1	23.5	87.7	124.5
Oceania.....	1.0	4.7	2.6	16.0	54.9	82.3
TOTAL COMMONWEALTH COUNTRIES.	11.3	51.6	32.9	186.1	645.6	727.1
FOREIGN COUNTRIES						
United States and Possessions.....	29.2	182.7	203.3	425.0	2,133.0	2,817.3
Latin America.....	0.6	15.9	20.7	16.0	213.5	273.7
Europe.....	2.3	9.3	10.3	39.9	103.3	177.9
Other Foreign Countries.....	0.9	6.8	5.8	10.5	78.8	88.9
TOTAL FOREIGN COUNTRIES.....	33.0	214.7	240.1	491.4	2,528.6	3,357.8
TOTAL IMPORTS FOR CONSUMPTION..	44.3	266.3	273.0	677.5	3,174.3	4,084.9

Canadian Imports, by Countries

Country	December			January—December		
	1938	1950	1951	1938	1950	1951
(Thousands of Dollars)						
COMMONWEALTH COUNTRIES						
Europe:						
United Kingdom.....	7,033	32,025	19,417	119,292	404,213	420,985
Gibraltar.....		1			2	
Malta.....		8	2	2	20	47
TOTAL EUROPE¹.....	7,034	32,034	19,419	119,321	404,235	421,032
America:						
Newfoundland ²	67		12	2,194		
Bermuda.....	2	2	69	87		82
Barbados.....	90	168	174	2,132	10,057	13,409
Jamaica.....	159	132	359	6,192	19,080	18,041
Trinidad and Tobago.....	50	276	46	2,352	15,205	15,082
Bahamas.....	108	72	84	2,383	532	346
Leeward and Windward Islands.....		19	16		395	956
British Guiana.....	449	1,322	3,031	7,113	21,735	25,025
British Honduras.....	33	222	1	102	445	458
Falkland Islands.....						
Total America.....	958	2,213	3,723	22,537	67,536	73,399
Africa:						
Northern Rhodesia.....	480	2	2	1,991	51	9
Union of South Africa.....		212	253		4,964	5,372
Other British South Africa.....						
Southern Rhodesia.....		6	1	3	401	1,496
Gambia.....						
Gold Coast.....	2	667	41	631	8,999	7,112
Nigeria.....		148	59	362	1,486	898
Sierra Leone.....			2	11	294	49
Other British West Africa.....						
Anglo-Egyptian Sudan.....			14	27	53	58
British East Africa.....	95	2,415	760	1,735	15,067	10,864
TOTAL AFRICA.....	577	3,450	1,132	4,760	31,315	25,858

(1) Includes Ireland in 1938, see page 292.

(2) The trade of Newfoundland is included in Canadian Statistics as from April 1, 1949.

Throughout this bulletin, totals represent sums of unrounded amounts, hence may vary from sums of rounded amounts.

Canadian Imports, by Countries—Continued

Country	December			January—December		
	1938	1950	1951	1938	1950	1951
COMMONWEALTH COUNTRIES—Contc.						
	(Thousands of Dollars)					
Asia:						
India.....	611	2,811	1,324	8,181	37,262	40,217
Pakistan.....		211	11		1,706	2,233
Ceylon.....		1,314	953		17,604	16,396
Aden.....	292			9	12	22
Federation of Malaya.....	722	4,589	2,763	10,278	28,852	57,980
Other British East Indies.....	5	19	764	127	47	4,623
Hong Kong.....	77	248	240	785	2,203	3,001
TOTAL ASIA ¹	1,715	9,192	6,055	23,463	87,686	124,472
Oceania:						
Australia.....	667	2,235	775	9,044	32,803	46,228
New Zealand.....	127	1,062	1,783	4,562	11,855	30,107
Fiji.....	162	1,401		2,394	10,194	5,993
Other British Oceania.....				16		
TOTAL OCEANIA.....	956	4,698	2,558	16,016	54,852	82,328
TOTAL COMMONWEALTH COUNTRIES ²	11,240	51,588	32,887	186,099	645,624	727,089
FOREIGN COUNTRIES						
United States and Possessions:						
United States.....	29,188	182,276	203,060	424,731	2,130,476	2,812,927
Alaska.....	23	96	181	102	976	1,483
American Virgin Islands.....			1		12	166
Hawaii.....	6	52	68	145	495	1,414
Puerto Rico.....		294	29	6	931	1,276
United States Oceania.....					115	
TOTAL UNITED STATES AND POSSESSIONS.....	29,217	182,718	203,339	424,984	2,133,005	2,817,266
Latin America:						
Argentina.....	64	486	581	2,149	10,913	13,955
Bolivia.....		1,098	35	8	2,442	1,848
Brazil.....	52	2,066	3,826	769	28,178	40,627
Chile.....	44	2	132	179	1,353	2,153
Colombia.....	154	853	1,649	6,903	13,342	13,063
Costa Rica.....	1	233	637	76	3,378	8,785
Cuba.....	35	381	337	440	4,134	8,333
Dominican Republic.....		305	98		1,180	1,126
Ecuador.....	2	153	224	28	1,473	2,438
El Salvador.....	1	6	9	17	848	1,183
Guatemala.....	5	372	153	85	5,781	4,618
Haiti.....		96	100	62	1,769	3,020
Honduras.....		336	161	38	5,621	4,027
Mexico.....	23	1,212	1,195	576	32,974	18,013
Nicaragua.....		6	14		339	596
Panama.....		102	138	16	5,478	3,492
Paraguay.....		62	4	59	350	343
Peru.....	150	218	166	3,005	3,961	5,588
Uruguay.....	4	330	12	137	2,770	3,768
Venezuela.....	48	7,594	11,207	1,469	87,264	136,718
TOTAL LATIN AMERICA.....	583	15,911	20,678	16,016	213,548	273,694
Europe:						
Albania.....				2		
Austria.....		261	122	83	964	3,191
Belgium and Luxembourg.....	457	2,113	1,767	6,181	22,795	39,095
Bulgaria.....			1		4	4
Czechoslovakia.....	55	306	308	2,528	6,036	4,668
Denmark.....	9	402	161	174	1,406	3,730
Estonia.....	1	1	6	20	30	116
Finland.....	4	12	16	68	217	158

(1) Includes Burma and Israel in 1938, see page 292.

(2) Includes Ireland, Burma and Israel in 1938, see page 292.

Canadian Imports, by Countries—Concluded

Country	December			January—December		
	1938	1950	1951	1938	1950	1951
(Thousands of Dollars)						
FOREIGN COUNTRIES—Cont.						
Europe—Cont.						
France.....	473	1,527	1,319	6,105	14,669	23,974
Germany.....	448	962	2,101	9,930	11,026	30,936
Greece.....	2	23	28	29	203	174
Hungary.....	12	3	12	161	36	121
Iceland.....			8	3	233	26
Ireland ¹	1	35	25	27	148	785
Italy.....	195	911	1,269	2,631	9,373	14,217
Latvia.....	2		3	15	3	33
Lithuania.....			2			12
Netherlands.....	218	457	772	3,756	8,896	14,010
Norway.....	52	65	132	733	1,405	2,977
Poland.....	20	58	47	261	357	1,430
Portugal.....	28	213	109	272	1,698	1,980
Azores and Madeira.....	15	25	29	179	387	410
Roumania.....	6		2	44	19	22
Spain.....	47	237	384	793	3,558	7,114
Sweden.....	89	600	634	2,114	5,145	11,808
Switzerland.....	193	1,084	1,066	3,488	14,464	16,398
U.S.S.R. (Russia).....	4		3	257	80	358
Yugoslavia.....	14	19	15	64	122	149
TOTAL EUROPE.....	2,344	9,314	10,341	39,891	103,274	177,896
Other Foreign Countries:						
Afghanistan.....					109	51
Arabia.....		1,414	1,131		28,115	22,659
Belgian Congo.....		93		1	1,481	3,052
Burma ¹	6			273		4
China.....	178	393	14	2,466	5,299	1,929
Greenland.....				512		
Egypt.....	17	15	38	547	659	711
Ethiopia.....		8	2	2	31	31
French Africa.....	5	4	8	65	543	398
French East Indies.....	7			218		
French Guiana.....						
French Oceania.....				1	476	360
French West Indies.....				1		
Madagascar.....	2			36	8	29
St. Pierre and Miquelon.....		3		10	17	25
Iran.....	12	71	50	84	192	521
Iraq.....	108	637	420	303	1,201	2,132
Israel ¹	2	46	71	131	490	929
Jordan.....						
Tripoli.....						
Other Italian Africa.....					2	3
Japan.....	471	1,368	1,517	4,643	12,087	12,577
Korea.....				1	35	
Liberia.....	10			38		183
Morocco.....	2	64	2	69	704	1,071
Indonesia.....	51	75	84	786	728	1,052
Surinam.....			111		228	1,141
Netherlands Antilles.....		1,265	219		17,336	10,809
Philippines.....	11	839	606	386	6,425	8,954
Portuguese Africa.....				1	109	198
Portuguese Asia.....				2		
Siam (Thailand).....		49	193	10	1,181	1,938
Canary Islands.....	1			14	6	16
Spanish Africa.....						
Syria.....	1	7	1,231	13	62	16,381
Turkey.....	25	409	65	251	1,280	1,757
TOTAL OTHER FOREIGN.....	901	6,760	5,762	10,460	78,804	88,911
TOTAL FOREIGN COUNTRIES.....	33,046	214,705	240,121	491,353	2,528,629	3,357,768
TOTAL IMPORTS.....	44,286	266,293	273,008	677,451	3,174,253	4,084,856

(¹) Included in the totals for "Commonwealth Countries" for 1938. The figures are shown here to facilitate comparison with other years.

Trade and Tariff Regulations

Belgium Subjects Newsprint to Import Licence

Brussels, February 14, 1952.—(FTS)—Newsprint was added to the list of goods subject to licence upon importation into Belgium from any source, effective February 1, 1952, by virtue of an instruction of January 29. As Belgium is not at present a significant market for Canadian newsprint, the new provision should have little effect on our exports to that country.

Exemption from Import Licences in Brazil

Rio de Janeiro, February 13, 1952.—(FTS)—The Export-Import Department of the Bank of Brazil has issued a further list of materials for which it is not necessary to obtain an import licence prior to importing. The list covers specified products under a number of general headings including machinery and spare parts for various industries, machines and other materials for the production and processing of agricultural products, insecticides, fungicides and antibiotics, apparatus and instruments for pest control, specified fertilizers, purebred animals and equipment for slaughter and packing houses, poultry raising, bee-culture and dairying. Details of the products included under these headings are on file in the Foreign Tariffs Division, Department of Trade and Commerce, Ottawa.

Chilean Preferential Exchange Rates

Santiago, February 20, 1952.—(FTS)—Imports for which preferential exchange rates have been fixed for the year 1952 include the following: wheat (in cover of purchases by Institute of Agricultural Economy in 1951) and newsprint at 31 Chilean pesos to the United States dollar; other wheat at 50 pesos; rubber, oleaginous seeds, edible oils, cotton tire fabric, rayon cord for tires, oils and chemical products for agricultural disinfection, cellulose for paper and for rayon, mechanical and cellulose paste, raw material for fertilizers, imports for zinc refining, agricultural machinery, domestic sewing machines, aircraft, tractors and telephone material, at 60 pesos to the dollar.

Chilean Foreign Exchange Estimate for 1952

Santiago, February 20, 1952.—(FTS)—The initial estimate of Chile's total foreign exchange earnings in all currencies for 1952 is US\$447,672,153. Against this income, it is anticipated that the equivalent of US\$377,624,300 will be available for expenditures on visible imports. These compare favourably with amounts of approximately US\$331.6 million and US\$267.4 million respectively in the estimate for 1951.

The largest allocations of exchange, according to main groupings under the 1952 estimates, are as follows: agricultural products, \$80,465,000; chemical industry, \$60,980,000; public institutions, \$52,195,300; machinery

Trade and Tariff Regulations—Continued

and equipment for transport, \$36,425,000; machinery, equipment and tools, \$33,190,000; animal kingdom products, \$30,875,000; foodstuff industries, \$25,850,000.

In addition to the exchange estimate proper, compensation accounts are expected to provide an additional US\$70 million for visible imports. Among these self-balancing accounts, imports of US\$5 million and US\$2 million are anticipated under the gold and wine lists respectively.

Colombia Relaxes Import Restrictions

Bogotá, February 21, 1952.—(FTS)—A Colombian decree, effective February 15, 1952, introduced the most extensive modification in the list of goods prohibited from importation into Colombia since its establishment on March 20, 1951. Goods which have been removed from the prohibited list without qualification include crushed oats, concentrated and powdered condiments; wooden printing type and forms for manufacturing hats; paper bags lined with pliofilm 50 cms. by 30 cms., for packing and conserving foods; rubber overshoes, stoves, heaters, grates and ovens, except electric, entirely of cast iron; table knives with handles of common metal, gold or silver plated, folding knives, pocket knives and penknives with handles other than of wood or common metal; spoons and forks of all kinds; articles of table service not elsewhere specified in the tariff of enamelled, painted or varnished iron; domestic installations of bells and signals, call boards; metal dump truck bodies; photographic apparatus, with or without lenses, for taking images not exceeding 13 cms. by 18 cms.; mon metal; rod-fishing supplies, other than hooks; ordinary buttons except up to and including 1,240 kilos net. Canada is among the countries from which such imports are permitted.

Goods now permitted importation, but only from countries which maintain a more or less balanced trade with Colombia, or which have trade agreements with that country, include radio-receiving apparatus for domestic use, except television, and passenger automobiles weighing up to and including 1,240 kilos net.

Oats and synthetic tanning products are among products freed from the requirements of prior authorization from the Ministry of Agriculture.

New Customs Duties in the Republic of Ireland

Dublin, February 22, 1952.—(FTS)—The Government of the Republic of Ireland has made two orders under the Emergency Imposition of Duties Act, 1932, which impose new duties, effective February 13, 1952, as follows:

Emergency Impositions of Duties (No. 270) (Rain Gutters) Order, 1952, extends the flat rate of duty (mentioned at Irish Tariff Ref. No. 124/2) of 30 per cent ad valorem to certain ungalvanized rainwater goods, including gutters, pipes and ridgings.

Emergency Imposition of Duties (No. 271) (Hard Floor Coverings) Order, 1952, increases the present flat rate of duty of 6d. per square yard to 1/- per square yard. This new order removes inlaid floor coverings from the scope of the duty. Accordingly, these are now no longer liable to duty.

Trade and Tariff Regulations—Continued

Jamaican Regulations for Dollar Import Licences

Kingston, February 20, 1952.—(FTS)—The Control Authorities in Jamaica, in a notice dated February 19, advised traders regarding dollar import licences as follows:

“Traders are hereby informed that dollar licences granted in 1951 with expiry dates in 1952 will not be automatically extended, on the ground that the goods have not been shipped at the date of expiry of the licence. Any extension granted will not ordinarily exceed three months. Consideration will however be given to the grant of new licences to cover outstanding balances on the expired licences, if funds are available and special circumstances warrant.”

Paraguayan Allocation of Exchange for Imports

Buenos Aires, February 21, 1952.—(FTS)—The Paraguayan foreign exchange budget, issued by the Bank of Paraguay on January 14, estimates the foreign exchange income for the year, arising from exports and services, at US\$39,475,000. Of this amount, \$35,290,000 is to be expended for imports and the remainder, \$4,185,000, for services, including dividends from foreign capital and the servicing of the foreign debt.

The allocation of exchange for imports will operate through a series of calls (“llamados”) which will indicate the products for which exchange applications will be considered from time to time by the bank. The calls stipulate the product concerned, its tariff item number and the foreign currency which will be issued in grant of the application up to the limit of each foreign currency available at the time of application. Provision has been made for preferential treatment of prime materials, spare parts for machinery, fuels, lubricants and “other” items, unforeseen at present which may be necessary for the maintenance of industry and transportation. Applications for exchange covering the importation of machinery for new industries, or for the extension of those already established, will also receive preferential consideration.

Applications for exchange covering the importation of merchandise which has not been included in the budget will not normally receive consideration. However, requests to include new items will be studied and adjudged on their merits. The importation of products without the use of exchange (e.g. barter deals), or with exchange which does not have to be provided by the bank, will not change the budgeted amount already allocated for the importation of the product in question.

Calls already issued include one for the importation for payment in free dollars of spare parts for trucks, delivery vans and automobiles and for antibiotics and other medicaments.

Trade and Tariff Regulations—Concluded

Trinidad Modifies World Open General Licence

Port-of-Spain, March 4, 1952.—(FTS)—The Controller of Imports and Exports, Trinidad, announces that onions, potatoes, and animal feedingstuffs have been deleted, as of March 1, from the World Open General Licence list and have again become subject to import licence under the dollar quota arrangement. A quota for feedingstuffs is expected to be issued this week. This modification has become necessary because of the worsening in the dollar exchange position of the sterling area. (See *Foreign Trade* November 3, 1951, page 651, for list of goods admitted into Trinidad under World Open General licence.)

Export and Import Regulations for Goods Exhibited at Canadian Trade Fair

The Export and Import Permit Division of the Department of Trade and Commerce has announced that, pursuant to the Export and Import Permits Act, any person may import into Canada any goods for exhibition at the 1952 Canadian International Trade Fair, on or after March 1, 1952 until the end of the Fair. In respect of any of such goods to which Part II of the Import Permit Regulations applies, a special destination certificate will be issued upon application without it being necessary to apply for an import permit, but otherwise the provisions of Part II shall apply.

During or at the end of the Trade Fair, any goods imported under this permit may be returned to the country from which they were imported, or may be sold or otherwise retained in Canada, but goods that are subject to the Export Permit Regulations, and are not returned to the country from which they were imported, may not be exported from Canada except as authorized by an export permit applied for and issued under the Regulations.

GATT Trade News Bulletin Available by Subscription

The International Trade News Bulletin published monthly by the Secretariat of the General Agreement on Tariffs and Trade (GATT), is now obtainable on a subscription basis. The Trade News Bulletin is primarily a record of news reports on items related to the operation of the General Agreement. It provides information concerning developments in commercial policy as well as changes in customs tariffs, and import and export restrictions. The Bulletin also lists new trade arrangements and other intergovernmental trade arrangements. Persons or organizations interested in subscribing to the Bulletin should ask for a specimen copy and subscription form from the GATT Secretariat, Palais des Nations, Geneva, Switzerland.

Foreign Trade Service Abroad

Cable address:—Canadian, unless otherwise shown.

Note.—Bentley's Second Phrase Code is used by Canadian Trade Commissioners.

Argentina

Buenos Aires—C. S. BISSETT, Commercial Secretary, Canadian Embassy, Bartolomé Mitre 478. Territory includes Paraguay and Uruguay.

Buenos Aires—W. B. McCULLOUGH, Agricultural Secretary, Canadian Embassy, Bartolomé Mitre 478.

Australia

Sydney—C. M. CROFT, Commercial Counsellor for Canada, City Mutual Life Building, 60 Hunter Street. Address for letters: Post Office Box 3952 G.P.O. Territory includes the Australian Capital Territory, New South Wales, Queensland, Northern Territory and Dependencies.

Melbourne—F. W. FRASER, Commercial Counsellor for Canada, 83 William Street. Territory includes States of Victoria, South Australia, Western Australia and Tasmania.

Melbourne—R. W. BLAKE, Agricultural Secretary for Canada, 83 William Street.

Belgian Congo

Leopoldville—W. GIBSON-SMITH, Canadian Government Trade Commissioner, Forescom Building. Address for letters: Boite Postale 373. Territory includes Angola and French Equatorial Africa.

Belgium

Brussels—B. A. MACDONALD, Commercial Counsellor, Canadian Embassy, 35 rue de la Science. Territory includes Luxembourg.

Brazil

Rio de Janeiro—C. R. GALLOW, Commercial Secretary, Canadian Embassy, Edificio Metropole, Avenida Presidente Wilson 165. Address for letters: Caixa Postal 2164.

São Paulo—C. J. VAN TIGHAM, Consul of Canada and Trade Commissioner, Canadian Consulate, Edificio Alois, Rua 7 de Abril 252. Address for letters: Caixa Postal 6034.

Ceylon

Colombo—PAUL SYKES, Canadian Government Trade Commissioner, Galle Face Hotel. Address for letters: P.O. Box 1006.

Chile

Santiago—M. R. M. DALE, Commercial Secretary, Canadian Embassy, Bank of London and South America Building. Address for letters: Casilla 771.

Colombia

Bogotá—W. J. MILLYARD, Canadian Government Trade Commissioner, Calle 19, No. 6-39, fifth floor. Address for air mail: Apartado Aereo 3562. Address for letters: Apartado 1618. Territory includes Ecuador.

Cuba

Havana—A. W. EVANS, Commercial Secretary, Canadian Embassy, Avenida de las Misiones 17. Address for letters: Apartado 1945. Territory includes Dominican Republic, Haiti and Puerto Rico.

Egypt

Cairo—Acting Canadian Government Trade Commissioner, Osiris Building, Sharia Walda, Kasr-el-Doubara. Address for letters: Post Office Box 1770. Territory includes Aden, Anglo-Egyptian Sudan, Cyprus, Ethiopia, the Hashemite Kingdom of the Jordan, Iraq, Lebanon, Saudi Arabia and Syria.

France

Paris—J. P. MANION, Commercial Counsellor, Canadian Embassy. Address for letters: 3 rue Scribe. Territory includes Algeria, French Morocco and Tunisia.

Paris—J. H. TREMBLAY, Agricultural Secretary, Canadian Embassy. Address for letters: 3 rue Scribe.

Germany

Bonn—L. H. AUSMAN, Commercial Secretary, Canadian Embassy, Zittelmannstrasse 22. Cable address, Canadian.

Bonn—Wm. VAN VLIET, Agricultural Secretary, Canadian Embassy, Zittelmannstrasse 22. Cable address, Canada.

Greece

Athens—T. J. MONTY, Commercial Secretary, Canadian Embassy, 31 Vas-silissis Sophias Avenue. Territory includes Israel.

Guatemala

Guatemala City—J. C. DEPOCAS, Canadian Government Trade Commissioner, No. 28, 5th Avenue South. Address for letters: Post Office Box 400. Territory includes Canal Zone, Costa Rica, El Salvador, Honduras, Nicaragua and Panama.

FOREIGN TRADE SERVICE ABROAD—Continued

Hong Kong

Hong Kong—T. R. G. FLETCHER, Canadian Government Trade Commissioner, Hong Kong Bank Building. Address for letters: Post Office Box 126. Territory includes Indo-China and South China.

India

New Delhi—RICHARD GREW, Commercial Counsellor, Office of the High Commissioner for Canada, 4 Aurangzeb Road. Address for letters: Post Office Box 11.

Bombay—B. I. RANKIN, Commercial Secretary for Canada, Gresham Assurance House, Mint Road. Address for letters: Post Office Box 886. Territory includes Burma.

Ireland

Dublin—H. L. E. PRIESTMAN, Commercial Secretary for Canada, 66 Upper O'Connell Street.

Italy

Rome—S. G. MACDONALD, Commercial Secretary, Canadian Embassy, Via Saverio Mercadante 15. Territory includes Libya, Malta and Yugoslavia.

Naples—M. S. STRONG, Canadian Government Trade Commissioner (Fisheries) via Cimarosa 65, Int. 12, Vomero.

Jamaica

Kingston—M. B. PALMER, Canadian Government Trade Commissioner Canadian Bank of Commerce Chambers. Address for letters: Post Office Box 225. Territory includes the Bahamas and British Honduras.

Kingston—E. M. GOSSE, Canadian Government Trade Commissioner (Fisheries), Canadian Bank of Commerce Chambers. Address for letters: Post Office Box 225.

Japan

Tokyo—J. C. BRITTON, Commercial Representative, Canadian Liaison Mission, Canadian Legation Building. Territory includes Korea.

Mexico

Mexico City—M. T. STEWART, Commercial Secretary, Canadian Embassy, Edificio Internacional, Paseo de la Reforma. Address for letters: Apartado Num. 126-Bis.

Netherlands

The Hague—J. A. LANGLEY, Commercial Counsellor, Canadian Embassy, Sophialaan 1-A.

The Hague—Acting Agricultural Secretary, Canadian Embassy, Sophialaan 1-A.

New Zealand

Wellington—P. V. McLANE, Commercial Secretary, Office of the High Commissioner for Canada, Government Life Insurance Building. Address for letters: Post Office Box 1660. Territory includes Fiji and Western Samoa.

Norway

Oslo—J. L. MUTTER, Commercial Secretary, Canadian Legation, Fridtjof Nansens Plass 5. Territory includes Denmark and Greenland.

Pakistan

Karachi—A. P. BISSONNET, Commercial Secretary, Office of the High Commissioner for Canada, Hotel Metro-pole, Victoria Road. Address for letters: Post Office Box 531. Territory includes Afghanistan and Iran.

Peru

Lima—R. E. GRAVEL, Commercial Secretary, Canadian Embassy, Edificio Boza, Carabaya 831, Plaza San Martin. Address for letters: Casilla 1212. Territory includes Bolivia.

Philippines

Manila—F. H. PALMER, Consul General of Canada and Trade Commissioner, Tuason Building, 8-12 Escolta, Binondo. Address for letters: Post Office Box 1825.

Portugal

Lisbon—L. S. GLASS, Commercial Counsellor, Canadian Legation, Rua Rodrigo da Fonseca 103. Territory includes the Azores and Madeira.

Puerto Rico

San Juan—E. TEMPLEMAN, Canadian Government Trade Commissioner (Fisheries). Address for letters: Post Office Box 3981.

Singapore

Singapore—D. S. ARMSTRONG, Canadian Government Trade Commissioner, Room D-2, Union Building. Address for letters: Post Office Box 845. Territory includes Brunei, Federation of Malaya, Indonesia, North Borneo, Sarawak and Thailand.

South Africa

Johannesburg—C. B. BIRKETT, Canadian Government Trade Commissioner, Mutual Building, Harrison Street. Address for letters: Post Office Box 715. Territory includes Natal, Transvaal, Southern Rhodesia, Northern Rhodesia, Portuguese East Africa, Kenya, Tanganyika, Uganda and Nyasaland. Cable address, *Cantracom*.

FOREIGN TRADE SERVICE ABROAD—Concluded

Cape Town—K. F. NOBLE, Canadian Government Trade Commissioner, 5th Floor, Grand Parade Centre Building, Adderley Street. Address for letters: Post Office Box 683. Territory includes Cape Province, Orange Free State, South-West Africa, Mauritius, Madagascar and Zanzibar. *Cable address, Cantracom.*

Spain

Madrid—E. H. MAGUIRE, Canadian Government Trade Commissioner, 70 Avenida José Antonio. Address for letters: Apartado 117. Territory includes the Balearic Islands, Canary Islands, Gibraltar, Rio de Oro, Spanish Morocco and Tangiers.

Sweden

Stockholm—B. J. BACHAND, Commercial Secretary, Canadian Legation, Strandvägen 7-C. Address for letters: Post Office Box 14042. Territory includes Finland.

Switzerland

Berne—YVES LAMONTAGNE, Commercial Counsellor, Canadian Legation, Thunstrasse 95. Territory includes Austria, Czechoslovakia and Hungary

Trinidad

Port-of-Spain—T. G. MAJOR, Canadian Government Trade Commissioner, 43 St. Vincent Street. Address for letters: Post Office Box 125. Territory includes Barbados, Windward and Leeward Islands, British Guiana, Dutch Guiana, French Guiana and the French West Indies.

Turkey

Istanbul—G. F. G. HUGHES, Commercial Secretary for Canada, Istiklal Caddesi, Lion Magazasi yaninda, Kismet Han No. 3/4, Beyoglu, Istanbul. Address for letters: Post Office Box 2220, Beyoglu.

United Kingdom

London — R. P. BOWER, Commercial Counsellor, Office of the High Commissioner for Canada, Canada House, Trafalgar Square, S.W.1. *Cable address, Sleighing, London.*

London—R. CAMPBELL SMITH, Commercial Secretary, Office of the High Commissioner for Canada, Canada House, Trafalgar Square, S.W.1. *Cable address, Sleighing, London.*

London—D. A. B. MARSHALL, Commercial Secretary (Agricultural), Office of the High Commissioner for Canada, Canada House, Trafalgar Square, S.W.1. *Cable address, Sleighing, London.*

London—R. D. ROE, Commercial Secretary (Timber), Office of the High Commissioner for Canada, Canada House, Trafalgar Square, S.W.1. *Cable address, Timcom, London.*

Liverpool—M. J. VECHSLER, Canadian Government Trade Commissioner, Martins Bank Building, Water Street. Territory includes the Midlands, North of England, and Wales.

Belfast—H. L. E. PRIESTMAN, Canadian Government Trade Commissioner, 36 Victoria Square. Territory covers Northern Ireland.

United States

Washington—J. H. ENGLISH, Commercial Counsellor, Canadian Embassy, 1746 Massachusetts Avenue, N.W.

Washington—Dr. W. C. HOPPER, Agricultural Counsellor, Canadian Embassy, 1746 Massachusetts Avenue, N.W.

New York City—A. E. BRYAN, Deputy Consul General of Canada and Trade Commissioner, British Empire Building, Rockefeller Center. Address for letters: Canadian Consulate General, 620 Fifth Avenue. Territory includes Bermuda. *Cable address, Cantracom.*

New York City—M. B. BURSEY, Consul of Canada and Trade Commissioner (Fisheries), British Empire Building, Rockefeller Center. Address for letters: Canadian Consulate General, 620 Fifth Avenue.

Boston—J. A. STRONG, Consul General of Canada, 532 Little Building, 80 Boylston Street, Boston 16.

Detroit—B. C. BUTLER, Consul of Canada and Trade Commissioner, Canadian Consulate, 1035 Penobscot Building, Detroit 26, Michigan.

Chicago—D. S. COLE, Consul General of Canada, Suite 800, Chicago Daily News Building, 400 West Madison Street.

Los Angeles—V. E. DUCLOS, Canadian Government Trade Commissioner, Associated Realty Building, 510 West Sixth Street.

New Orleans—G. A. NEWMAN, Consul of Canada and Trade Commissioner, 201 International Trade Mart.

San Francisco—Consul General of Canada, 3rd Floor, Kohl Building, 400 Montgomery Street. Territory includes Hawaii.

Venezuela

Caracas—J. A. STILES, Consul of Canada and Trade Commissioner, Canadian Consulate General, 3° Piso, Edificio Pan American, Puente Urapal. Address for letters: Apartado 3306. Territory includes Netherlands Antilles.

Caracas—Vice-Consul of Canada and Acting Agricultural Trade Commissioner, Canadian Consulate General, 3° Piso, Edificio Pan American, Puente Urapal. Address for letters: Apartado 3306.

Foreign Exchange Quotations

The following are nominal quotations, furnished by the Foreign Exchange Division of the Bank of Canada. These quotations may be found useful in considering statistics and prices generally. Both importers and exporters are advised to communicate with their bankers before completing financial arrangements for the sale or purchase of commodities.

Country	Monetary Unit	—	Nominal Quotations Sept. 17*	Nominal Quotations Feb. 25	Nominal Quotations Mar. 3
Argentina.....	Peso.....	Off. Free Export	.2977 .2085	.2001 .0716	.2000 .0718
Austria.....	Schilling.....			.0468	.0468
Australia.....	Pound.....		3.2240	2.2255	2.2265
Belgium and Belgian Congo.....	Franc.....		.0228	.0198	.0198
Bolivia.....	Boliviano.....		.0238	.0166	.0166
British West Indies (Except Jamaica).....	Dollar.....		.8396	.5796	.5798
Brazil.....	Cruzeiro.....		.0544	.0540	.0540
Burma.....	Rupee.....		.3022		
Ceylon.....	Rupee.....		.3022	.2101	.2100
Chile.....	Peso.....		.0233	.0112	.0112
Colombia.....	Peso.....		.5128	.4001	.4000
Costa Rica.....	Colon.....		.1800	.1786	.1785
Cuba.....	Peso.....		1.0000	1.0003	1.0000
Czechoslovakia.....	Koruna.....		0.200	.0200	.0200
Denmark.....	Krone.....		.2084	.1448	.1448
Dominican Republic.....	Peso.....		1.0000	1.0003	1.0000
Ecuador.....	Sucre.....		.0740	.0660	.0660
Egypt.....	Pound.....		4.1330	2.8725	2.8716
El Salvador.....	Colon.....		.4000	.4001	.4000
Fiji.....	Pound.....		3.6306	2.5062	2.5073
Finland.....	Markka.....		.0062	.0043	.0043
France, Monaco and French North Africa.....	Franc.....		.0037	.0028	.0028
French Empire—African.....	Franc.....		.0073	.0057	.0057
French Pacific Possessions.....	Franc.....		.0201	.0158	.0158
Germany.....	Deutsche Mark.....		.3000	.2382	.2381
Guatemala.....	Quetzal.....		1.0000	1.0003	1.0000
Haiti.....	Gourde.....		.2000	.2001	.2000
Honduras.....	Lempira.....		.5000	.5002	.5000
Hong Kong.....	Dollar.....		.2519	.1739	.1739
Iceland.....	Krona.....		.1541	.0614	.0614
India.....	Rupee.....		.3022	.2101	.2100
Iran.....	Rial.....		.0212		
Iraq.....	Dinar.....		4.0300	2.7819	2.7831
Ireland.....	Pound.....		4.0300	2.7819	2.7831
Israel.....	Pound.....		3.0000	2.7819	2.7831
Italy.....	Lira.....		.0017	.0016	.0016
Jamaica.....	Pound.....		4.0300	2.7819	2.7831
Japan.....	Yen.....		.0028	.0027	.0027
Lebanon.....	Piastre.....		.4561		
Mexico.....	Peso.....		.1157	.1156	.1156
Netherlands.....	Florin.....		.3769	.2632	.2632
Netherlands Antilles.....	Florin.....		.5308	.5304	.5303
New Zealand.....	Pound.....		4.0150	2.7819	2.7831
Nicaragua.....	Cordoba.....		.2000	.2001	.2000
Norway.....	Krone.....		.2015	.1400	.1400
Pakistan.....	Rupee.....		.3022	.3023	.3022
Panama.....	Balboa.....		1.0000	1.0003	1.0000
Paraguay.....	Guarani.....		.3200		
Peru.....	Sol.....		.1538	.0656	.0656
Philippines.....	Peso.....		.4975	.5002	.5000
Portugal and Colonies.....	Escudo.....		.0400	.0348	.0349
Singapore.....	Straits Dollar.....		.4702	.3245	.3247
Spain and Colonies.....	Peseta.....		.0916	.0918	.0918
Sweden.....	Krona.....		.2783	.1934	.1933
Switzerland.....	Franc.....		.2336	.2289	.2289
Thailand.....	Baht.....		.1000		
Turkey.....	Lira.....		.3571	.3573	.3571
Union of South Africa.....	Pound.....		4.0300	2.7819	2.7831
United Kingdom.....	Pound.....		4.0300	2.7818	2.7831
United States.....	Dollar.....		1.0000	1.0003	1.0000
Uruguay.....	Peso.....		.6583	.6585	.6583
Venezuela.....	Bolivar.....		.2985	.2986	.2985
Yugoslavia.....	Dinar.....		.0200	.0033	.0033

* September 17, 1949.

EDMOND CLOUTIER, C.M.G., O.A., D.S.P.
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OTTAWA, 1952

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ABC of Canadian Export Trade

Prepared by Export Division, Foreign Trade Service. Obtainable from Queen's Printer, Government Printing Bureau, Ottawa, for 25 cents a copy in Canada and 50 cents for delivery abroad.

Canada—Butcher, Baker, Grocer—Third Edition

Brochure, illustrating the extent to which foodstuffs are being shipped to the United Kingdom, prepared for distribution to provision trade in United Kingdom. Obtainable from Information Branch, Department of Trade and Commerce, Ottawa.

Canada Produces—Second Edition

Brochure, illustrating productive capacity of Canada, prepared for distribution at British Industries Fair, in London, and by trade commissioners in their respective territories. Obtainable from Queen's Printer, Government Printing Bureau, Ottawa, for 25 cents.

Canadian Export Timbers

Brochure, illustrating and describing Canadian woods available for export, prepared for distribution at Building Trades Exhibition, in Manchester, England. Obtainable from Information Branch, Department of Trade and Commerce, Ottawa.

Eighty Years of Foreign Trade

Reprint from *Canadian Geographical Journal*, of article which reviews development of Canadian trade between 1867 and 1947. Obtainable from Information Branch, Department of Trade and Commerce, Ottawa.

Reprints of Economic Reviews

Reports on the following countries, reproduced originally in the *Commercial Intelligence Journal* and *Foreign Trade*: Argentina, French North Africa, India, Iran, New Zealand. Obtainable from Information Branch, Department of Trade and Commerce, Ottawa.

Reprints of Special Articles

Articles on the following subjects, published in *Foreign Trade*, have been reprinted in pamphlet form, and may be obtained from the Information Branch, Department of Trade and Commerce, Ottawa.

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foreign trade

MARCH 15, 1952



OTTAWA
CANADA



SUBSCRIPTION PRICE CHANGE

Owing to the increased cost of publication, the annual subscription price of *Foreign Trade*, for delivery in Canada, will be raised from \$1.00 to \$2.00, effective April 1, 1952. Subscriptions and renewals received before that date will, of course, be at the old rate. No change will be made in the \$3.50 price for delivery abroad.

As always, subscriptions should be sent to the Queen's Printer, Government Printing Bureau, Ottawa.



foreign trade

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Published weekly by the Foreign Trade Service,
Department of Trade and Commerce,
Under the authority of
The Right Hon. C. D. HOWE, Minister, and
WM. FREDERICK BULL, Deputy Minister.

Price: 10 cents per copy.

Subscriptions: \$1.00 in Canada and \$3.50 abroad.

All subscriptions and orders should be forwarded to
The Queen's Printer, Government Printing Bureau, Ottawa.

Report on Business in the Bahamas

In the first year of the B.W.I. Trade Liberalization Plan Canadian exports to the Bahamas increased by only \$90,000, but greater sales are expected.

by M. B. Palmer,
Canadian Trade Commissioner.

NO trade statistics have been published for the Bahamas since 1942, but on a recent visit to Nassau the writer was given access to the Customs' files, from which the following figures were obtained:

BAHAMAS TRADE				
Totals and principal countries				
	£ = \$2.81½		Domestic Exports	
	Imports		f.o.b. value	
	c.i.f. value			
	1950	1951	1950	1951
Total	£6,150,200	£7,650,419	£618,481	£728,680
U.K.	1,754,939	2,040,657	77,363	70,548
Canada	746,194	777,200	120,261	95,059
U.S.A.	2,376,511	3,179,996	160,467	186,066
Australia	300,949	319,247	Others not	
Aruba	270,170	368,614	available separately	

A perusal of these figures shows that the trade deficit increased during 1951 and that total imports increased by slightly over £1½ million. The countries noticeably increasing their sales to the Bahamas were (in order): the United States, the United Kingdom, Aruba, and, in lesser degree, Canada and Australia.

As an indication of the competition for Canadian exporters in the Bahamas market, the following selection was made. These statistics show Canada's share in the market in 1951, together with the principal country of supply and the total value of the product imported.

Commodity	Canada	Principal Supplier	Imported 1951
Beer	£ 6,101	Holland ..	£ 18,804
Flour	219,543	U.S.	1,101
Fish, canned	6,090	U.S.	2,818
Apples	1,678	U.S.	4,453
Chicken feed	16,074	U.S.	129,264
Oats	8,799	U.S.	1,527
Hay	2,217	U.S.	5,960
Fresh meat	19,624	Australia .	130,672
Hams and bacon	35,797	U.S.	29,186
Other meat, canned..	34,063	Australia .	13,624
Condensed milk	10,359	Australia .	34,401
Evaporated milk	66,845	Australia .	7,433
Cereals, juices, spices, etc.	28,166	U.S.	108,451
Whisky	18,927	U.K.	43,745
Potatoes	24,984	U.S.	6,325
Lumber	66,123	U.S.	70,826
Shingles	18,749	U.S.	18,737
Furniture	5,934	U.S.	138,840
Hardware	6,930	U.S.	180,747
Medicines	9,353	U.S.	50,182
Machinery	1,930	U.S.	332,504
Paints	4,881	U.K.	47,664
Paper, including toilet, wrapping, and bags	17,383	U.S.	62,064

Bahamas Exports

The Bahamas income comes largely from the tourist trade; exports equal only ten per cent of the value of the imports. The principal products making up the total 1951 exports of £ 728,680 (f.o.b. value) included:

Products	Total f.o.b. Value	Value of Exports to Canada
Fresh tomatoes	£ 98,722	£ 53,324
Crawfish	90,805	....
Salt	55,002	21,171
Shredded coconuts	26,876	....
Canned tomatoes	7,693	....
Canned pineapples	5,497	....

The Agricultural and Marine Products Board, Nassau, is active in developing the exports of these Bahamian products.

Trade Liberalization Plan

In the Bahamas market, Canadian exporters did not benefit to the extent which was hoped in the first year of operation of the B.W.I. Trade Liberalization Plan. The increase in Canadian exports of £ 31,000 (roughly \$90,000) over 1950, was less than the value of the vouchers issued. The increase in imports from the United States of over £ 800,000 indicates that the Plan was of considerable value to that country. All this expenditure on United States imports would not fall under the Plan, for large sums of extra dollars were spent in the United States for machinery, building materials and equipment for several development schemes in the outer islands. These projects included expansion of the lumber industry, Colonial Development Corporation projects and, perhaps most important, the guided missile stations.

Limiting Factors on Canadian Sales

Nevertheless, two or three points which have a direct bearing on Canadian sales in the Bahamas market should be stressed.

1. The proximity of the port of Miami, with frequent sailings, makes it a convenient source of supply for this market. Buyers purchase in small lots at frequent intervals, thus minimizing the financing. The short haul means lower freights. This limits Canada's opportunities even before the appreciation in exchange and in spite of the advantage given by the British preferential tariff rate.

2. In items such as wearing apparel, the trade maintains that Canada does not produce the range and styling suitable for tropical conditions—or, at any rate, they insist they never meet salesmen or see samples to contradict this belief. These and other products of interest to tourists form a large share of the import trade which, at the same time, provides a quality market.

3. Early in the year, merchants were encouraged to stock up heavily with sterling source goods, because of long delivery and infrequent shipping connections. This undoubtedly had some effect on the non-utilization of Canadian vouchers under the Trade Plan.

The authorities never hesitated to issue import licences upon presentation of the vouchers. Naturally, there is considerable expenditure under

the Colony's dollar ceiling apart from the Trade Liberalization Plan, although the general restrictive policy still is much in force.

Regardless of these handicaps, Canada should be able to obtain a greater share of the dollar purchases by the Bahamas. Exporters should apply for their allocations under the 1952 Plan and, in forwarding their vouchers, impress upon their agents or connections that they should make every effort to sell the goods. Whenever exporters feel that they are not getting the desired results, they should approach the Office of the Trade Commissioner in Kingston, Jamaica, for assistance.

"Visitor Industry" Booming

The Government Development Board's campaign to increase the popularity of the Bahamas as a tourist resort in 1950-51 resulted in the most profitable winter and summer season so far. Some 58,920 visitors arrived during the first ten months of 1951, compared with 36,191 during the corresponding period of the previous year. This winter there has been some falling-off in the total number, but entirely in the transient class. Stop-overs increased by nine per cent. Hotels were only moderately filled during January but reported capacity booking for February. The largest is to remain open this year for the summer season, May to September. Passenger facilities by boat and the various airlines provide adequate transportation services.

Trade in most lines has not been as brisk as anticipated. One reason given is consumer resistance to prevailing high prices, but merchants hope that heavy inventories will be moved before the end of the current "season".

Construction activity continues good, particularly in new homes of the more elaborate type, but rentals remain high. Building materials are said to be in good supply and there is almost a scarcity of labour. Money circulates freely and commercial obligations are receiving good attention.

Tomato harvesting has been practically completed. Prices were good at the beginning of the crop but collapsed in January, and efforts were made to can the surplus.

TRANSPORTATION

The Transportation and Communications Division is in a position to furnish information on water, rail, air and road transport services to and from Canada. Shippers having any transportation problems are invited to use the facilities of this Division.

A list of the principal Canadian trade routes and the various steamship companies maintaining services thereon has been compiled and may be obtained on request.

Inquiries for this list or other information concerning international transportation services should be addressed to the Director, Transportation and Communications Division, Department of Trade and Commerce, Ottawa.

Electric Power Shortage Cuts Japanese Industrial Production

Construction of new generating plants is not keeping up with growing consumption, but average production of all branches of industry last year showed some impressive gains over 1950's figures.

by W. D. Wallace,
Acting Commercial Representative for Canada.

TOKYO.—Japan is suffering from an acute shortage of electric power, and during the second half of 1951 this shortage caused a severe cutback in industrial production. The power situation became very bad at the end of July following a drought coupled with a coal shortage. Construction of new generating plants has not kept up with the increased consumption. It is estimated that consumption of electric power during the years 1946-50 increased from 20.9 to 29.9 billion kilowatt hours, and the peak load increased from 4.6 to 6.6 million kilowatts. Generating capacity, however, increased by less than three per cent—from 8.5 to 8.7 million kilowatts.

The demand for electric power during 1951 reached 31.9 billion kilowatt hours, while the supply of power amounted to only 27.9 billion kilowatt hours. The contemplated expansion of electrical output in 1952 to 34.9 billion kilowatt hours will probably not ease the situation to any great extent, because the demand for power will probably be 4.7 billion kilowatt hours larger than the supply.

All branches of Japanese industry made impressive gains last year, as compared with the overall average for 1950. The index of industrial activity (1932-36=100) climbed from 128.7 in January to a high of 153.6 in July, and then dropped to a low of 143.4 in September. By the end of November the index had recovered to 147.1. The decline recorded after July was attributed to the electric power shortage.

Indexes of Industrial Activity and Production
(1926-36=100)

	January	1951 July	November	1950 Average
Industrial activity	128.7	153.6	147.1	112.2
Utilities	205.2	210.0	196.4	186.0
Industrial production	112.2	141.9	136.9	96.8
Mining	113.2	129.0	123.9	110.5
Manufacture	112.7	143.3	138.3	95.3
Durable goods	148.4	199.2	187.8	121.8
Metals	155.8	188.9	183.6	131.0
Machinery	150.3	222.2	202.9	120.7
Non-durable goods ..	85.2	98.8	99.5	75.5
Textiles	45.0	56.0	59.2	39.0
Chemicals	147.4	163.1	161.1	122.4
Foods, beverages	63.1	76.2	79.3	73.4

Iron and Steel Industry

Japan's iron and steel industry enjoyed conspicuous prosperity in 1951. The steel market reached its peak as early as March and producers' sales were at their highest in July. Overseas shipments have declined since May and domestic requirements have fallen off because of the stringent money market. As a result, the leading firms reduced selling prices for November and December deliveries. Steel prices have been exceptionally high because of the costs of buying and transporting iron ore and coking coal from North American countries. However, Japan has been able to sell steel products at higher prices, particularly to sterling area and open account area countries, because of the tight world supply situation.

The output of pig iron and the total production of steel both showed an increase of 45 per cent over the 1950 output. Pig iron production in 1951 amounted to approximately 3.2 million metric tons, as against 2.2 million metric tons in the previous year. Output of steel was placed at 6.5 million metric tons as compared with the 1950 figure of 4.4 million metric tons. The increased production has been accompanied by a gain in steel stocks which, at the end of November, totalled about 600 thousand metric tons. If stocks continue to increase, production may be curtailed during the next few months.

Japan has set much higher production goals than in 1951 but whether they will be reached is another question. The scrap shortage is not likely to increase and, as domestic supplies of iron ore and coking coal cannot be raised, it will be necessary to import larger quantities from abroad.

Textile Industry

Production of the textile industry increased substantially during 1951 and reached its highest level in the postwar period. However, the industry found itself with very heavy stocks at the close of the year as a result of a decline in exports. From the outbreak of the Korean War to the spring of 1951, foreign demand for Japanese textiles was brisk. Demand slackened in April and was accompanied by a decline in prices.

The situation became worse in June and July and overseas buyers cancelled unshipped contracts. Exporters found themselves with high-priced stocks, and were unable to accept delivery of high-priced goods from the mills. Producers were forced to cut production and the banks had to give assistance to stave off a financial crisis. Despite some improvement in demand and prices in the final month of the year, many textile dealers were forced to liquidate. It is estimated that more than 200 textile dealers, including three large, well-established firms, went bankrupt.

Cotton Spinning Industry

Japan's cotton spinning industry, following six years of rehabilitation from war damage, now has 6.4 million spindles, or just about half the prewar number. Approximately 90 companies are operating 161 mills throughout the country, as compared with 77 mills in prewar days. The greatest rehabilitation has taken place during the last 18 months, when S.C.A.P. removed the four million limit on the spindleage of the industry.

It is estimated that during the past two years about \$133 million has been invested to increase spindleage.

Cotton yarn output in 1951 was placed at 710·6 million pounds or 18 per cent above that of 1950. Production of cotton cloth amounted to 921·9 million yards, an increase of 21 per cent over 1950. It is estimated that about 60 per cent of the output is exported, while 40 per cent is for domestic consumption. Exports of cotton cloth for 1951 amounted to 1,092 million yards, a decrease of 11·4 million yards from the previous year. On the other hand, cotton yarn exports totalled 27·6 million pounds, or an increase of 3·1 million pounds over 1950. The combined total export of cotton cloth and yarn makes Japan the world's largest exporter of cotton goods in 1951.

Chemical Fibre Industry

The Chemical Fibre Industry Association reports that the production of rayon and staple fibre yarns during 1951 established a postwar record. Rayon yarn output amounted to 127·9 million pounds, 24 per cent larger than the 1950 total of 103·2 million pounds. Staple fibre production amounted to 230·7 million pounds, 54 per cent above the 1950 total of 149·7 million pounds. At the end of the year rayon stocks totalled 10·2 million pounds, of which 5·3 million pounds have been contracted for and the balance of 4·9 million pounds has remained unsold. The increase in stocks was attributed to a setback in deliveries because of dull domestic business, a decline in exports, and the high production rate in the closing months of the year. Producers have therefore decided to cut production by 20 per cent during the first part of 1952.

Raw Silk Industry

The Raw Silk Reelers Association reports that the 1951 cocoon crop totalled 24·4 million kan or 93,000 short tons, approximately 3,000 tons over the 1950 crop. Raw silk production was 190 thousand bales, compared with 177 thousand bales in 1950. Although Japan is the largest raw silk producing country in the world, the industry has not recovered its prewar status and its present markets are limited. The United States, France, the United Kingdom, India, Indo-China and Switzerland are the principal buyers. During 1951 Japan's exports totalled 55,916 bales of machine-reeled raw silk, 12,440 bales of dupion silk, and 23 bales of grid silk. Compared with 1950, machine-reeled silk declined by 29,579 bales but dupion silk and grid silk increased by 3,348 bales and 23 bales respectively.

Shipbuilding Industry

The past year was the best one for shipping firms and dockyards since the end of the war, but it did find the shipbuilders hard pressed for funds to meet the high costs of steel products. It was not until the last month of the year that the Government was able to arrange for the necessary credits. In doing this it was necessary to scale down the second half

of the Seventh Shipbuilding Program from 200 thousand tons to 118 thousand tons. Included in this program for construction are four freighters totalling 28,200 tons and two tankers of 24 thousand tons.

Japanese shipyards, which have a reported shipbuilding capacity of 800 thousand gross tons of which only 600 thousand gross tons are suitable for ship construction, operated at close to this level in 1951. Orders for the year were about 200 vessels of all types, totalling 500 thousand gross tons. Of this total, 460 thousand gross tons were for Japanese ship-owners and the balance for foreign account. (The 1950 output amounted to 177 vessels of 250,000 gross tons.) Japan has been receiving orders from foreign countries for oil tankers and at the end of the year four tankers of 58,000 gross tons were under construction and orders had been accepted for six more, totalling 89,950 gross tons.

In an effort to build up the fleet, the Government has made available over \$27 million for the purchase of about 40 foreign vessels. However, most of these vessels are old and fast becoming obsolete.

As a result of the increased building activity and the purchase of foreign vessels in 1951, Japan is reported to have 910 vessels of all types of 3.6 million deadweight tons. Of this total, 210 ships of 1.9 million deadweight tons are engaged in ocean-going services, which is almost a million tons greater than one year ago. It is anticipated that by March 31, 1952, ocean-going ships will number 287, and will consist of 255 freighters and 32 oil tankers, or a total of 2.5 million deadweight tons.

After remaining at a low ebb through 1950, the shipping business in Japan began to pick up with the turn of 1951. The war in Korea brought about a greater demand for Japanese shipping and accelerated activity. Nine regular overseas services were opened to North and South America, the Philippines, Bangkok, India, Pakistan, and Korea. It is anticipated that, for the fiscal year ending March 31, 1952, Japanese ocean-going shipping will earn close to \$170 million and the net profit may be nearly \$24 million. Japanese vessels carried about 28 per cent of the import-export cargoes of Japan during 1951, which is still far below the immediate prewar years when they handled 65 per cent of the cargoes.

Agriculture

According to a year-end announcement by the Ministry of Agriculture and Forestry, Japan's 1951 rice crop amounted to 301.4 million bushels or 20.3 million bushels below the 1950 crop. On the other hand, the wheat and barley crops for 1951 were the largest since 1940 and totalled 143 million bushels, 15 million bushels over the 1950 crop. The Government has announced that the rice control program will remain in force until March, 1953 but that sugar, wheat, barley and rye will be decontrolled from April 1, 1952. It is expected that in the coming fiscal year Japan will have to import 3.5 million tons of food, which will include 1.7 million tons of wheat.

Fisheries

The most significant event of the year for Japan's fishing industry was the initialling of the tripartite North Pacific Fisheries Convention by Canada, the United States and Japan, which recognizes Japan's right to

fish on the high seas outside of territorial waters. The Japanese hope it will eventually mean the removal of all limitations on fishing areas imposed under the Occupation and known to them as the "MacArthur Line".

Japan's annual fish catch, which exceeded 10,000 million pounds in prewar years and was reduced to 4,500 million pounds in 1945, has been gradually increasing. It is estimated that the total catch in 1951 will be 8,000 million pounds. This is about 20 per cent of the world's catch and would make Japan the largest fishing nation in the world. The industry is still faced with the problems of too many fishermen, too much over-fishing, and too low prices for her products. The tuna canning industry was seriously affected in 1951 and lost its best market when the United States raised the tariff on canned tuna fish. At the close of the year the frozen tuna fish producers in Japan faced a similar situation. Legislation is before the United States Congress to raise the tariff on frozen tuna fish. As frozen tuna fish is one of Japan's important dollar earners and as the livelihood of thousands of people depends on the tuna industry, a higher United States tariff would be a serious blow.

Mexico Doubles Trade with Europe

by M. T. Stewart,
Commercial Secretary for Canada.

MEXICO, D.F.—The notable feature of Mexico's external trade during 1951, apart from the heavily increasing adverse trade balance, was the growth in trade with Europe. This increase resulted, no doubt, from the visit of the official Mexican trade mission to Western European countries in 1950 and the negotiation of several trade agreements.

Trade with Europe has more than doubled during the last 12 months. On January 17, the Director-General of the Bank of Mexico stated that trade with Britain, Holland, Switzerland, Germany, Belgium, Czechoslovakia and France amounted to 1,009 million pesos in the first ten months of 1951, as compared with 436 million in 1949 and 479 million in 1950. He added that the United States share of Mexican trade had dropped from 85 per cent to 77.9 per cent. Trade with Europe represented 11.2 per cent of the total.

United States Was Best Customer

The United States remained Mexico's best customer in 1951, and Mexico continued to be the third largest buyer of United States exports, ranking after Canada and Great Britain. Western Germany took second place from Canada as an importer of Mexican goods, followed by France and Britain. Canada sharply reduced imports of Mexican raw cotton.

Mexico's total imports during the first ten months of 1951, were valued at 5,693.7 million pesos (\$650.5 million). Exports amounted to 4,328.5 million pesos (\$502.1 million) leaving a deficit of 1,365.2 million pesos (\$148.4 million). The unfavourable trade balance in 1950, with a deficit of about 70 million pesos (\$8 million), was small by comparison.

Hurricanes and floods in the eastern part of the country and unfavourable weather conditions in other areas made larger wheat and corn imports necessary, and reduced citrus and vegetable exports. However, the increased plantings of cotton were not sufficiently affected by the weather to prevent the harvesting of the largest crop in Mexico's history.

Export Picture

Exports of Mexican silver, zinc and lead were valued at 971 million pesos during the first 11 months of 1951. Lead accounted for 455.9 million pesos (505.4 million in 1950); zinc, 309.2 million (216 million in 1950); and silver, 206.2 million (265.7 million in 1950). Silver was sold in large quantities to Germany, France, Guatemala and Saudi Arabia. The United States ceiling prices on lead and zinc upset the usual market trend and Mexican producers turned their sales efforts to Europe. As a result, the United States market received only a fraction of the normal exports. The principal new buyers were Britain, Belgium, Norway, France and South Africa.

Tourist Trade Contributed to Income

The tourist trade again contributed tremendously to the national income. Visitors to Mexico, mostly from the United States, spent an estimated \$175 million in Mexico last year, as compared with \$150 million in 1950.

During 1949, 290,000 tourists visited Mexico, in 1950, 325,000 and in 1951, 467,000. These figures do not include the tremendous traffic from the United States to bordering towns in Mexico. The Director-General of the Mexican Government Tourist Bureau stated in New York that he expects more than 600,000 tourists in 1952. It is estimated by the Bureau that tourists to Mexico in 1951 spent \$235 million, compared with \$203 million spent by tourists in travelling in England and on the Continent. Mexico City has become a popular site for international conventions and approximately 100 are already booked for 1952.

International Containers Exhibition at Liège Fair

A Committee for the Use of Containers has been constituted in Belgium to promote the use of containers for inland and international traffic and for trade with foreign countries. The Committee is sponsoring an International Containers Exhibition at the 4th Liège International Fair, which will be held from April 26 to May 11, 1952. The exhibition will include a great variety of containers, pallets and box-pallets adapted to the transport of specified goods, special railway trucks, rail and road-trailers, truck-carrier trailers, automobile trailers and tools for hoisting and handling containers.

British Budget Revises "Utility Goods" Scheme

Tax discrimination against imported goods of the utility type is slated to disappear, as Budget implements recommendations of committee which studied the scheme during the last few months.

by R. P. Bower,
Commercial Counsellor for Canada

LONDON, March 11, 1952.—(FTS)—The United Kingdom Budget of March 11 has made major changes in the "utility goods" scheme including the removal of discrimination against imported goods. This scheme was first introduced in the United Kingdom in 1941 to increase the supplies of cheaper goods and to save labour by concentrating production and eliminating frills. The classes of goods for which utility schemes exist are: cloth, garments, footwear, household and furnishing textiles, furniture, and bedding. Utility goods, in the main, are exempt from purchase tax.

Import Discrimination to Go

Before the revised scheme announced by the Budget, imported goods (with isolated exceptions) could not be brought into the utility arrangements. The purchase tax exemption therefore created a form of discrimination against imports.

A committee was appointed by the Government to suggest modifications to the existing arrangements in the light of altered conditions. It recommended that a price should be fixed for each type of article in the utility classes and that articles made to sell at or below this price should be free of tax. Articles made to sell at higher prices would bear purchase tax charged at the present rate on the excess above the tax-free price.

The central feature of the scheme is a "fixed deduction from the wholesale value" called the "D" (for deduction) scheme. An example quoted in the report of the committee supposes that the "deduction" or tax-free price for shirts is fixed at 20 shillings. In that case a 21-shilling shirt would be chargeable with tax (at one-third) on the difference of one shilling, and the tax would be fourpence. Under the present arrangements, the tax would be seven shillings.

The tax discrimination against imported goods of the utility type which resulted from the tie-up between the utility specifications and purchase tax exemption thus automatically disappears. The disabilities which at present affect Canadian rubber footwear and women's dress manufacturers who are selling their goods in this market under the Token Import Scheme are, naturally, removed.

The main recommendations of the Committee, as announced in the Budget, have been accepted and will come into effect on March 17.

New Regulations Govern Exports Of Livestock and Meat Products

THE outbreak of hoof and mouth disease in Saskatchewan brought about immediate restrictions on trade in livestock, meat and meat products between the two countries—reported on in the two previous issues of *Foreign Trade*. Now the Bureau of Animal Industry of the United States Department of Agriculture has announced certain modifications in the ban against the import of these products from Canada, and against moving them in transit through the United States.

Shipments in Transit

Normally, consignments from point to point in Canada often pass through the United States. Shipments from Montreal to the Maritime Provinces, for example, are often routed through Maine. Shortly after hoof and mouth disease was discovered here, this type of movement was forbidden. Now the new order states that "Animal byproducts—hides, skins, wool, bones, bonemeal, tankage, etc.—hay and straw, and cured or cooked meats, of Canadian origin, will be permitted movement under customs bond and seals through United States territory for re-entry into Canada".

Similarly, any of these commodities originating in the United States may pass through Canada under customs bond and seals and re-enter the United States.

U.S. Eases Import Restrictions

Restrictions on the import of beef, veal, mutton, lamb and pork from Canada into the United States have also been eased somewhat. For the past few weeks, the United States has allowed these products to enter only if they were in hermetically sealed containers. Now the Bureau of Animal Industry has made it known that cured and cooked meat, with the bone out, will be allowed into the United States if the meat is handled in a prescribed way. These regulations include keeping the meat fresh and unfrozen for three days after the animal is killed; thorough cooking, or thorough curing with dry salt or by soaking in a salt solution.

Other regulations apply to hay and straw shipped from Canada to the United States and meant to be used for feeding, bedding, etc. This material must be stored in an approved warehouse at a port of entry for at least 90 days, or "otherwise handled as directed by the Chief of the Bureau of Animal Industry". Bone meal, blood meal and tankage must be quarantined for a similar period, or "disinfected at the port of entry".

Glands, organs, etc., for pharmaceutical purposes may enter the United States in tight containers and if they are consigned to an approved establishment. Other regulations concern conditions under which certain other animal products, untanned hides and skins, wool, hair, and bristles may be allowed into the United States.

In Canada, chief development in the situation during the past week was the discovery of additional cases of hoof and mouth disease in three herds, all of them within the quarantined area.

Economic and Commercial Conditions in Mid-Western United States

by Douglas S. Cole,
Consul General of Canada.

CHICAGO.—General business activity in Mid-Western United States continued to show little change at the end of 1951. The Federal Reserve Bank of Chicago indicated that industrial output, construction activity, employment, retail sales and wholesale prices remained somewhat below the peaks reached earlier in the year and were at approximately the same levels as at the end of 1950. Consumer incomes and prices increased somewhat over the previous year; total bank credit outstanding and privately-held money supply increased substantially.

Overall activities in producers' equipment and munitions expanded, although auto assembly dropped by just over one million units in the latter part of the year because of material scarcities. Similar restrictions also affected housing to some degree. The average level of wholesale commodity prices continued stable throughout the latter part of 1951, although cotton prices fluctuated considerably. Industrial and farm production, business investment, employment, personal income and the volume of wholesale and retail sales in 1951 exceeded the levels of 1950 or of any other peacetime year. The outstanding fact is that this expansion occurred during a time of international tension and expansion of munitions industries.

Inflation Kept in Check

The question, "What curbed inflation in 1951?" is probably best answered by saying that an interplay of strongly opposing factors brought it about. Inflationary factors were the rapid expansion in defence spending, the substantial increase in capital expenditures for plant and equipment, and a high level of personal incomes. Counteracting this inflationary trend were a rise in production and personal savings, the Government's record cash surplus, and imposition of direct controls over prices and wages.

Forecast for 1952

The defence program for the Chicago area should continue to be the dominant factor in sustaining boom levels of economic activity during 1952. Undoubtedly such expenditures will move towards a peak during

the latter half of the year. Already the Government has indicated a need for an increasing share of Mid-Western production of goods and services, a share estimated to reach 20 per cent at the highest point of the program. Rising federal expenditures, including defence spending, with some degree of deficit financing as announced in the Presidential Budget, may tend to stimulate inflationary forces and contribute to somewhat higher economic indexes than at present.

In the Chicago labour market, the 1952 problem will be locating thoroughly-trained workers and mechanics. Because of the number of huge new plants beginning operation during the year, industrial production should rise even higher than in 1951. Most businesses will probably continue their 1951 efforts to reduce inventories further and to bring stocks of goods into better balance. Few changes in buying practices of businesses or consumers are expected, although there may be more noticeable shortages of goods in the new year. Consumer expenditures will depend, to some degree, not only on higher incomes (which seem inevitable in 1952) but also upon the increasing tendency of individuals to save instead of spend.

Prices, it is hoped, will move only moderately upward and a three to five per cent increase during the year does not seem improbable, on the assumption that anti-inflationary measures, both general and specific, will be maintained effectively in 1952 and that the consuming public exercises restraint in buying.

Prospects for Agriculture

In the opinion of the Federal Reserve Bank of Chicago, gross farm income, which in 1950 was about \$32·7 billion, will rise to \$39·5 billion in 1952, with a net increase to the farmer of approximately \$3 billion. Full-scale production is the goal in 1952. Food and fibres will definitely be required in large volume to meet the demands of a fully-employed civilian population.

Farm real estate values may continue to advance, but on the other hand, farmers' production expenses will also reach a new high and may be from 12 to 15 per cent in excess of 1950. Meat production will increase further in 1952 if current prospects are realized and the gradual expansion begun in 1949 continues. Military requirements will continue at a high level; the armed forces, it is estimated, will require eight per cent of the total meat production.

Chicago is the wheat centre of the United States and, in the current marketing year, total consumption of wheat probably will exceed the 1951 production of 987 million bushels. Total supplies for 1951-52 are placed at 1,422 million bushels, a three per cent reduction from 1950-51. The national goal for 1952 from the entire country has been announced as 78·9 million acres, slightly above the acreage seeded last year. It seems likely that this total will be met and perhaps exceeded. The total wheat exports of 366 million bushels in 1950-51 will probably be equalled, if not exceeded, during this season. Wheat growers will likely receive an average price close to the support level—\$2.17 per bushel, or 90 per cent of the July 1952 parity, whichever is higher.

Commodity Notes

ARGENTINA

Flax Sowings Lower—First official estimate of the 1951-52 sowings of flax were 664,000 hectares as against 1.1 million hectares in 1950-51. The trade's estimate is 750,000 hectares.—Buenos Aires, February 27, 1952.

Vegetable Seeds Offered Free—Vegetable seeds will be distributed free to persons unable to obtain their necessary requirements, the Minister of Public Health has announced. This is a further step in the official campaign to increase consumption of fish and vegetables and lower meat consumption.—Buenos Aires, February 27, 1952.

BRAZIL

Exports of Iron Ore Higher in 1951—Companhia Vale do Rio Doce's iron-ore exports were over 1,270,000 tons in 1951, according to statistics furnished by the company to the Ministry of Agriculture. The company produced 1,286,564 tons; exported 1,273,978 tons, valued at Cr\$12,619,278.30. This was an increase over 1950 of 584,679 tons exported.—Rio de Janeiro, February 28, 1952.

CHILE

Sugar Production Studied—Production of about 12,000 tons of sugar a year in the Azapa Valley, near Arica, is practicable, according to a recent technical study.—Santiago, February 27, 1952.

FRENCH INDO-CHINA

Larger Rice Crop Expected—Current reports from French Indo-China indicate that the rice crop for 1951-52 will be the best of any postwar year despite the civil war. Estimates place the total yield at 2,214,000 tons, of which 400,000 tons could become available for export during 1952. These estimates are still pitifully small in comparison with prewar years, when average annual exports were 1½ million tons, but indicate that the slow recovery is continuing.—Hong Kong, February 8, 1952.

IRELAND

To Export Industrial Alcohol—All industrial alcohol made at the five alcohol plants operated by Irish Chemicals Ltd. (a state-owned company) is now being exported to Great Britain at a profit. The actual price has not been disclosed but it is estimated that the contract calls for delivery this year of not less than 1½ million gallons valued at about £750,000.

The factories were established prewar to support the price of potatoes and to find an outlet for the surplus in certain areas. Whenever supplies

of potatoes in those areas were inadequate, molasses was imported as a supplementary raw material.

Critics said that the plants were uneconomic, because the higher-value alcohol (10/- per gallon) was used compulsorily for mixing with gasoline, and thus increased by 1½d. per gallon the price of the motor spirit mixture. Consequently, the public has welcomed the news that all the industrial alcohol is being exported and that it will no longer be added to motor spirit.—Dublin, February 16, 1952.

ISRAEL

Local Phosphates in Chemical Industry—Phosphates formerly imported from South Africa and Florida, are now being mined in the Negev area, for the production of sulphuric acid and other products by Israel's expanding basic chemical and fertilizer industry. Deposits are found at a depth of one metre and the present site is estimated to contain ten million tons of easily-mined rock. There may be as much as 100 million tons in the whole area. Only 100 tons a day are now being mined. By the end of 1952 production is expected to be large enough to satisfy the local demand for phosphate fertilizers, 75 per cent of which are imported at present.—Athens, January 10, 1952.

Glass Industry Expanding—The cornerstone of a new factory for the production of bottles and glass was laid recently. When completed, it will be one of the most modern and largest factories of its kind in the Middle East with a production capacity of 50 million units annually; will supply the greater part of the bottle requirements of local industry.—Athens, January 10, 1952.

Cellulose Production Planned—The Israel Research Council plans to establish a national company for the production of cellulose from plants in the Negev region and from eucalyptus trees. Processed cellulose will be used as raw material for paper, chemicals, explosives, etc.—Athens, January 10, 1952.

Half of Paper Needs Planned for—A large paper mill, with a total investment of \$2.5 million in foreign exchange and £1 million local currency, is being constructed. Expected to be producing by mid-1953, the mill will eventually supply half Israel's paper needs and save the country at least \$1.5 million annually in foreign exchange. Output will be 12,500 tons of paper a year, 25 per cent of which will be kraft paper used for cement bags and wrappings, and the remainder various grades of writing and other papers. The mill will not produce any newsprint because this would be uneconomic at present.—Athens, January 18, 1952.

Citrus Exports—Citrus crop this season is expected to be about nine million cases—more than one million greater than last year—but exports are expected to be four million cases, about the same as in 1951, because of

the shortage of packing materials and skilled labour. Critical shortage of foreign exchange means that the Government cannot supply sufficient packing materials.—Athens, January 1, 1952.

PAKISTAN

Record Tea Crop—A record quantity of 53·1 million lbs. of tea was produced in 1951 despite unfavourable weather and occasional damage to tea bushes by hailstorms and droughts. This compares with 43·8 million lbs. in 1948, 46·3 million lbs. in 1949, and 52·2 million lbs. in 1950. Area under tea cultivation has also risen from 75,500 acres in 1948 to 81,600 acres in 1951. Under the International Tea Agreement, total acreage permissible in 1950-55 for Pakistan is 83,700 acres.—Karachi, February 29, 1952.

PHILIPPINES

Timber Cuttings Were Larger—Statistics of timber production in the Philippines reveal that 1·25 billion board feet were cut during 1951, and that sawn lumber totalled 479·2 million board feet during the same period. The timber production represents an increase of 171·8 million board feet over the 1950 fiscal year total. This is the third consecutive year that timber production has topped the 1941 figure, which was 941·6 million board feet. However, sawn lumber dropped by 37 million board feet from the previous year. Timber exports increased fivefold to 168·9 million board feet, and sawn lumber 2·5 times to 81·7 million. The total export value rose to \$17,846,023, or almost four times the 1950 value. Correspondingly, Philippine imports of timber and sawn lumber dropped to 8,460 and 5,500 board feet respectively, from 342,956 and 1,071,846 board feet. Domestic consumption accounted for 998·5 million board feet of timber.—Manila, February 6, 1952.

SOUTH AFRICA

Experimental Stands of Softwoods Show Promise—Experiments now being carried out by the research section of the Department of Forestry in Natal with the hybridization of pine trees may result in better quality timber and quicker maturing trees being grown in South Africa. An article by the late Mr. M. H. Scott, Chief Forest Products Officer of the Department, outlined the results of tests made on timber developed on experimental stands. According to Mr. Scott, mature South African timber, when it comes, will for all practical purposes be the equal of softwoods imported into the Union from North America and Scandinavian countries.—Johannesburg, January 16, 1952.

Free Gold Sales Profitable—Gold production in South Africa during the calendar year 1951, including the first reportings from the St. Helena and Welcome Mines in the new Orange Free State field, amounted to 11·5 million ounces, worth £137·5 million at the official rate, which was a slight decline from the 11·66 million ounces, valued at £139,491,029

during 1950. Gold sales to the "free" market during 1951 provided a bonus-revenue of £6.7 million to the industry, a substantial increase on the £2.1 million which accrued during 1950. Premiums on "free" market sales during the fourth quarter were somewhat lower, being £1,188,742. as against £1,636,388 during the third quarter ending September 30.—Cape Town, January 31, 1952.

Diamond Sales Higher Last Year—An increase in the value of sales from £14.1 million to a total of £65 million was announced by the Central Selling Organization of the Diamond Group. Sales of both gem stones (at £46.7 million), and industrial diamonds (at £18.3 million) were higher, but the larger increase was in the sale of gem stones, which increased by £8 million.—Capetown, January 31, 1952.

Wool Exports—Total wool exports from the Union and South West Africa during the second half of 1951 amounted to 333,353 bales, comprising 291,187 bales of greasy wool and 42,166 bales of scoured wool. The principal countries of destination for shipments were the United States, 73,279 bales; France, 60,281 bales; United Kingdom, 51,666 bales; Italy, 40,222 bales; West Germany, 39,698 bales; Belgium, 28,673 bales, and Japan, 13,862 bales.—Cape Town, January 31, 1952.

Car Imports—During the first ten months of 1951 South Africa imported 29,839 cars, 298 buses, 8,350 commercial vehicles, 1,642 motor cycles and 5,763 tractors. Principal countries of origin for the motor cars imported were Great Britain, 15,950; the United States, 6,913; Germany, 2,396; and Canada, 2,322. Commercial vehicles included 2,978 units from the United States and 2,626 from the United Kingdom, while tractors included 4,476 from the United Kingdom and 1,692 from the United States.—Cape Town, January 31, 1952.

SOUTHERN RHODESIA

Britain Places Order for Tobacco—An undertaking given in an amended agreement negotiated between the Southern Rhodesian Tobacco Marketing Board and the Tobacco Advisory Committee to the British Board of Trade is to the effect that British manufacturers will buy 405 million lb. of Southern Rhodesian flue-cured tobacco in the next five years—75 million lb. in 1952, 80 million lb. in 1953, 85 million lb. in 1954 and 1955, and 80 million lb. in 1956—provided that the quality is suitable and the prices are reasonable. Even if the total United Kingdom consumption of flue-cured tobacco falls by more than 20 per cent, British buyers will be prepared to take, every year, 85 per cent of the quantities stated. If crops are short they will buy as much as is practicable. This year the Salisbury auction sales will be free of all permit control for the first time since 1947. No export quotas will be allocated to buyers and the system of limiting individual buyers' purchases by import licences will be suspended by Britain.—Johannesburg, February 13, 1952.

SWEDEN

Penicillin Production to Begin in April—It is reported that the factory for the production of antibiotics, Kabi at Strängnäs, expects to start production of penicillin around April 1. Together with the factory at Horusberg, near Stockholm, they hope to produce more than the domestic requirements. In the fall this year they plan to begin the manufacture of streptomycin.—Stockholm, February 16, 1952.

Automobile Sales Set Record—During 1951 the Swedish automobile factory, Volvo, achieved a new record in sales of automobiles, buses and tractors, 23,258 units as compared with 18,747 in 1950 and 13,495 in 1949. This implies an increase of 25 per cent during 1951. In comparison with the figures for 1949 the increase is more than 73 per cent. Exports have risen from 2,182 units in 1949 to 3,553 units in 1950 and 5,031 units in 1951. This implies an increase of somewhat more than 130 per cent since 1949. The delivery values have also shown a considerable increase, and it is estimated that sales for 1951 will be for more than 300 million kronor against 208 million for 1950 and 143 million kronor for 1949.—Stockholm, January 19, 1952.

Pulp Exports Lower—It is estimated that during 1951 Swedish pulp exports were somewhat less than for 1950. During the first ten months 1,350,000 tons of pulp were exported, as compared with 1,400,000 for the same period in 1950. These exports, however, in 1951 brought in 2,080 million kronor as compared with 828 million in 1950, which implies that the average price has risen by about 160 per cent.—Stockholm, February 16, 1952.

UNITED KINGDOM

Softwood Imports Cut—Great Britain will reduce substantially her purchases of softwood from all sources during the second half of 1952. It was originally proposed that the United Kingdom should purchase 600 thousand standards of softwood lumber in 1952, with the allocation in the first six months set at 350 thousand and for the second at 250 thousand standards.

The announced reduction applies only to purchases in the second half of 1952 and will amount to 150 thousand standards. This means that only 100 thousand standards will be purchased during the second half of 1952. This, with the 350 thousand bought in the first half of the year, means a total of 450 thousand standards in 1952.—London, March 11, 1952.

VENEZUELA

Crude Petroleum Production Rising—Crude petroleum production in Venezuela continues to rise. Production in the month of January reached 1,911,693 barrels daily. This compares with the 1951 average of 1,704,000 and a 1950 average of 1,498,000 barrels.—Caracas, February, 19, 1952.

General Notes

BRAZIL

Set-up of Chemical Industry—The Brazilian chemical industry is concentrated in eight large companies, with 168 factories and a capital of about \$250 million, according to a recent report by the Department of Economic Research of the São Paulo Stock Exchange. Only one company is Brazilian, the others are foreign companies or subsidiaries. There are also 160 small firms. Report emphasizes the notable lack of medium-sized plants.—São Paulo, February 7, 1952.

CHILE

Loan for Paper Mill—The International Bank has approved the granting of a loan for US\$16 million to the Peunte Alto Paper Mill for the construction of a modern cellulose and newsprint factory in the vicinity of Concepcion. The loan has been obtained through the Chilean Development Corporation (Corfo).—Santiago, February 22, 1952.

EASTERN CARIBBEAN

Trinidad's Trade in 1951—Trinidad's total exports, including re-exports, during the year 1951 amounted to \$213,574,300. Direct exports to overseas countries were valued at \$178,656,994 while ships and aircraft stores and bunkers amounted to \$34,917,306. Petroleum products accounted for over \$151 million of the total, sugar over \$17 million, and cocoa nearly \$12 million.

Total value of imports was \$213,786,622. Crude petroleum for refining and re-exporting amounted to over \$65 million, while imports of foodstuffs totalled over \$37 million. The United Kingdom supplied more than \$74 million worth of imports and took \$59 million worth of the exports. The sterling area supplied goods valued at \$92 million and took approximately \$84 million worth of local products. North American countries supplied \$36 million worth of the imports and purchased over \$29 million worth of Trinidad's exports. Canada sold Trinidad goods valued at \$18.8 million and purchased \$16.5 million worth from her.—Port of Spain, February 21, 1952.

New Industries Bill in Barbados—The Legislative Council of Barbados has passed a bill to encourage the establishment and development of new industries. The bill provides certain relief from package tax, customs duty and income tax to approved new industries in the colony.—Port of Spain, February 21, 1952.

New Processing Factory in British Guiana—A government-owned processing factory is nearing completion in Georgetown. The plant is equipped to dry for storage the Colony's production of corn; will process up to five tons of cassava per day, and mix 2,000 tons of livestock feed a year. It will also experiment with canning and preserving of agricultural produce.—Port of Spain, February 21, 1952.

Australia-B.W.I. Trade Increased—Australian exports to the British West Indies have grown from almost nothing in 1945 to a value of more than £3,250,000 in 1949-50. Foodstuffs such as concentrated milk products, canned meats, cheese and frozen meat constituted the greater part of these imports.—Port of Spain, February 21, 1952.

Caribbean Commission Conferences for 1952—Plans of the Council of the Caribbean Commission for 1952 include conference on fisheries, industrial development and timber trade. The Caribbean Commission is a consultative and advisory body established by the Governments of France, the Netherlands, the United Kingdom and the United States and has as its main object the economic and social well-being of the non-sovereign territories of the Caribbean.—Port of Spain, February 21, 1952.

FRENCH INDO-CHINA

Trade Improved in 1951—French Indo-China's trade in the period January-October, 1951, amounted to 1,158,600 metric tons of cargo valued at \$7,372 million (French Indo-Chinese dollars), as compared with 929,700 tons valued at \$5,860 million for 1950—an increase of 25 per cent both in volume and value. Imports in the 1951 period totalled 545,600 tons valued at \$4,927 million, and exports 613,000 tons worth \$2,245 million, as compared with imports of 542,800 tons valued at \$4,338 million and exports of 386,900 tons worth \$1,522 million in 1950. France and the French Empire dominated French Indo-China's trade, supplying 80 per cent of the imports and taking 50 per cent of the exports, by value.

The following commodities made up more than half of all the imports: cotton textiles, machinery, paper, pharmaceuticals, metalwares, wheat flour, milk products, cotton yarn, electrical apparatus, rayon textiles, sugar, iron and steel. Principal exports, representing 93 per cent of total exports, were: rubber; rice, white, broken and cargo; maize; pepper; coal; kapok.—Hong Kong, February 8, 1952.

JAMAICA

Industrial Development—The Government is considering the establishment of an Industrial Development Corporation to stimulate, facilitate and undertake the development of industry in the Colony. The House of Representatives has approved an industrial survey of the Colony by agents of the International Bank and a well-known United States firm of industrial investment consultants. An advisory team of industrial consultants from Great Britain will soon visit the Colony.—Kingston, February 15, 1952.

Bauxite Company Aids Agriculture—Jamaica Bauxites Limited, with holdings of 30,000 acres, is one of the largest landowners in the Colony. Less than one-eighth of this area yields bauxite of commercial value. On the rest of the land the company has 4,000 head of beef and dairy cattle, plants over 300 acres to citrus, and cultivates extensive timber stands. Much of the area is devoted to reforestation and there are almost 3,000 farmer tenants growing food crops.—Kingston, February 18, 1952.

New Diesel Train Service—The Jamaican Government Railway has inaugurated a fast daily return passenger service between Kingston and Montego Bay, a distance of 113 miles. A diesel engine, one of two imported from England, is used on the run which includes stops at the chief stations en route and takes $4\frac{1}{4}$ hours, compared with the former seven hours, about the same time as by automobile. Fares are moderate and there is accommodation for 144 passengers. This new service will appeal to tourists as well as residents.—Kingston, February 26, 1952.

Tourist Trade Increased—Jamaica's tourist trade increased 25 per cent in 1951 over 1950, both in volume and value. Visitors in 1951 numbered 93,626 and they spent approximately £4 million. The 1950 figures were, respectively, 74,892 and £3.2 million. The £4 million (of which 85 per cent is estimated as the equivalent of dollars) does not include large capital expenditure by visitors who have bought land and built hotels, residences, etc. In 1951 "long-stay" traffic showed an increase of 38 per cent over 1950, and "short-stay" traffic, 21 per cent. But for the hurricane in August the 1951 record would probably have been better. Tourist trade, an "invisible" item in Jamaica's exports, ranks in value next to sugar, the leading item.—Kingston, February 18, 1952.

SWEDEN

Fishing Instruction to Be Given in Brazil—The 50-ton Swedish fishing vessel *Lucretia* recently left Sweden for Brazil where, at the request of the Brazilian authorities, instruction is to be given in modern Scandinavian fishing methods. This is a new type of activity for the Swedish fishing industry. It is also hoped that, in conjunction with this enterprise, a number of technical products from the Swedish fishing industry can be introduced into Brazil. If this enterprise is successful the *Lucretia* will be followed by a small fleet of Swedish fishing vessels. It is reported that Denmark has also commenced similar co-operation with the Brazilian fishing authorities.—Stockholm, February 16, 1952.

SYRIA

Syria and Lebanon Sign Economic Agreement

Cairo, February 23, 1952.—(FTS)—A new economic agreement was signed between Lebanon and Syria on February 4, 1952. On March 14, 1950, Syria had suspended the Customs Union existing between the two countries since their establishment as independent republics. By this new agreement a unified customs tariff will be imposed in both countries on foreign imports of all vegetable and animal kindom products except wheat and flour. Certain Syrian and Lebanese industrial products are admitted duty-free when imported from one country into the other while other specified Syrian and Lebanese industrial products are subjected to reduced rates of duty equivalent to two-thirds of the normal tariff rates.

As further protection for Syrian and Lebanese industrial products the normal tariff rates on imports of certain specified industrial products have been increased by the establishment of a unified minimum tariff.

TAIWAN

Balance of Trade in 1951—In its review of the economy of Taiwan during 1951, the Bank of China, Taipeh, reports that on foreign trade account Taiwan had a favourable balance of US\$8·8 millions—the best showing since the Nationalist Government took over the island. Commercial imports in 1951 totalled US\$84·3 millions while exports totalled US\$93·1 millions. The Bank observes that this favourable balance on foreign trade account was brought about not so much by an increase of exports as by reduction of imports. The value of commercial exports was only fractionally higher than the US\$93·07 millions of 1950, though, fortunately, the unexpected loss of dollar export earnings resulting from the disappointing sugar crop was just counterbalanced by increased dollar earnings from the better showing in sales of rice, tea, bananas, pineapples and feathers. Moreover, the reduction of imports on foreign trade account (down from US\$91·6 millions in 1950), was offset in certain cases by diverting purchases of such goods to ECA supply account, which was meanwhile nearly tripling in size. The Bank stresses that a complete picture of Taiwan's foreign trade must also include consideration of those goods separately imported on ECA account, which in 1951 amounted to US\$56·6 millions, as compared with US\$20 millions in 1950.—Hong Kong, February 9, 1952.

UNITED KINGDOM

Exports Rose in January—The value of United Kingdom exports in January at £250 million constituted a record. Taking into account the extra working day in that month, this total was 6 per cent above the monthly average for the second half of 1951. Imports in January, £357·2 million, showed no reduction from the high level of the last half of 1951. The surplus of imports over exports and re-exports was £93 million, compared with an average of £109·2 million over the last six months of 1951. Exports to the United States amounted to £10·9 million, a little more than the average for the fourth quarter (£10·4 million) but less than the year's average in 1951 (£11·4 million). Exports to Canada were £8·5 million, less than both the fourth quarter average (£9·6 million) and the year's average (£11·4 million) for 1951.—London, February 13, 1952.

UNITED STATES

North Atlantic Lobster Institute Formed—The North Atlantic Lobster Institute, an association of major dealers from Nova Scotia to New York, was formed recently at Portland, Me., to study industry practices and recommend development and improvement. The institute will work toward broader markets, stabilization, improved packaging and better distribution methods for the industry. It will provide information concerning values of lobsters and lobster products and their uses to the general public and to hotels, restaurants and institutions. A members' self-imposed one-eighth-cent a pound lobster tax will finance the new organization.—Boston, February 6, 1952.

Canadian Imports by Commodities

Commodities	December			January—December		
	1938	1950	1951	1938	1950	1951
MAIN GROUPS						
	(Millions of Dollars)					
Agricultural and Vegetable Products...	8.9	44.8	41.2	125.1	484.5	542.6
Animals and Animal Products.....	1.4	8.4	6.8	25.2	87.0	125.6
Fibres, Textiles and Products.....	5.5	35.5	25.1	87.4	364.5	483.5
Wood, Wood Products and Paper.....	2.4	8.3	9.6	32.1	100.4	137.0
Iron and Products.....	11.3	74.6	91.3	162.6	980.2	1,332.3
Non-Ferrous Metals and Products.....	2.6	19.2	18.5	38.4	215.5	290.8
Non-Metallic Minerals and Products...	6.7	49.3	48.2	121.7	611.7	684.5
Chemicals and Allied Products.....	2.2	11.9	12.0	35.2	158.2	191.8
Miscellaneous Commodities.....	3.3	14.2	20.3	49.6	172.2	296.6
TOTAL IMPORTS FOR CONSUMPTION.....	44.3	266.3	273.0	677.5	3,174.3	4,084.9
(Thousands of Dollars)						
Agricultural, Vegetable Products:						
Fruits.....	1,481	7,123	7,366	20,948	90,986	94,735
Nuts.....	248	1,861	1,260	3,499	22,373	22,780
Vegetables.....	411	1,676	3,362	6,051	24,504	31,390
Grains and products.....	1,248	5,986	7,979	17,274	39,407	46,086
Sugar and products.....	1,231	6,553	3,724	20,581	86,945	85,862
Cocoa and chocolate.....	161	1,077	594	2,065	16,019	11,733
Coffee and chicory.....	290	2,545	4,046	3,932	42,546	49,598
Spices.....	46	333	304	814	4,389	3,756
Tea.....	717	2,135	1,269	9,570	28,611	21,018
Beverages, alcoholic.....	1,023	2,239	2,186	6,970	16,860	18,381
Gums and resins.....	91	692	377	1,404	5,999	6,436
Oil cake and oil cake meal.....	67	113	333	741	1,627	3,795
Oils, vegetable.....	404	2,736	1,530	11,870	34,248	38,950
Plants, shrubs, trees, vines, etc.....	31	120	149	907	2,265	2,933
Rubber and products.....	986	7,239	4,343	11,290	48,680	84,529
Seeds.....	79	949	1,093	1,742	7,133	8,453
Tobacco.....	196	386	337	2,251	3,999	3,668
Vegetable products, other.....	171	1,010	918	3,215	7,887	8,537
TOTAL.....	8,880	44,773	41,168	125,121	484,475	542,641
Animals and Animal Products:						
Animals, living.....	31	144	183	1,358	2,250	3,167
Fish and fishery products.....	171	396	402	2,491	4,329	6,425
Furs and products.....	277	1,357	1,218	5,651	21,999	21,586
Hides and skins, raw.....	259	1,593	446	2,936	13,250	14,212
Leather, unmanufactured.....	192	805	455	2,612	8,396	9,414
Leather, manufactured.....	92	394	254	2,352	6,389	7,618
Meats.....	61	1,384	1,858	1,565	8,392	23,510
Milk and products.....	37	465	964	1,788	3,875	13,858
Animal oils, fats, greases, wax.....	62	1,291	84	938	8,249	9,847
Animal products, other.....	180	590	908	3,536	9,837	15,926
TOTAL.....	1,363	8,419	6,773	25,227	86,968	125,562
Fibres, Textiles and Products:						
Cotton, raw and linters.....	924	11,989	7,791	13,237	90,561	96,165
Cotton products.....	1,025	5,508	4,398	16,298	66,884	86,984
Flax, hemp, jute and products.....	503	1,742	1,150	8,543	25,589	31,092
Silk and products.....	519	764	379	6,832	7,712	7,632
Wool, raw and unmanufactured.....	539	6,042	2,049	9,638	55,306	94,809
Wool products.....	960	3,879	2,760	15,547	52,383	67,723
Synthetic fibre and products.....	337	2,043	1,636	3,734	21,299	35,453
Textile products, other.....	702	3,539	4,949	13,615	44,775	63,663
TOTAL.....	5,510	35,507	25,111	87,443	364,509	483,520
Wood, Wood Products and Paper:						
Wood, unmanufactured.....	285	1,391	1,542	5,050	17,896	28,218
Wood, manufactured.....	312	1,349	1,440	4,296	16,546	23,084
Paper.....	528	2,225	2,699	7,520	23,434	34,831
Books and printed matter.....	1,274	3,365	3,954	15,277	42,489	50,913
TOTAL.....	2,399	8,330	9,636	32,143	100,366	137,047

Canadian Imports, by Commodities—Concluded

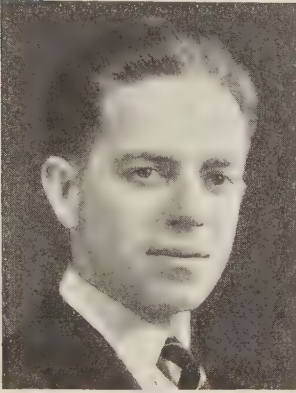
Commodities	December			January—December		
	1938	1950	1951	1938	1950	1951
(Thousands of Dollars)						
Iron and Its Products:						
Iron ore.....	8	543	852	2,830	16,802	22,671
Pigs, ingots, blooms and billets.....	33	555	1,979	456	3,376	11,388
Ferro-alloys.....	16	219	486	263	1,353	4,260
Scrap iron.....	173	700	181	857	5,398	3,855
Castings and forgings.....	116	913	828	2,574	9,580	13,739
Rolling mill products.....	1,892	8,020	12,929	25,470	93,639	173,127
Pipes, tubes and fittings.....	156	2,036	2,840	1,972	35,394	43,183
Wire and chain.....	148	895	1,521	1,992	10,192	16,775
Engines and boilers.....	475	4,223	8,997	7,789	54,640	88,422
Farm implements and machinery.....	512	8,612	12,005	20,320	161,642	195,082
Hardware and cutlery.....	146	1,104	1,106	2,147	11,783	16,900
Household machinery.....	156	1,058	628	2,613	13,201	12,672
Mining, metallurgical machinery.....	305	2,665	4,898	5,261	29,751	55,241
Business, printing machinery.....	338	2,526	2,747	5,804	28,527	36,835
Other non-farm machinery.....	1,472	12,716	16,003	23,238	154,770	223,993
Stamped and coated products.....	88	658	455	1,530	8,287	10,129
Tools.....	105	1,232	1,280	2,172	13,484	19,117
Autos, freight and passenger.....	1,016	5,121	1,211	12,720	85,917	70,624
Automobile parts.....	3,061	13,769	12,397	24,722	158,405	195,177
Other vehicles, chiefly iron.....	48	1,246	911	2,459	16,779	17,310
Cooking and heating apparatus.....	122	1,329	1,054	1,670	14,941	18,911
Iron products, other.....	934	4,437	5,980	13,696	52,370	82,842
TOTAL.....	11,321	74,578	91,291	162,554	980,229	1,332,251
Non-Ferrous Metals and Products:						
Aluminum and products.....	283	1,853	1,088	4,899	18,716	28,071
Brass and copper and products.....	230	1,448	1,180	3,170	16,863	20,475
Lead and products.....	18	15	42	141	595	786
Nickel and products.....	80	453	395	1,401	6,880	6,099
Precious metals (except gold).....	191	2,923	1,351	2,776	31,398	30,208
Tin and products.....	139	817	1,294	2,258	10,399	19,626
Zinc and products.....	63	282	282	766	3,357	4,261
Clocks and watches.....	165	916	685	2,252	12,012	10,214
Electrical apparatus, n.o.p.....	991	7,212	8,415	13,054	82,565	120,101
Non-ferrous products, other.....	427	3,330	3,766	7,679	32,742	51,007
TOTAL.....	2,586	19,248	18,497	38,396	215,527	290,848
Non-Metallic Minerals and Products:						
Asbestos and products.....	53	248	249	912	2,631	3,428
Clay and products.....	457	2,835	2,828	7,660	33,699	43,404
Coal.....	2,731	11,769	11,143	35,826	174,764	168,089
Coal products.....	270	1,416	1,835	3,346	15,582	22,279
Glass and glassware.....	535	2,328	1,815	6,670	28,150	31,769
Petroleum, crude.....	1,323	17,518	17,970	40,972	200,506	231,036
Petroleum products, n.o.p.....	752	9,950	8,022	14,635	107,457	122,858
Stone and products.....	332	1,509	2,012	6,880	24,620	33,966
Non-metallic products, other.....	295	1,678	2,341	4,821	24,332	27,706
TOTAL.....	6,749	49,251	48,216	121,721	611,741	684,535
Chemicals and Allied Products:						
Acids.....	58	428	413	1,694	5,614	7,541
Cellulose products.....	141	490	434	1,719	6,234	7,227
Drugs, medicines, pharmaceuticals..	180	1,360	1,718	3,389	18,629	22,427
Dyeing and tanning materials.....	309	1,037	538	4,313	12,908	13,759
Fertilizers.....	408	493	576	3,873	8,792	10,235
Paints and varnishes.....	197	1,441	1,259	3,774	18,212	20,861
Inorganic chemicals, n.o.p.....	365	1,593	1,450	7,908	23,036	26,786
Synthetic resins and products.....	105	1,891	1,578	980	21,550	28,512
Chemical products, other.....	442	3,217	4,066	7,556	43,246	54,465
TOTAL.....	2,185	11,949	12,032	35,206	158,221	191,813
Miscellaneous Commodities:						
Films.....	97	302	416	1,318	4,540	5,658
Toys and sporting goods.....	136	469	537	2,446	7,069	10,645
Refrigerators and parts.....	7	1,511	466	1,080	15,353	30,620
Musical instruments.....	123	313	339	1,236	3,861	4,739
Scientific equipment.....	313	1,585	1,904	4,352	22,451	26,876
Aircraft and parts.....	39	1,069	5,063	2,883	10,942	41,438
Works of art.....	183	172	247	2,287	2,472	3,262

Canadian Imports, by Main Groups

Commodities	December			January—December		
	1938	1950	1951	1938	1950	1951
(Thousands of Dollars)						
Miscellaneous Commodities:—Contc.						
Canadian tourists' purchases.....	608	2,477	3,852	8,715	33,010	47,071
Parcels of small value.....	392	1,111	1,262	4,428	9,359	22,025
Wax, mineral and vegetable.....	25	142	184	441	2,374	2,645
Miscellaneous consumer goods.....	397	1,231	1,019	5,251	13,371	16,752
Miscellaneous, other.....	445	1,752	2,829	9,133	25,041	52,639
Canadian goods returned.....	253	982	454	2,269	6,719	7,393
Non-commercial articles.....	276	1,123	1,713	3,801	15,575	24,875
TOTAL.....	3,292	14,238	20,285	49,640	172,218	296,638
ALL COUNTRIES						
Agricultural and Vegetable Products...	8,880	44,773	41,168	125,121	484,475	542,641
Animals and Animal Products.....	1,363	8,419	6,773	25,227	86,968	125,562
Fibres, Textiles and Products.....	5,510	35,507	25,111	87,443	364,509	483,520
Wood, Wood Products and Paper.....	2,399	8,330	9,636	32,143	100,366	137,047
Iron and Products.....	11,321	74,578	91,291	162,554	980,229	1,332,251
Non-Ferrous Metals and Products.....	2,586	19,248	18,497	38,396	215,527	290,848
Non-Metallic Minerals and Products...	6,749	49,251	48,216	121,721	611,741	684,535
Chemicals and Allied Products.....	2,185	11,949	12,032	35,206	158,221	191,813
Miscellaneous Commodities.....	3,292	14,238	20,285	49,640	172,218	296,638
TOTAL.....	44,286	266,293	273,008	677,451	3,174,253	4,084,856
UNITED KINGDOM						
Agricultural and Vegetable Products...	1,310	2,379	2,210	16,390	27,960	21,316
Animals and Animal Products.....	247	801	479	4,640	9,722	12,778
Fibres, Textiles and Products.....	2,439	9,525	4,607	40,095	112,913	139,094
Wood, Wood Products and Paper.....	268	316	297	3,576	3,682	4,345
Iron and Products.....	1,058	10,344	5,627	21,646	148,850	126,553
Non-Ferrous Metals and Products.....	469	3,447	2,025	5,808	38,321	42,621
Non-Metallic Minerals and Products...	605	2,669	1,700	13,045	30,202	32,864
Chemicals and Allied Products.....	280	993	671	6,971	14,047	16,188
Miscellaneous Commodities.....	357	1,552	1,800	7,121	18,517	25,225
TOTAL.....	7,033	32,025	19,417	119,292	404,213	420,985
UNITED STATES						
Agricultural and Vegetable Products...	3,096	18,015	21,067	46,963	180,072	208,451
Animals and Animal Products.....	610	5,933	4,327	10,795	57,249	73,546
Fibres, Textiles and Products.....	2,144	19,698	15,268	30,168	151,776	220,966
Wood, Wood Products and Paper.....	2,021	7,727	8,900	26,405	92,330	125,630
Iron and Products.....	10,023	62,015	81,652	134,844	811,008	1,146,844
Non-Ferrous Metals and Products.....	1,715	12,093	14,563	24,365	135,686	192,827
Non-Metallic Minerals and Products...	5,541	35,020	30,159	91,923	430,859	435,856
Chemicals and Allied Products.....	1,389	10,303	10,880	22,309	134,603	165,061
Miscellaneous Commodities.....	2,648	11,472	16,295	36,958	136,904	243,748
TOTAL.....	29,188	182,276	203,060	424,731	2,130,476	2,812,927
OTHER COUNTRIES						
Agricultural and Vegetable Products...	4,473	24,379	17,941	61,768	276,443	312,875
Animals and Animal Products.....	505	1,686	1,967	9,791	20,006	39,238
Fibres, Textiles and Products.....	928	6,284	5,236	17,180	99,820	123,461
Wood, Wood Products and Paper.....	110	287	439	2,162	4,354	7,072
Iron and Products.....	240	2,219	4,012	6,064	20,371	58,854
Non-Ferrous Metals and Products.....	403	3,708	1,909	8,223	41,520	55,401
Non-Metallic Minerals and Products...	603	11,562	16,357	16,754	150,681	215,815
Chemicals and Allied Products.....	517	654	480	5,925	9,571	10,564
Miscellaneous Commodities.....	286	1,214	2,190	5,561	16,797	27,665
TOTAL.....	8,065	51,992	50,532	133,428	639,564	850,945

Trade Commissioners on Tour

TO familiarize themselves with conditions in this country and the special requirements of businessmen, Canadian Trade Commissioners return to Canada periodically. Exporters and importers are invited to discuss with the Trade Commissioner the markets and sources of supply in his territory.



W. Gibson Smith, Canadian Government Trade Commissioner in Leopoldville, Belgian Congo, will begin his tour in Toronto, March 24-April 3, and will then visit points nearby before going on to Montreal where he will remain from April 7-18. He can be reached in Toronto through the Canadian Manufacturers' Association and in Montreal through the Board of Trade.

Later, Mr. Gibson Smith will visit the West and East Coasts and Newfoundland. Details of his itinerary will appear in future issues.

Will Visit Western Venezuela

J. A. Stiles, Consul of Canada and Trade Commissioner in Caracas, will visit Western Venezuela, May 1-10. Canadian businessmen interested in this market are invited to write Mr. Stiles at Caracas before May 1.

Mr. Birkett's Itinerary

C. Blair Birkett, Canadian Government Trade Commissioner in Johannesburg, South Africa, plans visits in April to Lourenço Marques and Beira, Portuguese East Africa, and to Salisbury and Bulawayo, Southern Rhodesia. Canadian businessmen interested in these markets are invited to write Mr. Birkett.

Developments under GATT Reviewed

GATT in Action, the third report on the operation of the General Agreement on Tariffs and Trade, has just reached print and soon will be available in Canada through the Ryerson Press, Toronto. It sets out the "solid achievements" of the Torquay Conference, and goes on to examine the serious tests which GATT is facing in 1952. Among these the report includes import restrictions; trade controls running counter to GATT principles; settlement of differences, and regional integration schemes. It also points out that, if GATT is "to continue as a significant factor in international affairs, solutions must be found which will not disturb its essential elements and principles".

(U.N. Information Center).

Trade and Tariff Regulations

New Australian Import Licensing Instructions

Mr. C. M. Croft, Commercial Counsellor for Canada, Australia, cabled March 10, that, by virtue of licensing instructions issued March 8, practically all goods entering Australia have been made subject to import licences regardless of country of origin. (Formerly all imports from the dollar area were under licence while most goods from the sterling and soft currency areas entered free of import licence. Under the new instructions many imported commodities (Category A) will be limited to 60 per cent of the landed value for the year ended June 30, 1951, while other imported goods (Category B) will be limited to 20 per cent of their landed value for the same period. A third category consists of goods which will be under administrative control.

Goods ordered for which licences were previously granted will not be affected. Since all licences to import goods from Canada have been covered by orders, the new licensing instructions will not affect Canadian exports to Australia immediately.

Among goods of interest to Canada coming under the above categories are:

Category A (60 per cent)

Tariff	Item No.	
18		—Tobacco unmanufactured n.e.i.
19		—Tobacco unmanufactured suitable for the manufacture of cigarettes
90		—Sausage casings
ex 105 D 1 (b)		—Tire cord fabric of artificial silk
169 A (3)		—Adding and computing machines
291 C		—Logs not sawn
291 G		—Douglas fir undressed in sizes 12" x 6" (or its equivalent) and over for underground mining purposes
291 H		—Timber undressed n.e.i. in various sizes, other than redwood and Western cedar
291 I		—Timber undressed for the manufacture of boxes
291 J		—Timber dressed or partly dressed, being cut to sizes, for making boxes
334 M		—Abrasive paper
359 D 4 (a & b)		—Unassembled motor vehicle chassis

Category B (20 per cent)

51 C	—Canned fish
137 A (1)	—Aluminium and nickel, crude
177	—Portable steam engines, locomotives, road rollers, tractor and tractor parts
320 C	—Sensitized kinematograph film, unexposed, exposed or developed
334 A	—Pulp for the manufacture of paper
339 C	—Newsprint

Category C (Administrative Control)

—Most textiles are included in this category

Trade and Tariff Regulations—Continued

Colombia Relaxes Import Restrictions

Bogotá, February 21, 1952.—(FTS)—A Colombian Decree effective February 15, 1952, introduced the most extensive modification in the list of goods prohibited to be imported into Colombia since its establishment on March 20, 1951. Goods which have been removed from the prohibited list without qualification include: Crushed oats; concentrated and powdered condiments; wooden printing type and forms for manufacturing hats; paper bags lined with pliofilm 50 cms. by 30 cms., for packing and conserving foods; rubber overshoes; stoves, heaters, grates and ovens, except electric, entirely of cast iron; table knives with handles of common metal, gold or silver plated; folding knives, pocket knives and penknives with handles other than of wood or common metal; spoons and forks of all kinds; articles of table service not elsewhere specified in the tariff of enamelled, painted or varnished iron; domestic installations of bells and signals, call boards; metal dump truck bodies; photographic apparatus, with or without lenses, for taking images not exceeding 13 cms. by 18 cms.; mechanical toys, spring, steam or electric, and their parts, made of common metal; rod-fishing supplies, other than hooks; ordinary buttons except those covered with textile materials.

Goods now permitted importation, but only from countries which maintain a more or less balanced trade with Colombia or which have trade agreements with that country include: Radio-receiving apparatus for domestic use, except television; and passenger automobiles weighing up to and including 1,240 kilos net. Canada is among the countries from which such imports are permitted.

Oats and synthetic tanning products are among products freed from the requirements of prior authorization from the Ministry of Agriculture.

This note is reprinted from last issue because of slight error.—Editor.

Costa Rica Prohibits Use of Hay and Straw Packing

Guatemala City, March 6, 1952.—(FTS)—The authorities of Costa Rica have prohibited the use of all straw, hay and similar products for the packing of goods imported into that country. This has been prompted by the outbreak of hoof and mouth disease, as well as the possibility of other disease germs being introduced.

Malaya Announces Import Control Policy

Singapore, February 25, 1952.—(FTS)—As a result of the Commonwealth Finance Ministers' talks in London in January on the sterling area dollar crisis, it has been officially announced that Singapore and the Federation of Malaya will "administer the licensing of imports from the dollar area for essential items so that they do not exceed 1951 levels". This policy is influenced by Malaya's healthy contributions to the sterling area dollar pool plus the fact that cuts in dollar spending by Malaya would not save a great deal in hard currency. No change is to be made in the procedure for importing via Hong Kong.

Trade and Tariff Regulations—Continued

New restrictions will apply on imports from Organization for European Economic Co-operation countries and certain other non-sterling areas, particularly Japan and the Soviet bloc countries.

According to the announcement, it is considered that these measures, while making "a real contribution", will not adversely affect the essential needs of Malayan trade.

Recent amendments to the Malayan Import Guide include the following. Dyes and dyestuffs, calculating machines (electric), steam boilers and accessories for processing industries and sawmills, crown corks and tinplate, as of February 11, are transferred from Appendix A (goods freely licensed from all sources) to Appendix B where the grant of licences will depend on the merits of each case. Sewing machines, motor tires and tubes, weighing machines, and sun glasses with plano lenses, are deleted from the Guide, in effect becoming prohibited imports from hard currency sources. (Earlier information regarding licensing policy appeared in *Foreign Trade* of October 20, 1951, page 582, and January 19, 1952, page 78.)

New Zealand Reduces Dollar Imports

Mr. P. V. McLane, Commercial Secretary for Canada in Wellington, cabled March 12 that New Zealand, in order to help in the sterling crisis, has announced new regulations. These provide that all New Zealand licences issued for imports from scheduled countries including Canada are being recalled for review. New licences will be required for all future imports. Goods on water and carried by confirmed letters of credit will be allowed into the country. Other cases will be considered on their merits. It will be several days before plans to deal with dollar imports are completed.

South Africa Will Import More Raw Material

Johannesburg, March 3, 1952.—(FTS)—The Director of Imports and Exports announced in the *Union Government Gazette* of February 29, that an additional allocation of foreign exchange had been authorized for the importation of raw materials, consumable stores, and maintenance spares during 1952. This means that the letters of authority issued several months ago as an interim allocation covering imports of these goods have now been increased in maximum f.o.b. value from 50 per cent to 75 per cent of the 1951 allocation.

"Raw materials" are officially defined as meaning materials or components used by the importer or sold by the importer to others for further

Trade and Tariff Regulations—Concluded

processing in the production of goods or for installations or services including packing materials, railway, permanent way and road materials, fertilizers, seeds and other agricultural requirements, excluding capital equipment.

“Consumable stores and maintenance spares” refer to consumable materials (or indirect materials) such as oil, grease, cottonwaste, brooms, rags, welding electrodes, grinding wheels, etc., small loose tools, utensils and articles of all kinds used for the maintenance and repair of plant and machinery.

The increase applies to letters of authority which have been issued for materials etc., in the following officially defined groups of industries: engineering and metal (including structural engineering, ship repairs, boat-building, fencing, and windmills); chemical, building, agricultural, food, and allied industries; textiles and clothing; leather and leatherware; packaging and printing; transport and allied industries (including specified motor vehicle components, retreading, and manufacture of greases and refining of oil); and a miscellaneous industries group covering those engaged in manufacture of jewellery, musical instruments, toys, sporting goods, radios, various household appliances, buttons, photographic materials, gramophone records, rubber goods other than tires and tubes, and a few other goods.

The announcement states that orders placed in terms of these letters of authority should be for shipment not later than December 31, 1952.

Southern Rhodesia Cuts Dollar Imports

Johannesburg, March 10, 1952.—(FTS)—Southern Rhodesian import control authorities have announced that imports of Canadian and United States motor vehicles are now prohibited and that all other imports from non-sterling sources, with the exception of wheat, steel, fertilizers, and gasoline, are to be cut 50 per cent during the first half of this year.

DATA FOR EXPORTERS

Information, of particular interest to Canadian exporters, concerning shipping documents and customs regulations of foreign countries, is being compiled by the International Trade Relations Division. Countries concerning which such information is now available in a revised form are: Austria, Belgium, Belgian Congo, Cuba, Dominican Republic, Egypt, Finland, France, Western Germany, Greece, Guatemala, Haiti, Iceland, Israel, Mexico, Netherlands, Netherlands Antilles, Nicaragua, Norway, Panama, Peru, Surinam (Netherlands Guiana), Sweden, Switzerland and Venezuela. Data on other countries will be made available from time to time.

Foreign Exchange Quotations

The following are nominal quotations, furnished by the Foreign Exchange Division of the Bank of Canada. These quotations may be found useful in considering statistics and prices generally. Both importers and exporters are advised to communicate with their bankers before completing financial arrangements for the sale or purchase of commodities.

Country	Monetary Unit	—	Nominal Quotations Sept. 17*	Nominal Quotations Mar. 3	Nominal Quotations Mar. 10
Argentina.....	Peso.....	Off. Free Export	.2977	.2000	.1999
			.2085	.0718	.0718
Austria.....	Schilling.....			.0468	.0468
Australia.....	Pound.....		3.2240	2.2265	2.2240
Belgium and Belgian Congo.....	Franc.....		.0228	.0198	.0198
Bolivia.....	Boliviano.....		.0238	.0166	.0166
British West Indies (except Jamaica).....	Dollar.....		.8396	.5798	.5791
Brazil.....	Cruzeiro.....		.0544	.0540	.0540
Burma.....	Rupce.....		.3022		
Ceylon.....	Rupce.....		.3022	.2100	.2099
Chile.....	Peso.....		.0233	.0112	.0112
Colombia.....	Peso.....		.5128	.4000	.3999
Costa Rica.....	Colon.....		.1800	.1785	.1784
Cuba.....	Peso.....		1.0000	1.0000	.9997
Czechoslovakia.....	Koruna.....		0.2000	.0200	.0199
Denmark.....	Krone.....		.2084	.1448	.1447
Dominican Republic.....	Peso.....		1.0000	1.0000	.9997
Ecuador.....	Sucre.....		.0740	.0660	.0660
Egypt.....	Pound.....		4.1330	2.8716	2.8707
El Salvador.....	Colon.....		.4000	.4000	.3999
Fiji.....	Pound.....		3.6306	2.5073	2.5045
Finland.....	Markka.....		.0062	.0043	.0043
France, Monaco and French North Africa.....	Franc.....		.0037	.0028	.0028
French Empire—African.....	Franc.....		.0073	.0057	.0057
French Pacific Possessions.....	Franc.....		.0201	.0158	.0158
Germany.....	Deutsche Mark.....		.3000	.2381	.2380
Guatemala.....	Quetzal.....		1.0000	1.0000	.9997
Haiti.....	Gourde.....		.2000	.2000	.1999
Honduras.....	Lempira.....		.5000	.5000	.4998
Hong Kong.....	Dollar.....		.2519	.1739	.1737
Iceland.....	Krona.....		.1541	.0614	.0614
India.....	Rupce.....		.3022	.2100	.2099
Iran.....	Rial.....		.0212		
Iraq.....	Dinar.....		4.0300	2.7831	2.7800
Ireland.....	Pound.....		4.0300	2.7831	2.7800
Israel.....	Pound.....		3.0000	2.7831	2.7800
Italy.....	Lira.....		.0017	.0016	.0016
Jamaica.....	Pound.....		4.0300	2.7831	2.7800
Japan.....	Yen.....		.0028	.0027	.0027
Lebanon.....	Pastre.....		.4561		
Mexico.....	Peso.....		.1157	.1156	.1156
Netherlands.....	Florin.....		.3769	.2632	.2631
Netherlands Antilles.....	Florin.....		.5308	.5303	.5301
New Zealand.....	Pound.....		4.0150	2.7831	2.7800
Nicaragua.....	Cordoba.....		.2000	.2000	.1999
Norway.....	Krone.....		.2015	.1400	.1400
Pakistan.....	Rupce.....		.3022	.3022	.3022
Panama.....	Balboa.....		1.0000	1.0000	.9997
Paraguay.....	Guarani.....		.3200		
Peru.....	Sol.....		.1538	.0656	.0656
Philippines.....	Peso.....		.4975	.5000	.4998
Portugal and Colonies.....	Escudo.....		.0400	.0349	.0349
Singapore.....	Straits Dollar.....		.4702	.3247	.3243
Spain and Colonies.....	Peseta.....		.0916	.0918	.0917
Sweden.....	Krona.....		.2783	.1933	.1932
Switzerland.....	Franc.....		.2336	.2289	.2292
Thailand.....	Baht.....		.1000		
Turkey.....	Lira.....		.3571	.3571	.3570
Union of South Africa.....	Pound.....		4.0300	2.7831	2.7800
United Kingdom.....	Pound.....		4.0300	2.7831	2.7800
United States.....	Dollar.....		1.0000	1.0000	.9997
Uruguay.....	Peso.....		.6583	.6583	.6581
Venezuela.....	Bolivar.....		.2985	.2985	.2984
Yugoslavia.....	Dinar.....		.0200	.0033	.0033

* September 17, 1949.

EDMOND CLOUTIER, C.M.G., O.A., D.S.P.
QUEEN'S PRINTER AND CONTROLLER OF STATIONERY
OTTAWA, 1952

Trade Publications Available

ABC of Canadian Export Trade

Prepared by Export Division, Foreign Trade Service. Obtainable from Queen's Printer, Government Printing Bureau, Ottawa, for 25 cents a copy in Canada and 50 cents for delivery abroad.

Canada Produces—Second Edition

Brochure, illustrating productive capacity of Canada, prepared for distribution at British Industries Fair, in London, and by trade commissioners in their respective territories. Obtainable from Queen's Printer, Government Printing Bureau, Ottawa, for 25 cents.

Canadian Export Timbers

Brochure, illustrating and describing Canadian woods available for export, prepared for distribution at Building Trades Exhibition, in Manchester, England. Obtainable from Information Branch, Department of Trade and Commerce, Ottawa.

Eighty Years of Foreign Trade

Reprint from *Canadian Geographical Journal*, of article which reviews development of Canadian trade between 1867 and 1947. Obtainable from Information Branch, Department of Trade and Commerce, Ottawa.

Reprints of Economic Reviews

Reports on the following countries, reproduced originally in the *Commercial Intelligence Journal* and *Foreign Trade*: Argentina, French North Africa, India, Iran, New Zealand. Obtainable from Information Branch, Department of Trade and Commerce, Ottawa.

Reprints of Special Articles

Articles on the following subjects, published in *Foreign Trade*, have been reprinted in pamphlet form, and may be obtained from the Information Branch, Department of Trade and Commerce, Ottawa.

Branch Plant Expansion Encouraged
European Recovery Program Related to Canadian Economy
Influence of Geography on Import Trade
Production of Sports Equipment in Canada

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MARCH 22, 1952



OTTAWA
CANADA



SUBSCRIPTION PRICE CHANGE

Owing to the increased cost of publication, the annual subscription price of *Foreign Trade*, for delivery in Canada, will be raised from \$1.00 to \$2.00, effective April 1, 1952. Subscriptions and renewals received before that date will, of course, be at the old rate. No change will be made in the \$3.50 price for delivery abroad.

As always, subscriptions should be sent to the Queen's Printer, Government Printing Bureau, Ottawa.



foreign trade

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ER . . . This young
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accounts for over 80 per
of the Island's exports.
article page 334.)

Published weekly by the Foreign Trade Service,
Department of Trade and Commerce,
Under the authority of
The Right Hon. C. D. HOWE, Minister, and
WM. FREDERICK BULL, Deputy Minister.

Price: 10 cents per copy.
Subscriptions: \$1.00 in Canada and \$3.50 abroad.
All subscriptions and orders should be forwarded to
The Queen's Printer, Government Printing Bureau, Ottawa.

Cuba Has a Prosperous Year

With a large sugar crop sold at highest prices in thirty years, 1951 found Cuba booming. Beneath the surface prosperity, however, lie certain continuing problems which are awaiting solution.

by A. W. Evans
Commercial Secretary

HAVANA.—Cuba's postwar prosperity reached a new high in 1951. Sugar, the island's major industry which accounts for over 80 per cent of all exports, was booming. The crop—the third largest in history—totalled approximately 5·6 million long tons and was sold at the highest average price in nearly 30 years. On December 31, stocks remaining in Cuba were estimated at 359 thousand long tons, all of which have been sold. All available supplies of molasses have been disposed of at a price of 20 cents a gallon.

Forecasts for 1952 are for a sugar crop of at least six million long tons. No serious difficulties in marketing this record production are anticipated, but prices will undoubtedly be lower than during the past year. Total income from the sugar crop, however, should be close to last year's because of its larger size.

Some Warning Signals

Beneath the surface prosperity, however, there are several warning signals. Progress in dealing with the seasonal unemployment characteristic of the sugar economy has been slight. The cost of living continued to rise as wages increased but production per man-hour remained static. Labour conditions generally were unsettled. As a result, capital shied at investments other than the traditional one of real estate.

Cuba's foreign trade showed a substantial increase during the year, with exports for the first nine months of 1951 jumping to \$719·2 million as against \$494·8 million for the same period in 1950, a gain of 25 per cent. Imports for the first seven months were also substantially higher at \$384·6 million, a rise of 38 per cent compared to last year's total of \$277·2 million. However, the large inventories in most lines were expected to reduce the volume of imports toward the end of the year.

Secondary Industries

Little progress in the establishment of secondary industries was reported during 1951. The new detergent plant was brought into operation and is now working to capacity; the new rayon plant at Matanzas still finds itself unable to meet demands. Cuba's first flour mill was expected to be finished early in 1952. A number of the island's cotton and rayon looms remained idle, although the situation improved later in the year. Inventories of textiles were still large, though sales did increase slightly. In spite of the high margin of tariff protection accorded Cuba's

textile industry at Torquay, the local industry is still in the doldrums because of heavy stocking of imported goods before the new rates came into force.

The mining industry during the year increased its production substantially, to judge from the few figures which are available. The present high prices meant an expansion in operation of existing mines and the opening of one or two new prospects. One large mine was reported to be producing about 15 thousand tons of metallurgical manganese a month by the end of 1951. Petroleum production has continued to decline, with the year's output estimated at about 40 thousand barrels, all readily disposed of in the local market.

Public Finances Reviewed

The record level of prosperity has resulted in government revenues booming. Figures for eleven of the twelve months showed these revenues as 23 per cent higher than for the same period last year, or \$258·6 million as against \$210·1 million. Expenditures were also up, but revenue was expected to take care of the ordinary and extraordinary expenditures, set in the present Budget at \$300 million, and leave a small surplus.

During the year, the Government issued a further \$50 million in 1950-1980 four per cent public debt bonds. Of this money, \$25 million was assigned to the capital and development fund of the Agricultural and Industrial Development Bank of Cuba. The other \$25 million went to the National Development Commission to provide funds for the public works projects now under way. This brings to \$95 million the amount issued under the authorization of \$120 million granted by Law No. 15, November 22, 1949. The balance of \$25 million will be placed on the market as and when required.

The American dollar ceased to be legal tender in Cuba on June 30th but is, of course freely interchangeable with the Cuban peso because there are no exchange controls in Cuba. Gold and U.S. dollars backing Cuban currency are well over the minimum required by law.

Construction

The National Development Commission and the Department of Public Works have been carrying on one of the largest programs of public works that Cuba has ever seen. Projects completed in 1951 included new roads and bridges, waterworks, sewage systems, cold storage warehouses, improvements to harbours and airport facilities, and the widening and repairing of existing roads and bridges. It is difficult to assess the value of new roads into formerly inaccessible territory but they undoubtedly will play a large part in developing the Cuban economy.

Private construction was confined almost entirely to office buildings, apartments and houses. Building permits for Havana Province showed a nine per cent increase in value from 1950, rising from \$42·6 million to \$46·7 million in the first eleven months of the year. Supply of building materials was adequate with the exception of cement, which was difficult to obtain. The possibility that the Government might take action to lower rents slowed down new housing starts from the accelerated rate earlier in the year.

Bank Loans

Prices continued to rise gradually, and inflationary tendencies were demonstrated by figures for bank clearings, up 36 per cent in eleven months, as compared with the same period of 1950. The amount received in wages and salaries increased by 17 per cent. Bank loans at or near record levels reflected the unhealthy inventory situation as well as the higher cost of doing business.

Legislation Passed

During the year, the Cuban Congress passed a considerable amount of key legislation. The most important was a law setting up the Bank of Agricultural and Industrial Development, with an initial capital of \$15 million and a development fund of \$10 million. These funds were furnished by the Government through a bond issue. The Bank is in able hands and should make a real contribution to the Cuban economy.

Other legislation of interest was the modification of the Civil Code relating to the rights of married persons. The new law gives husband and wife equal rights in all assets accumulated since their marriage and joint power over their under-age children. A married woman may now engage in business activities without obtaining her husband's permission.

The provision of funds for pensioning public officials and employees was the principal feature of still another law. These funds are to be obtained by increasing existing taxes and adding some new ones. Included was a one-time levy of four per cent on undistributed profits of stock companies if these were in excess of 30 per cent of paid-up capital. The proceeds of this tax are to be used to provide \$5 million for purchasing land for landless farmers.

Commercial Agency Set Up

Of fundamental interest to Canadian businessmen was the setting up of the National Commercial Agency to control distribution, engage in purchases and sales, and fix prices of farm and industrial products, both domestic and imported. The actual operation of the agency within this wide area is to be determined by government directives. However, the House of Representatives in passing the legislation reserved to itself the right of setting up the regulations under which it will operate. This National Commercial Agency will probably not be in operation for some time.

Government agencies have been taking an active interest in the possibility of expanding one of Cuba's largest sources of income, the tourist trade. At least two new hotels were under construction in 1951. In addition, the Bank for Agricultural and Industrial Development was considering plans for an automobile and passenger service between Key West and Havana and the setting-up of a number of motels to care for the influx of tourists.

During the year, the Government announced that it proposed to expropriate the British-owned United Railways of Havana which it had

seized some time ago. Negotiations, however, are far from concluded. At present the details of compensation to the owners are being worked out, but they are not expected to be made public for some time.

The year 1952 will undoubtedly be a prosperous one, with Cuba continuing in her enviable position of not requiring exchange control to curtail the present freedom of trade. Prospects for the marketing of an all-time record sugar crop are not as bright as last year, but there is little possibility of Cuba being left with a burdensome surplus. Wage increases now being granted will push up the cost of living further but business generally will fare well, with imports in many lines remaining at a high level. The Bank for Agricultural and Industrial Development plans to expand and diversify the secondary industries in Cuba and looks for some success in 1952. However, the dominant factor in the economy will continue to be the price at which the sugar crop can be sold.

Australia's Import Regulations

Following the information received by cable and printed in our last issue comes this further report, which explains that the new import licensing regulations issued do not apply to the dollar area.

by C. M. Croft
Commercial Counsellor

SYDNEY.—Import restrictions, probably the most sweeping and far-reaching ever to be introduced in the history of Australia, became effective at midnight on March 7, 1952. Practically all imported goods, regardless of the country of origin, are now subject to import licence.

These restrictions—perhaps the most drastic which any Australian Government has ever imposed—are designed to cut imports in the twelve months ending June 30, 1953 (the fiscal year) by between £A550 and £A600 million. Most imports are to be cut down drastically; some commodities are to be reduced by 40 or 80 per cent below the base year ended June 30, 1951. Others, regardless of the country of origin, will be under “administrative control”. However, it now appears that the dollar area will not be affected.

In past months, all imports from the dollar area have been subject to import control. The new Licensing Instruction states clearly that “the licensing treatment of imports from the dollar area and Japan has not been altered and nothing in this instruction is to be construed as applying to importations from the dollar area or Japan”. The new Instruction is, however, of considerable interest to Canada because a number of commodities which Canada has traditionally supplied to this country and which have recently been coming from other sources without any control are now subject to import licence.

Goods have been divided into three categories: A, B and Administrative. Imports within categories A and B will be regulated according to quota. These quotas will be allocated to importers based on their imports during the financial year ended June 30, 1951. Quotas for imports in Category A—which may, roughly, be called semi-essentials—will amount to 60 per cent of the c.i.f. and e. value of the imports during the base year.

Quotas for imports within Category B (largely non-essential) will amount to 20 per cent of an individual's imports during the base year. Quotas will be allocated by the quarter and portions unused at the end of the quarter may *not* be carried forward. Applications to bring in goods which fall into the Administrative category will, as before, be considered on an individual basis.



Sydney Harbour, on the Pacific coast of New South Wales, is one of the world's busiest ports. Through it pass nearly every year some 12 million tons of incoming and outgoing goods.

Prime Minister Menzies, in a statement at the time the Licensing Instruction was issued, said that a critical position must be met and overcome and that, unless special measures were taken, overseas funds would be seriously threatened. If current prices continue, exports will bring in about £A660 million. The present estimate of imports, including freight and insurance, is no less than £A1,250 million. Supplies of goods from overseas countries such as the United Kingdom, Western Europe and Japan have improved considerably. During the wool boom, when it appeared that anything could be sold in Australia, there had been much abnormal buying. Then came a sharp drop in the price of wool and some normal slackening of import demand was expected. The high level of imports in January and February, 1952, however, has forced the Government to intervene with import control to prevent an aggravation of the situation.

The United States Finds Canada an Important Market

Back in 1935, United States exports to Canada totalled only \$300 million; by 1950, they stood at \$2 billion. In fact, Canada has now become the United States' largest single customer.

by Miss J. Clarke
International Trade Relations Branch

THE important role which exports to the United States play in Canada's economy is well known. What about the other side of the picture? How important are Canadian imports from the United States to their economy?

In a country as industrialized and diversified as the United States, exports represent only a small part of the total production of goods and services. Yet in 1950 United States exports reached over \$10 billion and Canada, buying more than 67 per cent of her imports from this source, was the largest single customer. United States sales to Canada increased from \$300 million in 1935 to over \$2 billion in 1950. This is more than the United States exports to the continents of Africa and South America, or to southern North America, and 70 per cent of United States shipments to Europe. It is over three times as much as the United States ships to the United Kingdom, her next largest customer.

Canada's rapid industrialization and the development of primary resources has increased the demand for all sorts of goods and services, many of which must be imported. Many types of goods this country consumes—such as soft coal, iron and steel, citrus fruit, raw cotton and crude petroleum—are not produced domestically or not in sufficient quantities to meet the demand. Many highly manufactured goods, such as industrial machinery, are imported. Since the United States supplies Canada with many of these products, sales to Canada have become important to the economic welfare of numerous industries and areas of the United States. The Canadian market creates jobs for United States industrial and agricultural workers, miners, construction engineers and contractors, and many others.

Coal Comes First

The principal exports of the United States to Canada in the following table range from raw materials to highly manufactured goods and represent 77 per cent of Canada's imports from the United States.

A closer examination of the figures below shows that Canada is the United States best market for coal—particularly anthracite. In 1950 Canada bought 3·8 million tons, or 97·4 per cent, of United States exports

of hard coal. This exceeded total production of ten of the producing counties of Pennsylvania and amounted to about 20 per cent of the production of Luzerne, the largest producing county. Canadian imports of anthracite almost equalled total consumption of the United States with the exception of New England, New York, New Jersey and Pennsylvania. Toronto was exceeded in the consumption of anthracite only by New York City and Philadelphia.

Principal United States Exports to Canada

Commodities	U.S. Exports to Canada 1950 (\$000,000)	Total U.S. Exports 1950 (\$000,000)	Percentage of U.S. Exports going to Canada
Coal	247	268	92
Industrial machinery	223	1,231	18·4
Motor vehicles and parts	164	723	22·7
Petroleum and products	159	500	31·8
Agricultural machinery and implements	134	354	37·9
Steel mill products	124	473	26·2
Electrical machinery and apparatus	75	393	19·1
Raw cotton	64	1,024	6·3
Fresh fruit and vegetables ..	56	69	81·2
Iron and steel manufactures	45	150	30·0
Cotton manufactures	36	227	15·9
Books and printed matter ...	28	52	53·8
Rubber and manufactures ...	15	91	16·5
Chemicals, drugs and paints	120	784	15·4
Total, above commodities	1,490	6,339	23·6
Total, all commodities ...	1,948	10,274	18·9

In addition to anthracite, Canada buys large quantities of her soft coal from United States sources—23 million tons in 1950. This represented about 92 per cent of the United States exports of soft coal. Canadian imports were equivalent to about 14 per cent of the production of West Virginia, the largest producing state; 20 per cent of the consumption of the United States railroads, the biggest single consumer; and more than the production of any one of 22 producing states. Canadian imports provided employment for about 16,500 United States soft coal miners.

In 1950 Canada bought from the United States a total of \$450 million worth of all types of machinery. In value, industrial machinery exports to Canada were equivalent to 53 per cent of the wages paid in the machinery industry in Illinois, the largest producing state, or 21 per cent of Illinois' production.

Steel and Petroleum

The United States is Canada's chief source of supply for primary iron and steel. These exports to Canada equalled about 16·7 per cent of the consumption of the entire United States machinery industry: were about three times as great as the consumption of their shipyards, and 20 per cent of the consumption of their railways. Steel mill exports to Canada were equivalent to 17·3 per cent of southern United States production, 36·6 per cent of California production, or 20 per cent of Michigan production.

Canada buys most of her crude petroleum and products in the United States. Sales of crude petroleum to Canada were equivalent to 3·7 per

cent of the Texas production, or 9·4 per cent of the California production, 18·6 per cent of the Oklahoma production, or 14·8 per cent of the Louisiana production. These are the four largest producing states.

Other Commodities in Demand

Canada provides a market for most of the United States exports of fresh fruit and vegetables. Citrus fruit takes first place. In 1950 the Canadian market absorbed 276 million pounds of United States oranges, equivalent to 66·8 per cent of the total United States orange exports. This was more than the Texas production, double the Arizona production, or 7·8 per cent of the California production. As for grapefruit, in 1950 Canada bought 84 million pounds, or 89·3 per cent of total United States exports. This was equivalent to 14 per cent of the Texas production, 32·8 per cent of the Arizona production, or 45·7 per cent of the California production. In addition, Canada took 92 per cent, or 23 million pounds, of United States exports of lemons.

The bulk of Canadian cotton is bought in the United States. In 1950, this reached a total of 426 thousand bales of raw cotton, more than the combined production in Virginia, North Carolina, Florida, New Mexico, Illinois, Kansas, Kentucky and Nevada; more than the production of either South Carolina, Missouri, Tennessee or Oklahoma; 14·4 per cent of the Texas production, the largest producing state; or 31·8 per cent of the Mississippi production, the second largest producing state. Canada also bought about 16 per cent of the United States exports of cotton manufactures.

These are but a few examples of the increasing importance of Canada to the production and profits of individual United States industries. The Canadian economy is continuing its expansion, and there is good reason to expect it will become an even greater market for United States products in the future.

Oil Boom Continues

Some 200 oil-drilling rigs are now operating in Alberta and British Columbia, a 75 per cent increase over the previous year. Oil fields in these two provinces can now produce 50 million barrels a year. Present refining capacity in Canada is estimated as 389 thousand barrels a day.

Data for Exporters

The International Trade Relations Division of the Department of Trade and Commerce has prepared bulletins covering shipping documents and customs regulations of the following countries: Austria, Belgium, Belgian Congo, Brazil, Cuba, Dominican Republic, Egypt, Finland, France, Western Germany, Greece, Guatemala, Haiti, Iceland, Israel, Mexico, Netherlands, Netherlands Antilles, Nicaragua, Norway, Panama, Peru, Surinam (Netherlands Guiana), Sweden, Switzerland and Venezuela.

If you wish a copy, write to the Division. Data on other countries will be compiled from time to time and will be added to this list.

Corporation Protects the Exporter

The 1951 report of the seven-year-old Export Credits Insurance Corporation shows a 49 per cent increase in sales insured, with Canadian exporters making greater use of the Corporation's services.

EXPORT sales insured increased by 49 per cent and a favourable balance of \$582,077 on the year's operations was realized, the 1951 annual report of the Export Credits Insurance Corporation reveals.

Tabled on March 18 in the House of Commons by the Rt. Hon. C. D. Howe, the report set out details of export sales insured to the value of over \$49 million, compared with over \$33 million in 1950. Premiums paid in 1951 totalled nearly \$346 thousand.

This Crown-operated corporation, set up in 1945, has, in the six years to the end of 1951, insured exports going to over 100 countries and valued at \$175 million. It offers to the exporter, on a co-insurance basis, protection against non-payment by the foreign buyer, a protection not available from commercial sources. It thus helps to minimize political and credit risks involved in foreign trade and exporters have made increasing use of its facilities. This, and the strong demand throughout the world for Canadian goods, has meant a substantial growth in the volume of business done by the Corporation.

Claims Experience

During the past year, the Corporation paid six claims, amounting to \$1,703, but of this sum it recovered \$994. Some \$38,460 was recovered on claims paid in preceding years.

The claims experience of the corporation, from 1945 to the end of 1951, analysed by type of risk, is as follows:

Nature of Claim	Claims Paid	Recoveries	Irrecoverable Losses	Net Outstanding
Insolvency	\$ 22,072	\$ 16,821	\$ 4,189	\$ 1,062
Overdue Accounts	185,130	18,850	5,225	161,055
Exchange Transfer Difficulties	471,425	465,125	379	5,921
Other	27,267	7,733	5,080	14,454
	<hr/> \$705,894	<hr/> \$508,529	<hr/> \$14,873	<hr/> \$182,492

The following analysis of the actual risks underwritten during 1951 indicates the number of countries to which export sales covered by policies of the Corporation were made, and the amount of the coverage:

COMMONWEALTH COUNTRIES

Anglo-Egyptian Sudan	\$ 22,187
Australia	1,105,333
Bermuda	89,302
British East Africa	7,187
British Guiana	40,134
British Honduras	11,442
British West Africa	902
British West Indies	1,249,954
Ceylon	87,746
Cyprus	1,043
Fiji	11,400
Hong Kong	15,260

COMMONWEALTH COUNTRIES—*Con.*

	Amount
India	880,038
Malaya	140,963
New Zealand	933,420
Pakistan	44,707
Rhodesia	46,102
South Africa	4,614,726
United Kingdom	8,251,222
Total Commonwealth Countries	\$17,553,068

FOREIGN COUNTRIES

	Amount
Argentina	\$ 3,838,574
Austria	14,060
Bahrein Island	1,391
Belgian Congo	552,836
Belgium	1,159,448
Bolivia	221,958
Brazil	2,991,938
Chile	865,508
Colombia	1,094,891
Costa Rica	179,540
Cuba	1,257,009
Denmark	59,503
Dominican Republic	382,310
Ecuador	201,201
Egypt	53,538
El Salvador	144,612
Finland	49,012
France	2,146,806
French Africa	644,680
French Oceania	575
French West Indies	3,615
German Federal Republic	989,390
Greece	210,016
Guatemala	167,834
Haiti	63,170
Honduras	66,871
Iceland	22,614
Indonesia	9,427
Iran	141,530
Iraq	167,250
Ireland	2,366,627
Israel	491,717
Italy	324,399
Japan	30,724
Lebanon	109,019
Luxembourg	2,534
Madagascar	41,277
Mexico	1,167,732
Morocco	18,911
Netherlands	176,568
Netherlands Antilles	44,006
Netherlands Guiana	45,712
Nicaragua	97,401
Norway	71,940
Panama	50,809
Paraguay	94,177
Peru	313,530
Philippines	9,624
Portugal	600,560
Portuguese Africa	34,172
Puerto Rico	62,508
St. Pierre & Miquelon	1,219
Samoa	1,820
Saudi Arabia	1,408
Sweden	1,400,004
Switzerland	496,721
Syria	284,876
Thailand	35,589
Turkey	851,083
United States of America	1,328,281
Uruguay	1,582,658
Venezuela	1,879,498
Yugoslavia	6,130
Total Foreign Countries	\$31,724,341
Total All Countries	\$49,277,409

Markets for Fish in Belgian Congo and Angola

Natives are the principal buyers of imported dried and canned fish in the Belgian Congo. In Angola, however, the Europeans are the fish-eaters.

by W. Gibson-Smith
Canadian Government Tradé Commissioner

LEOPOLDVILLE.—The natives are the only worthwhile market for fish in the Belgian Congo and they are traditional buyers. One of the leading importers recently placed Belgian and Spanish fish on the market. The Belgian fish were very handsome—big, thick and lightly salted—and both smoked and non-smoked were offered. Europeans liked this fish but the natives did not because it was different from the fish they are used to buying. For the same reason, the natives rejected the Spanish boned codfish which was of excellent appearance and uniform size.

Imports of Dried and Smoked Fish

(January-August, 1951)

	Net Weight (metric tons)	Value (1,000 Congo francs)
France	1	50
Italy .....	...	7
Norway	33	1,256
Holland	31	490
Portugal	366	2,243
United Kingdom	12	366
Switzerland	1	49
Belgium	244	4,102
Anglo Egyptian Sudan	366	4,675
South Africa	442	5,049
Southern Rhodesia .....	...	17
Kenya, Uganda	2,079	26,002
Tanganyika	214	2,943
Zanzibar	4	30
Canary Islands	5,683	57,373
French Equatorial Africa	22	114
Angola	5,834	53,381
United States	341	3,808
CANADA	2	56
Total	15,656	162,020

* One franc (100 centimes) is worth approximately two United States cents.

Canadian Fish Popular

Samples of Canadian dried fish proved popular with the natives, and it probably could be sold at a higher price than the Canary Islands product. Offers of Canadian dried fish have been received in recent months from Newfoundland only.

Imports of dried salted fish are increasing and the volume in 1951 was about 25 per cent greater than in 1950. During the first three months of this year, cheap dried fish from the neighbouring colony of Angola was available. However, imports of Canary Islands fish (which commands a top price) continued because buyers preferred it. The Canary Islands fish is sold in 30-kilo bales at 10 francs 65 centimes per kilo f.o.b. Las Palmas, approximately 13 francs 15 centimes per kilo "due delivered price" Leopoldville. For 50-kilo bales the price is 40 centimes per kilo less. The Canary Islands fish enjoy a freight advantage because the Belgian Line from Antwerp to Matadi takes on freight at the Islands.

The two most important suppliers (68·3 per cent of total imports) are the Canary Islands and Portuguese Angola. The average landed price per kilo c.i.f. Matadi for Canary Islands fish was 10·09 francs and for fish from Angola, 9·15 francs.

Dried fish imported from Angola is classified in nine groups and 61 sorts as follows:

Group	Sorts	Quality	Wholesale price per kilo
1	1 to 8	Corvina, large fish	15·30 francs
2	9 to 16	Corvina, medium size fish	14·50 "
3	17 to 21	Small fish	13·76 "
4	22 to 31	Pieces of broken fish	13·24 "
5	32 to 38	Very small fish, good quality	12·62 "
6	39 to 45	Pieces of broken small fish	11·88 "
7	46 to 50	Large fish, medium quality	12·24 "
8	51 to 58	Small fish, medium quality	11·66 "
9	59 to 61	Large fish, first quality	15·06 "

The natives prefer groups one, two, seven and nine. Fish imported from the Canary Islands is standardized and sold as one quality. The wholesale price is about 12·50 francs per kilo.

Imports of canned herring from all sources have nearly doubled in a year. The Netherlands product continues to be offered at prices which are hard to meet. Dutch herring in tomato sauce, 48/14-oz. ovals, was offered at 440 francs "due delivered price" Leopoldville in December. Another Dutch offer was 342 francs c.i.f. Matadi. For herring in natural oil, some traders say they have offers of 324½ francs per case 48/14-oz. c.i.f. Matadi. These prices are apparently almost impossible to meet. Several firms have reported more recent Dutch offers of canned herring, c.i.f. Matadi, as 48/16-oz. talls in natural oil 300 francs; in tomato sauce, 326 francs per case; 48/14-oz. ovals in tomato sauce 343 francs, in natural oil, 318 francs; 100/6-oz. in tomato sauce 412 francs.

Principal sources of canned herring imports into the Belgian Congo and Ruanda-Urundi were:

Source	Net Weight (metric tons)	
	10 months 1951	11 months 1950
United States	389	55
CANADA	182	217
Portugal	165	102
French Morocco	59	18
Angola .....	...	160
	—	—
Total, including others	891	622

Moroccan sardines are quoted at 4.15 francs per $\frac{1}{4}$ lb. lithographed tin with key, d.i.f. Matadi. Angola's canned fish exports in 1951 went to Belgium and Italy rather than the Congo.

Canned fish for the Belgian Congo natives should be very cheap and should bear a red label with a simple picture of a fish on it. Canned herring and sardines are the only types of Canadian fish for which there are real market possibilities in the Belgian Congo at present.

The Angola Market

In Angola the Europeans are the important market for imported fish. (The natives in Angola, unlike those in the Belgian Congo, can usually get enough local fish.) The Europeans are great codfish eaters and dollars would probably be forthcoming if Canadian fish were offered.

Angola is the largest of Portugal's possessions in West Africa. The Portuguese population numbers about 100 to 120 thousand. A large part of these immigrants came from Northern Portugal where Canadian codfish found a good market before imports were controlled. It seems logical, therefore, that codfish from Canada would be welcome in Angola. Up to the present it has not been possible for Portugal to supply the entire continental population with Portuguese codfish and exports to the African colonies are practically impossible. Consequently, Norwegian exporters fill almost the entire requirements of the colonial market.

The possibilities for exports of Canadian codfish to tropical Angola markets would depend on production conditions as well as the special market requirements and the consumption.



Natives of the Belgian Congo do much of their buying in open air markets like this one at Leopoldville. Canned or dried fish form an important part of their low-cost diet.

Shipment and Storage

There are only a few cold-storage buildings and only a small number of bales of European-cured fish can be stored at a time. Importers prefer to receive at any one time only the necessary quantity for one month's consumption. Shipments may be made by any company, under any flag which regularly calls at the Angola ports, Luanda, Lobito and Mocamedes. It should be borne in mind that all goods imported into Angola, shipped on a through bill of lading by a Portuguese company, have the advantage of 20 per cent reduction in duties. This reduction corresponds to 3·2 per cent of the invoice value, as duties for codfish are assessed at 16 per cent *ad valorem*. The Portuguese lines accept goods from Europe and America on through freight rates with trans-shipment at Lisbon, for African ports of call. If no other suitable connection can be obtained, shipments to Lisbon and re-export to Angola could be considered. However, experience has proved that this is an expensive method.

Delivery Conditions and Quantities

Buyers in Angola are accustomed to prices c.i.f. Angola ports and, once the import licence has been obtained, there will be no difficulties in payment by banker's cheque or by confirmed banker's credit. As a rule there are no restrictions on the import of codfish, and certainly no Norwegian shipments have been refused. At present, monthly imports are approximately 1,000 cases and bales of codfish of 60 kilos net weight each.

Size and Quality

There is no demand for small fish on the Angola market. The smallest size should be 30/35 tails per case or bale. However, some buyers require 25/30, 20/35 and 15/20 tails, naturally at higher prices. The fish packed in cases should be hard-cured for tropical climates, possibly by artificial drying after having been sun dried. If delivered in bales, dryness becomes very important and the cargo should be kept in cold storage during the voyage.

Packing

The usual packing for Angola is in wooden cases, lined wooden cases, and wooden cases with a strong carton case inside. The European cured fish is imported in double hessian bales, and the fish is first packed in an absorbent, strong paper.

TRANSPORTATION

The Transportation and Communications Division of the Department of Trade and Commerce will be glad to supply shippers and others interested with information on water, rail, air and road transport services to and from Canada.

The Division has compiled a list of the principal Canadian trade routes and of the steamship companies maintaining services on them. To obtain this list and any further help with international transportation problems, write to the Director, Transportation and Communications Division, Department of Trade and Commerce, Ottawa.

Defence Production Progresses in the United States

Review shows 1951 a year of designing, tooling-up, make-ready. Accelerated or levelled-off production of most defence orders, except aircraft, expected in 1952, according to informed estimate.

by W. F. Hillhouse
Assistant Commercial Secretary for Canada

WASHINGTON.—A report on production mobilization in the United States has been issued by the Office of Defence Mobilization in Washington. This report, covering the work of the United States defence agencies for the past year, reviews in detail all aspects of the country's economy under quasi-wartime conditions. Because of its heavy impact on Canada and the rest of the world, the defence program is of considerable importance. In brief, the present program's objectives are: (1) to produce military equipment; (2) to provide additional production lines so they will be available in case of full-scale war; (3) to develop basic resources and expand industrial capacity; (4) consistent with the above objectives, to maintain a healthy and productive civilian economy. The achievements claimed under these broad objectives are summarized in the following paragraphs.

Although during 1951 the armed forces were provided with an estimated \$16 billion worth of equipment, supplies and construction, in the light of the total program 1951 was essentially a year of designing and engineering, of tooling-up, of organizing and recruiting, of testing and modification, of starting materials through the production process. The \$16 billion compares with a year-end delivery rate of approximately \$2 billion monthly, \$40 billion worth of outstanding orders, and \$38 billion not yet obligated. However the "make-ready" process has had a much greater impact on the American economy than can be measured by the \$16 billion in deliveries. The aircraft industry expanded by 67 per cent in the past year. Employment in ordnance plants has doubled. In the more complicated items, which are the heart of the military program, little of this activity is yet reflected in delivery figures. Much of it will not appear until late 1952, 1953, or even later.

Progress of Specific Programs

But even at this point the job of accelerating the production rates of a number of major military items has been completed and production of these items is now being levelled off or, in some cases, reduced. This year should see the completion of this process for all major items except aircraft. The tremendously increased complexity of the most modern aircraft causes this lag. To illustrate, the first B-47 plane required 3,464,000 engineering man-hours compared with 85,000 man-hours for the first production model of the B-17.

The atomic energy program has now reached a rate of expenditure of over \$1.5 billion a year. The current expansion program will double the capital investment of the A.E.C. to \$5 billion and further expansion is under consideration. During 1951 three series of tests were held in connection with weapons development, and the knowledge gained has already been incorporated in stockpile weapons.

Machine tool shortages are far from overcome but the impediments to production of machine tools have now been removed. Numerous steps have been taken to help step up machine tool output. However, despite everything that has been done or can be done to increase production, machine tools will remain the most important factor limiting military production for months to come. Therefore steps have been taken to direct the flow of current and future tool production in accordance with the strategic importance of individual military products and the readiness of each facility to put the tool to immediate use.

Expanding Economic Strength

Ability to resist aggression is measured by basic economic strength as well as by planes, weapons and ships. To expand economic strength, sweeping programs have been launched for building new plants and modernizing existing plants, and increasing the supply of materials from sources both in this country and abroad. Expansion must be pushed with all possible speed but at the same time it must be kept in balance.

Total contracts awarded for privately-owned factory construction in 1951 amounted to \$2.2 billion, a 69 per cent rise over 1950. The total 1951 investment for plant expansion is estimated at \$11.1 billion as compared with \$7.5 billion in 1950. Total industrial production, after the sharp rise in 1950, declined slightly in the latter half of 1951 but should rise again substantially as the new plants are completed.

The expansion programs are assisted by the following devices—accelerated tax amortization, purchase and resale of vital material, direct loans to business, loan guarantees, commitments to purchase at specified floor prices and government financing of part of the cost of exploration for minerals.

The rate of *steel production* has expanded by more than 8 million ingot tons per year since June, 1950. Additional capacity under construction will enable the industry to produce at a sustained level of 120 million ingot tons by 1954. This compares with the pre-Korean rate of less than 100 million ingot tons. Steel scrap is in critically short supply and 1,200 scrap mobilization committees have been set up throughout the country.

United States domestic supplies of high-grade iron ore are ample for the immediate future but they may begin to decline not later than 1956, giving rise to the need for increased importation and taconite beneficiation (raising iron content of low-grade ore). Imports from Labrador and Quebec are expected to begin in 1954. They may reach 5 million tons by 1955 and double that the next year. Half a million tons of high grade ore were imported from Venezuela in 1951. Probably more than twice that amount will arrive in 1952.

Aluminum production is expanding, and by 1954 will have more than doubled the mid-1950 rate of 735,000 tons per year. The expansion program involves reactivation and expansion of existing plants as well as construction of new plants. To date there have been no shortages of the raw materials necessary for aluminum production. However, aluminum production in 1952 may be affected by a shortage of fluorspar and sulphuric acid.

Power facilities were increased by more than 7 million kilowatts during 1951. The expansion program for the next three years calls for a 40 per cent increase up to 105 million kilowatts.

Nitrogen production is being expanded and a goal of 2.9 million tons in 1954-55 has been set to provide the additional fertilizer needed to increase farm production.

Expansion programs are in effect for the following additional commodities—chlorine, hydrofluoric acid, benzene, oil and gas, lead, zinc, copper, tungsten, magnesium, manganese, chromite, titanium, uranium, etc., in foreign countries as well as domestically.

Despite substantially increased production, skyrocketing demand for certain critical materials occasioned by the rearmament programs has led to severe distortion of world markets. In an attempt to assure the needed allocation of vital materials and also to hold prices at reasonable levels various programs have been adopted. The Reconstruction Finance Corporation was designated sole United States importer of tin and suspended the procurement of tin in the open market. The result was a substantial drop in world tin prices. Import and domestic ceiling prices were established for lead and zinc. The International Materials Conference was convened and has so far made allocation recommendations on eight commodities—tungsten, molybdenum, sulphur, newsprint, copper, nickel, cobalt and zinc. The effect of I.M.C. recommendations on raw materials prices is not yet known.

American agriculture aims at a new production record in 1952 in order to meet the heavy military, civilian and foreign demands and to assist in preserving a stable economy.

Impact of Material Shortages

Military requirements necessitate marked shifts in the production pattern of the rest of the economy. These shifts are directed in large part by the allotment of steel, copper, and aluminum, under the Controlled Materials Plan. During the first quarter of 1952 increased allotments for military and atomic energy needs and for industrial expansion and defence supporting needs will limit consumer goods and other civilian supplies. However most consumer durable goods will still be produced at 1947-1949 levels.

Within a general pattern of some restriction for construction, steel and aluminum expansion program requirements will be met in full and those programs supporting the chemical, electric power, and petroleum industries will receive preferential treatment. Schools and hospitals will receive priority treatment but the demands in this field are growing very quickly. Housing will feel the shortage of copper for plumbing. Some

materials such as sheet steel may come into a better supply situation after the second quarter of 1952 but the pinch on materials is expected to extend into 1953.

Many materials not under the Controlled Materials Plan are also in short supply, reflecting reductions in imports as well as shortages of domestic production. Allocation controls imposed in 1951 on such materials as nickel, cobalt, tungsten, molybdenum, columbium, tantalum and manganese are being continued. Available supplies of critically short materials are being increased by the use of substitutes and by conservation measures (for example steel is being used for copper in shell cases, aluminum for copper in electrical equipment, copper-clad steel for copper in radiators), by reducing deliveries to or actually drawing on the national stockpile and by increasing production of synthetics, e.g., rubber.

A program of direct assistance to small businesses to help them participate in defence contracts as either prime or sub-contractors has helped greatly in easing the dislocation caused by the mobilization program. To illustrate—of 600 United States firms now doing subcontract work for the machine tool industry, slightly over 500 are small business concerns (less than 500 employees). It is estimated that 450 of these firms have had no previous connection with the machine tool industry.

Labour and Prices

The objectives that guided United States manpower policies in 1951 have proved sound, and will continue to be followed in 1952. The supply of manpower for the defence mobilization program was adequate in 1951, except for a few localities and a few skills. In general, manpower bottlenecks have not deterred production; and building the Armed Forces has proceeded rapidly and effectively. During 1952, the spot shortages of last year may be expected to occur more widely. Most of the new workers needed by the defence program during the year will be transferred from civilian production, but many must be recruited from outside the present labour force. The shortages of engineers and skilled metal workers will be felt more keenly than they were last year. As the defence program grows, acute local problems will arise in more localities unless adequate housing and community facilities can be provided.

During the nine months from February to November, 1951, the United States consumers' price index rose by 2·6 per cent as compared with an 8 per cent increase in the preceding eight months. From February to October, 1951, average hourly earnings in manufacturing rose about 3 per cent. Tax increases and credit controls have been important stabilization factors, but they were not enough by themselves to halt the rapid rise of prices and wages a year ago. The formidable task required that direct price and wage controls be instituted. It cannot be assumed that the stability of the past year will continue during the coming months without strenuous efforts by the Government to maintain it because, (1) federal expenditures for national security will increase faster than tax revenue, (2) price controls will be made more difficult by amendments to the Defence Production Act which should be approved by the Congress, (3) wage stabilization is entering a critical stage.

The stabilization program has been assisted by the curtailment of nonessential investment, by the imposition of allocations, by credit control, and by price, wage and rent control. Of these, price and wage stabilization have been predominant. Prices at all levels, as reflected by the various price indexes, have been fairly stable since last spring. During that time the Office of Price Stabilization has been making adjustments to price ceilings to correct the distortions in prices which were caught by the price freeze. These interim adjustments have been almost wholly completed. The major task before the Office of Price Stabilization now is to develop tailored regulations to fit the specific characteristics of the individual industries.

During the year the operations of the Wage Stabilization Board helped to keep wages from rising immoderately. The Salary Stabilization Board has now issued regulations covering most of the types of compensation adjustments which industry makes in its day-to-day operations. During November the Board issued an order providing a formula for the maintenance of compensation differentials between employees subject to the Salary Stabilization Board and those subject to the Wage Stabilization Board.

Buying Forecast—About seven per cent of Canadians expect to buy an automobile during the next six months; six per cent intend to buy a radio; and five per cent, an electric refrigerator, according to a survey carried out by the Gallup Poll of Canada. Another five per cent hope to acquire a washing machine, and four per cent, a vacuum cleaner. Preferences change slightly with income class; 14 per cent in the upper income group hope to buy a car within six months, but only eight per cent in the middle and three per cent in the lower income group.

Oils and Fats Production

Output of shortening declined in the full year 1951 from a year earlier, while there was an increase in the production of lard. The year's output of shortening amounted to 116,524,000 pounds, compared with 126,538,000 in 1950, and lard production totalled 86,630,000 pounds against 80,461,000. Coconut oil production in 1951 advanced to 13,472,000 pounds from 12,523,000, but there was a drop in the output of salad and cooking oils to 19,778,000 pounds from 25,680,000. (D.B.S. statistics).

Tar Sands to Be Developed

Ten independent Canadian oil companies are planning to develop the famous tar sands of the Athabaska River in Alberta, and have leased 250 thousand acres in that area. Work may get under way this spring with a program of core drilling to discover in what parts of the field the sands will yield the greatest amount of oil.

Fundamental problems in separating the oil from the sands were solved some time ago by scientists working under the auspices of the Federal and the Alberta Governments. Making the separation process more economical and thus cutting production costs, however, is a continuing objective. Eventually a plant with a capacity of 20 thousand or more barrels of oil a day may be constructed.

Venezuela Provides Good Market for Canadian Agricultural Products

Because Canada's main agricultural exports complement rather than compete with Venezuelan products, this South American market remains a promising one. Growing population and a rising standard of living are also favourable factors in increasing sales to that country.

by D. B. Laughton
Acting Canadian Agricultural Trade Commissioner

CARACAS.—Venezuela ranked third among all countries in terms of Canada's total trade during 1950 and was the largest single importer of Canadian goods in all of Latin America. Further analysis reveals that of the \$25·4 million worth of imports from Canada in 1950, \$11·1 or some 44 per cent comprised primary and secondary agricultural products and, of that, over 80 per cent (\$8·9 million out of \$11·1 million) accrued from the import of nine commodities.

Canadian Agricultural Exports to Venezuela¹

Tariff Item No.	Commodity	1948	1949	1950	Percentage Increase or decrease 1950 over 1949
10	Apples, fresh	\$ 38,600	\$ 42,000	\$ 109,700	261
380	Oats, feed	28,100	46,300	198,000	426
470	Oats, rolled	208,900	214,500	264,400	123
500	Wheat flour	3,873,800	4,788,500	6,028,500	126
1460	Potatoes, seed	161,500	236,100	308,300	131
2645	Canned meat	965,200	1,007,800	798,900	79
2715	Powdered whole milk	36,900	154,700	651,900	421
2720	Powdered skim milk	nil	34,300	43,500	127
2820	Eggs in shell	11,500	95,000	511,600	538
Total value of 9 agricultural com- modities		\$5,324,500	\$6,719,200	\$ 8,914,800	
Total value of all agricultural com- modities ²		\$6,151,400	\$7,648,000	\$11,122,200	

¹ Source—Dominion Bureau of Statistics.

² Eighty-four separate customs items.

Canada's Exports Only

Although Venezuela's imports from Canada of the nine commodities noted above constitute only a small portion of Canada's total trade in those items, the amounts assume greater significance when purchases by the United States and the United Kingdom are excluded. This has been done in the following table:

Canadian Agricultural Exports, 1950

Commodity	Total Exports	Total Exports Excluding	
		United States and United Kingdom (000's)	Exports to Venezuela
Apples, fresh	\$ 9,170.2	\$ 241.6	\$ 109.7
Oats, feed	16,571.2	1,594.2	198.0
Oats, rolled	1,647.4	1,159.5	264.4
Wheat flour	93,838.6	52,206.1	6,028.5
Seed potatoes	5,237.4	1,271.0	308.3
Canned meat	5,291.2	1,828.1	798.9
Powdered whole milk	3,568.5	3,540.0	651.9
Powdered skim milk	1,042.1	751.0	43.5
Eggs in shell	3,594.5	1,503.0	511.6

Source—Dominion Bureau of Statistics.

Favourable Outlook for Future Sales

One of the Venezuelan Government's methods of fostering agricultural production is through tariff protection, but the impact on agricultural trade with Canada is minimized by the fact that many Canadian products are complementary rather than competitive. Venezuela's climate is unsuited to cereals, with the exception of corn and rice, and a continued demand seems assured for wheat or wheat flour, oat products and animal feedstuffs. Venezuela's production of fluid milk remains at a low level, despite considerable government assistance, and from a nutritional point of view the large annual importation of processed milk products will be necessary for some time. Table potato production is increasing but the need continues for vigorous, disease-free seed from more northerly areas.

Action is now being taken to increase Venezuelan poultry and egg production and eventually restrictive taxation may be imposed, but for several years more the demand should be substantial. Although Venezuela presently appears to be self-sufficient in the supply of fresh meats, there are no canning plants as yet and, until transportation and storage facilities are improved, it will be necessary to import large quantities of canned meats.

Venezuela's population is steadily increasing and, as the standard of living is rising, the per capita consumption of foodstuffs is also climbing. The hard currency necessary to maintain a high level of imports seems assured because of ever-increasing petroleum and iron ore exports. Canada has a *modus vivendi* with Venezuela which ensures that her goods receive the same privileges as those from the most favoured nation. There are some quantitative restrictions on those imports which compete directly or by substitution with local production, and certain commodities require a prior import licence, but there are no regulations to hamper the movement of currency. These factors combine to make Venezuela a very attractive market and it should continue to be a most important outlet for Canadian agricultural produce.

Export Increases Recorded

Spectacular increases in exports of Canadian primary products took place in 1951, with wheat exports up 50 per cent; iron ore and ferro-alloys up 65 per cent; coarse grains up 100 per cent.

Commodity Notes

BRAZIL

Black Pepper Crop Increased—Black pepper cultivation in the northern state of Para has increased in the last few years. In the 1946-1951 period 172,345 seedlings were planted. Crop in 1950 totalled 150 tons; the 1951 crop is estimated at 200 tons.—Rio de Janeiro, February 28, 1952.

May Supply Cortisone Materials—Brazil may become an important source of raw materials for cortisone, if research on Brazilian yams, just begun by the United States Department of Agriculture, gives results. The yams are much like those already being used to produce the drug commercially in Mexico.—Rio de Janeiro, February 28, 1952.

Farming Machinery Purchases—The financing of purchases of farming machinery and draft animals up to the amount of 50 million cruzeiros per year for five years has been approved by Law No. 1537, signed by President Vargas on January 2, 1952. The Bank of Brazil will handle financing of farmers and co-operative agricultural societies. Machines imported under the terms of the law will come in duty-free and will not require an import licence. Financing will be conceded up to 90 per cent of the value of the machines. Machines used for clearing and draining land will be considered farm machinery for the purposes of the law.—Rio de Janeiro, February 28, 1952.

BRITISH GUIANA

Rice Production Improves—For the past two years British Guiana has been able to fill her entire rice commitments for the Eastern Caribbean territories. In addition, substantial quantities have gone to hurricane-stricken Jamaica. Production of rice has increased from 45 thousand tons in 1948 to 58 thousand tons in 1950; may reach 60 thousand tons for 1951. It is hoped that production will reach 120 thousand tons within ten years with the assistance of the planned water-control scheme and the Rice Development Company, for which plans have been laid.—Port of Spain, February 21, 1952.

CHILE

Chilean Copper Sales—The Ministry of Economy reports that Chile has closed sales of electrolytic copper for a total of US\$7 million with Sweden, Holland, Belgium, Western Germany and Switzerland. Approximately half was acquired by Western Germany. The Chilean Government has received several inquiries at satisfactory prices from Western European countries and also from other South American republics. Later reports mention a weaker price tendency, although it is officially stated that there is a sustained interest at satisfactory prices.—Santiago, February 20, 1952.

CHILE—*continued*

To Study Strategic Minerals—A group of U.S. geologists and specialists will shortly proceed to Chile to study the possibilities of new supplies of copper and sulphur for the United States Purchasing Agencies for Strategic Materials, the Development Corporation (Corfo) reports. The Agencies, it is said, are prepared to help financially in the development of strategic minerals. The delegation is expected to arrive in Chile about the middle of March.—Santiago, February 22, 1952.

FRENCH GUIANA

Stockraising Centre Planned—The Department of Agriculture of French Guiana expects to establish a stockraising centre. Among other things, it will include an animal husbandry station to study the selection of the best types of cattle in French Guiana and the adoption of new breeds suited to the territory. Demonstration paddocks will be set up to teach farmers the best stockraising methods, and an experimental station for fodder plants will work on the improvement of savannah vegetation, the nutrition of animals, and the manufacture of complete feeds. Results will be made available to other Caribbean territories.—Port of Spain, February 21, 1952.

FRENCH WEST INDIES

Hydro-electric Scheme for Guadeloupe—A semi-public corporation with a capital of 100 million francs is now being formed in Guadeloupe to finance a hydro-electric project. The new station will hold a reserve of 12 million kilowatt hours a year at the outset; increase this to 20 million by 1960.—Port of Spain, February 21, 1952.

GREECE

Radio Transmitters from Italy—The Greek Government has approved the purchase by the National Broadcasting Institution of six radio broadcasting transmitters from the Italian firm Marconi to a value of \$278 thousand, payable out of Italian reparations. One of the transmitters, of 150 kilowatt capacity, will be used by the Athens Broadcasting Station to replace the present 50-kilowatt medium-wave station.—Athens, January 16, 1952.

Generators Bought from Sweden—To equip olive-oil plants operated by farmers' co-operatives with generating machinery and to provide for the lighting of villages, the technical division of the Agricultural Bank of Greece has placed orders with Swedish firms for fifty 35-kilowatt A.C., 220-volt generators. These generators will arrive in March and be sold to the co-operatives at approximately 22 million drachmas each.—Athens, January 28, 1952.

(Note—Drs.15,000 equal US\$1).

INDONESIA

British Aircraft Purchased—Garuda Airlines, owned by the Indonesian Government and Royal Dutch Airlines, (K.L.M.) has ordered 14 British de Havilland *Heron* aircraft. These four-engined, 14 seaters will be used in feeder services in the Indonesian archipelago. Eight more *Convair* 44-seater airliners have also been ordered for international and inter-island services.—Singapore, February 28, 1952.

JAMAICA

Iron-Ore Deposits Discovered—The Jamaican Geological Survey Department has lately confirmed the existence of rich iron-ore deposits in this colony. Iron ore was first detected here by a visiting geologist in 1869. The lack of coal deposits rules out smelting, but the ore is said to exist in sufficient quantity to warrant export.—Kingston, February 26, 1952.

Alumina Project Progresses—Jamaica Bauxites Limited, an associate of the Aluminum Company of Canada, which has been mining bauxite in this colony for some years, recently announced plans to produce alumina in volume. The plant—the first of its kind in the Caribbean—is under construction. The original daily output of 100 metric tons will rise by stages to a capacity of 670 tons per day. Total cost of this enterprise will be about £13½ million. Most of the alumina will go to the Aluminum Company's new smelter in British Columbia.—Kingston, February 15, 1952.

JAPAN

Whale Harvest—The Ministry of Agriculture and Forestry announced that the Sixth Japanese Whaling Expedition to the Antarctic Ocean had caught 8,019 whales of various sizes up to February 1952.—Tokyo, February 11, 1952.

Celluloid Exports Increase—Export of celluloid and products for 1951 amounted to \$2,619,000, or \$507 thousand above the 1950 value, the Japan Celluloid Manufacturers Association reports. The United States took 30 per cent of the exports; was followed by Brazil, the Netherlands, Belgium and Hong Kong.—Tokyo, February 3, 1952.

Diesel-Engine Production Increases—During 1951, Japan's diesel engine manufacturers produced 44 large-size diesel engines for vessels, totalling 246,770 h.p. In 1950, production was 22 units of 137,940 h.p.—Tokyo, January 31, 1952.

Tea Crop—The Ministry of Agriculture and Forestry reports Japan's tea production for 1951 as one billion pounds.—Tokyo, January 31, 1952.

MEXICO

Aluminum and Paper Plants—Paper and aluminum manufacturing plants, financed by Mexican capital, will be built in the Papaloapan River area where the first stages of a “little TVA” are being completed. Adolfo Orive Alba, Secretary of Hydraulic Resources, announced that there will be initial investments of 100 million pesos in each factory and that both will be built close to the Miguel Aleman Dam which, when it is finished this year, will produce 100 thousand kilowatts. Cellulose for use in the making of paper will be obtained from a certain type of sugar cane which can be grown in Mexico as it is in Italy.—Mexico, D.F., February 28, 1952.

NEW ZEALAND

Meat Agreement Reached—The United Kingdom Ministry of Food has guaranteed to buy all meat New Zealand can send to Britain for the next 15 years. The guarantee is part of an agreement reached between New Zealand and the British Ministry of Food. The Ministry expects as much as 380 thousand tons of New Zealand meat this year, almost half as much again as the pre-war average of 260 thousand tons.—Wellington, March 6, 1952.

NORTHERN IRELAND

Will Build Jet Airliners—Short Brothers and Harland Limited, of Belfast, and the deHavilland Aircraft Company Limited of Hatfield, England, have just announced that they have come to an agreement for manufacture of *Comet* jet airliners at the Belfast works of Short Brothers & Harland. First aircraft from the new production line are expected in 1954. De Havilland will continue to handle the marketing of the *Comet*. As a result of this move, total production of the airliners should be doubled. Of the two versions of the *Comet*, it is believed that the Belfast works will concentrate on the second and more powerful, driven by Rolls Royce Avon engines.—Belfast, March 5, 1952.

SWEDEN

Production of Peat Begun—The shortage of fuel has forced the well-known Boliden mining concern to recommence the production of peat and for this purpose a new branch company has been established at Rönneby. Last summer about 1,600 tons of peat were dug up and it is estimated that production will be four or five times as large next year. On the basis of one ton of peat equalling three cubic metres of first-class birch wood, 7,000 tons of peat would replace over 20,000 cubic metres of wood. As the mining concern's fuel consumption is about 40,000 cubic metres per year, about half of this requirement can be met by peat production at Rönneby.—Stockholm, January 19, 1952.

General Notes

CHILE

Electric Power Development—The National Electricity Company will continue its electrification plan this year. The Development Corporation (CORFO) will contribute Ch\$700 million to the company's budget of Ch\$1,050 million and the balance will be made up from sales of electric power. Extensions to be made in the Ovalle district in the north will be used to modernize mechanical irrigation and mining. Power stations will also be constructed in the province of Talca and extensions made throughout the central zone. Preliminary work will get under way in Valdivia, to supply power to the provinces of Cautin and Valdivia.—Santiago, February 22, 1952.

INDIA

Trans-shipment of Cargo—On September 24, 1951, the Government of India, by notification No. 30-ITC/51, applied restrictions to the trans-shipment of all cargo at Indian ports to French and Portuguese possessions in India.

The Chief Controller of Imports has now advised that these restrictions apply to all cases except the following:

1. All cargo manifested for trans-shipment to the Portuguese possessions in India and imported by air or sea and shipped on or before October 1, 1951;
2. All cargo manifested for trans-shipment to the Portuguese possessions in India and imported by air or sea and shipped after October 1, 1951, except the following: (a) diamonds, sapphires, emeralds and precious stones, cut or uncut; (b) fountain pens and parts; (c) clocks and watches and parts; (d) pearl necklaces and imitation pearls; (e) synthetic stones; (f) jewellery and articles made of gold; (g) playing cards; (h) saccharine; (i) liquors; (j) silk and silk yarns and art silk yarn; and (k) betelnuts.

For postal articles in transit to Portuguese possessions the restrictions apply only to those containing gold, silver, articles of gold and silver, diamonds and other precious stones.—Bombay, February 14, 1952.

INDONESIA

Nationalize Communication Services—The Indonesian Government plans to nationalize land, sea and air communications during the next ten years. The Government has ordered 45 ships of 500 to 800 tons from Japan and Western Europe for inter-island and coastal communications. The Indonesian Shipping Union estimates that the country will have 150 to 200 thousand tons of merchant shipping for these services. At present it has only 30 thousand tons. Privately-owned warehouses and other installations will be nationalized gradually. Contracts between overseas

shipping companies and the Government for the renting of quay space and godowns will not be renewed.—Singapore, February 28, 1952.

Help for Fishing Industry—The Government has spent 15 million rupiahs (\$4.7 million) in 1951 to pay off fishermen's debts caused by advance payments for fish catches and loans for purchase of equipment. The Government will also lend money to co-operative organizations which they hope will make Indonesian fishermen more independent.

Estimated consumption of sea and inland fish is 1.4 million tons annually. Production has fallen considerably from a prewar catch of 325 thousand tons of sea fish and 182 thousand tons of fresh-water fish. Fish imports, mainly from Thailand, have also fallen from 40 thousand tons in 1940 to 5,000 tons in 1950.—Singapore, February 28, 1952.

NEW ZEALAND

Air Routes Expanded—National Airways Corporation announced new timetables for its New Zealand-Norfolk Island and New Zealand-Fiji-Western Samoa-Cook Islands services which will give faster and more convenient flights and ensure connections at Auckland with the Dominion's internal network. The Corporation is considering extending services to Norfolk Island.—Wellington, March 6, 1952.

PHILIPPINES

Dollar Reserves Lower—The international dollar reserve of the Central Bank of the Philippines amounted to \$285.9 million on January 31, 1952, compared with \$357 million a year ago. Three factors were cited as contributing to the decline—exports had declined in volume and in unit values, imports, especially during the last half of 1951, were too high, while Filipino importers paid more than was expected for most stable commodities.—Manila, February 8, 1952.

UNITED KINGDOM

February Imports Lower—The level of overseas trade in February is usually lower than in January. Preliminary figures for February 1952 show that imports during the month amounted to £297.2 million, compared with £357.2 million in January. Total exports and re-exports were valued at £244.1 million against £264.2 million in January. The rate of exports, when allowance is made for the smaller number of working days in February, was a little less than in January, but five per cent more than the average for the second half of 1951.

The adverse balance of trade on merchandise account in February was £53.1 million. In January the figure was £93. Restrictions on imports introduced in November are evidently beginning to take effect.—London, March 11, 1952.

Trade and Tariff Regulations

Bermuda Will Consider Imports of Cheddar Cheese

Hamilton, February 23, 1952.—(FTS)—The Bermuda Supplies Commission, in a notice of February 16, advised importers that it will consider issuing permits for import of cheddar cheese from all sources, including Canada, for arrival in Bermuda on or after April 1, 1952.

Bolivian Consular Fees Revised

The surcharge on consular fees for documents covering shipments from Canada to Bolivia has been reduced from 20 per cent to 10 per cent, Mr. Paul Viau, Consul of Bolivia in Montreal, has announced.

The fees have been adjusted as follows: Cost of consular invoice forms, \$5.50 per set of five; extra copies of form, \$1.10 each; legalization of letter of correction, \$3.30 per document. The fee for the visa of each set of consular invoices is 6 per cent of the f.o.b. value at the port of shipment which is payable by the importer in Bolivia at his local custom house. One per cent of the amount so payable, plus the 10 per cent surcharge, is collected from the Canadian exporter by the Consul at the time the shipping documents are legalized. For example, on a shipment valued at, say, \$5,000 f.o.b. Montreal, the fee collected in Bolivia is \$300 (to which the 10 per cent surcharge does not apply). The amount payable by the Canadian exporter is 1 per cent of this or \$3.00, plus 10 per cent thereof, or a total of \$3.30.

All fees collected by the Bolivian Consul in Montreal are payable in Canadian funds at par in Montreal.

Brazil Permits Entry of Glue for Film Mending

Rio de Janeiro, January 25, 1952.—(FTS)—The Consultative Commission for Foreign Trade has approved the granting of import licences, free of currency and volume restrictions, for special glue to mend non-inflammable films. Licences will be granted exclusively in favour of established film distributors.

Brazilian Consular Fees

New York, March 11, 1952.—(FTS)—The Brazilian Treasury Delegation in New York has announced that a recommendation has been made to Brazilian Consulates in Canada to reduce the rate of exchange of the gold cruzeiro, in which Brazilian consular fees are stated, from \$1.10 to \$1.05 Canadian. The new rate will be in effect from April 1, 1952.

Chile Allows Tallow in Free

Santiago, February 22, 1952.—(FTS)—The National Foreign Trade Council has agreed to the free import of tallow to help increase the supply of ordinary washing soap. The Ministry will make a study of the price at which the manufactured article may be sold.

Trade and Tariff Regulations—Continued

Chile Imports Permitted Under the Gold Law

Santiago, February 26, 1952.—(FTS)—The list of articles eligible for importation into Chile under the Gold Law during the six months period from January 12, 1952, was reported in the local press on February 19. Under this system, first instituted on December 2, 1948, the importation of specified luxury goods may be financed with foreign exchange arising from the sale of domestically-produced gold to the Central Bank.

The current list includes certain automobile accessories; motorcycles; transparent celluloid tape; special paint with a pyroxyline base; domestic refrigerators of over 5 cubic feet capacity; phonograph needles; liqueurs, whisky and champagne; watches and clocks and their parts, except time clocks and alarm clocks; and dry cell batteries, except numbers 6950, 935 and 915.

Imports under the Gold Law are expected to total (U.S.) \$5 million during 1952, according to the Chilean Foreign Exchange Estimates.

Honduras Prohibits Imports of Used Sacks

Guatemala City, February 28, 1952.—(FTS)—A decree of the National Congress of Honduras, published February 16, 1952, prohibits the importation of used bags made of hemp or jute for packing coffee produced in the Republic. Import of merchandise packed in bags which have contained coffee is also prohibited. Jute and hemp bags for packing coffee for export are admitted free of customs duties, taxes or surcharges, except for state or consular fees.

Dollar Imports into New Zealand

Wellington, N.Z., March 13, 1952.—(FTS)—It was announced on March 11 that all licences for imports from scheduled countries—mainly Canada, Japan and the United States—were cancelled and that fresh licences would be required for future imports from these countries.

However, the cancellation and review of dollar licences need not mean any interruption in the entry of goods which are rated as primary essentials and which cannot be obtained promptly from other sources. It will be necessary to assess them as essential but, because of previous careful screening, most of the licences will probably be re-issued, in part at least.

Goods which were on the water on March 11 will be cleared on production of licences, with accompanying evidence that the shipments were actually afloat at that time. The licences will be valid for the amount of shipment and the balance is subject to new licence.

In addition, goods which were ordered under a valid licence and the order for which had been accepted overseas before March 12 may also be cleared, provided that they were actually paid for or covered by a confirmed or irrevocable letter of credit before March 12. In each case, proof must be submitted to the Collector of Customs.

This explains in more detail our note of last week.—Editor.

Trade and Tariff Regulations—Continued

St. Vincent Amends World Open General Licence

Port-of-Spain, March 14, 1952.—(FTS)—The Controller of Supplies, St. Vincent, announced on February 29 that the schedule to the World Open General Licence issued on October 20, 1951 had been amended by the deletion of all the items with the exception of dried, smoked and pickled fish (excluding salted fish), onions, and potatoes.

The effect of the notice is that the foregoing will continue to be admitted under World Open General Licence from all sources. Specific licences, however, will be required from February 29 for imports of animal feeding stuffs including wheat and flour; newsprint; kraft paper; borax; boric acid; jute goods; semi-manufactured copper, zinc and nickel; and specified types of iron and steel.

Southern Rhodesia's Dollar Allocation

Johannesburg, March 10, 1952.—FTS—As a result of the 50 per cent cut in non-sterling imports, the amount set aside by Southern Rhodesia for dollar purchases in the first six months of 1952, based on official dollar allocations which have now been released, will be £1,245,350. Wheat, timber, steel, and petrol have been exempted from the 50 per cent reduction, and an additional £2,816,000 has been provided for purchases of these commodities from the dollar area in the whole of 1952. Of this amount, £980 thousand is allocated for timber, (about the same as in the previous licensing period) and £750 thousand for wheat, considerably larger than the previous allocation. (The four commodities not affected by the cuts were previously reported to be wheat, fertilizers, steel, and petrol—see *Foreign Trade* of March 15, page 331.)

Imports of cement, blankets, silk and rayon piece goods, and rice from all sources are prohibited.

Venezuelan Import Quota for Cotton Textiles

Caracas, March 5, 1952.—(FTS)—An official decree establishing the 1952 import quota for cotton textiles at 3 million kilos has been issued. This is 2 million kilos lower than the 1951 quota which was extended to January 31, 1952, because of delayed shipments resulting from the New York longshoremen's strike last fall.

National clothing manufacturers are given 25 per cent of the quota and the balance will be purchased by importers who have a previous pattern of trade. The quantity of imports permitted under the quota system takes into consideration the national production, which is expected to increase this year, and consumer demand which may decrease because of competition from other textiles.

Members of the trade believe that the quota is insufficient since imported wearing apparel for men is now practically prohibited because of the increased duties at present in effect. The Government has stated, however, that an additional quota may be granted towards the end of the year.

Trade and Tariff Regulations—Concluded

Trinidad Modifies Import Licensing

Port of Spain, March 8, 1952.—FTS—The Controller of Imports and Exports, Trinidad, announced that onions, potatoes and animal feed-stuffs, which were deleted from the World Open General Licence list and made subject to specific import licence as from March 1, may be imported without a licence if satisfactory evidence is given that they were shipped before March 1.

Import licences will be required for orders placed but not shipped before March 1. In these cases, licences^c will be issued if satisfactory evidence of confirmation before March 4 is submitted to the Controller by March 15.

Trade Commissioners on Tour

TO familiarize themselves with conditions in this country and the special requirements of businessmen, Canadian Trade Commissioners return to Canada periodically. Exporters and importers are invited to discuss with the Trade Commissioner the markets and sources of supply in his territory.

W. Gibson-Smith, Canadian Government Trade Commissioner in Leopoldville, Belgian Congo, will begin a Canadian tour on March 24. His itinerary will be:

Toronto—March 24-April 3
Montreal—April 7-18
Edmonton—April 23-24

Vancouver—April 26-May 6
Swift Current—May 9-10
Winnipeg—May 11-13

Later, he will visit the East Coast and Newfoundland.

Businessmen can reach Mr. Gibson-Smith through the Canadian Manufacturers Association offices in Toronto, Edmonton and Winnipeg, the Boards of Trade in Montreal and Swift Current, and the Department of Trade and Commerce, 355 Burrard St., in Vancouver.

Canadian Vegetable Oil Seed Crashings in 1951

Crushings of flaxseed in the calendar year 1951 amounted to 180,799,000 pounds, down from the preceding year's total of 247,475,000. Production of oils was also lower, falling to 60,387,000 pounds from 85,239,000 in 1950, and that for oilcake and meal dropped to 107,733,000 pounds from 148,799,000. Crushings of soybeans in 1951 moved sharply higher to 508,478,000 pounds from 338,869,000 in 1950. Output of soybean oils rose to 73,513,000 pounds from 56,931,000, and cake and meal to 355,964,000 pounds from 269,063,000. (D.B.S. statistics).

Foreign Trade Service Abroad

Cable address:—Canadian, unless otherwise shown.

Note.—Bentley's Second Phrase Code is used by Canadian Trade Commissioners.

Argentina

Buenos Aires—C. S. BISSETT, Commercial Secretary, Canadian Embassy, Bartolomé Mitré 478. Territory includes Paraguay and Uruguay.

Buenos Aires—W. B. McCULLOUGH, Agricultural Secretary, Canadian Embassy, Bartolomé Mitré 478.

Australia

Sydney—C. M. CROFT, Commercial Counsellor for Canada, City Mutual Life Building, 60 Hunter Street. Address for letters: Post Office Box 3952 G.P.O. Territory includes the Australian Capital Territory, New South Wales, Queensland, Northern Territory and Dependencies.

Melbourne—F. W. FRASER, Commercial Counsellor for Canada, 83 William Street. Territory includes States of Victoria, South Australia, Western Australia and Tasmania.

Melbourne—R. W. BLAKE, Agricultural Secretary for Canada, 83 William Street.

Belgian Congo

Leopoldville—W. GIBSON-SMITH, Canadian Government Trade Commissioner, Forescom Building. Address for letters: Boite Postale 373. Territory includes Angola and French Equatorial Africa.

Belgium

Brussels—B. A. MACDONALD, Commercial Counsellor, Canadian Embassy, 35 rue de la Science. Territory includes Luxembourg.

Brazil

Rio de Janeiro—C. R. GALLOW, Commercial Secretary, Canadian Embassy, Edificio Metropole, Avenida Presidente Wilson 165. Address for letters: Caixa Postal 2164.

São Paulo—C. J. VAN TIGHEM, Consul of Canada and Trade Commissioner, Canadian Consulate, Edificio Alois, Rua 7 de Abril 252. Address for letters: Caixa Postal 6034.

Ceylon

Colombo—PAUL SYKES, Canadian Government Trade Commissioner, Galle Face Hotel. Address for letters: P.O. Box 1006.

Chile

Santiago—M. R. M. DALE, Commercial Secretary, Canadian Embassy, Bank of London and South America Building. Address for letters: Casilla 771.

Colombia

Bogotá—W. J. MILLYARD, Canadian Government Trade Commissioner, Calle 19, No. 6-39, fifth floor. Address for air mail: Apartado Aereo 3562. Address for letters: Apartado 1618. Territory includes Ecuador.

Cuba

Havana—A. W. EVANS, Commercial Secretary, Canadian Embassy, Avenida de las Misiones 17. Address for letters: Apartado 1945. Territory includes Dominican Republic, Haiti and Puerto Rico.

Egypt

Cairo—Acting Canadian Government Trade Commissioner, Osiris Building, Sharia Walda, Kasr-el-Doubara. Address for letters: Post Office Box 1770. Territory includes Aden, Anglo-Egyptian Sudan, Cyprus, Ethiopia, the Hashemite Kingdom of the Jordan, Iraq, Lebanon, Saudi Arabia and Syria.

France

Paris—J. P. MANION, Commercial Counsellor, Canadian Embassy. Address for letters: 3 rue Scribe. Territory includes Algeria, French Morocco and Tunisia.

Paris—J. H. TREMBLAY, Agricultural Secretary, Canadian Embassy. Address for letters: 3 rue Scribe.

Germany

Bonn—L. H. AUSMAN, Commercial Secretary, Canadian Embassy, Zittelmannstrasse 22. Cable address, Canadian.

Bonn—Wm. VAN VLIET, Agricultural Secretary, Canadian Embassy, Zittelmannstrasse 22. Cable address, Canada.

Greece

Athens—T. J. MONTY, Commercial Secretary, Canadian Embassy, 31 Vasilissis Sophias Avenue. Territory includes Israel.

Guatemala

Guatemala City—J. C. DEPOCAS, Canadian Government Trade Commissioner, No. 28, 5th Avenue South. Address for letters: Post Office Box 400. Territory includes Canal Zone, Costa Rica, El Salvador, Honduras, Nicaragua and Panama.

FOREIGN TRADE SERVICE ABROAD—Continued

Hong Kong

Hong Kong—T. R. G. FLETCHER, Canadian Government Trade Commissioner, Hong Kong Bank Building. Address for letters: Post Office Box 126. Territory includes Indo-China and South China.

India

New Delhi—RICHARD GREW, Commercial Counsellor, Office of the High Commissioner for Canada, 4 Aurangzeb Road. Address for letters: Post Office Box 11.

Bombay—B. I. RANKIN, Commercial Secretary for Canada, Gresham Assurance House, Mint Road. Address for letters: Post Office Box 886. Territory includes Burma.

Ireland

Dublin—H. L. E. PRIESTMAN, Commercial Secretary for Canada, 66 Upper O'Connell Street.

Italy

Rome—S. G. MACDONALD, Commercial Secretary, Canadian Embassy, Via Saverio Mercadante 15. Territory includes Libya, Malta and Yugoslavia.

Naples—M. S. STRONG, Canadian Government Trade Commissioner (Fisheries) via Cimarosa 65, Int. 12, Vomero.

Jamaica

Kingston—M. B. PALMER, Canadian Government Trade Commissioner Canadian Bank of Commerce Chambers. Address for letters: Post Office Box 225. Territory includes the Bahamas and British Honduras.

Kingston—E. M. GOSSE, Canadian Government Trade Commissioner (Fisheries), Canadian Bank of Commerce Chambers. Address for letters: Post Office Box 225.

Japan

Tokyo—J. C. BRITTON, Commercial Representative, Canadian Liaison Mission, Canadian Legation Building. Territory includes Korea.

Mexico

Mexico City—M. T. STEWART, Commercial Secretary, Canadian Embassy, Edificio Internacional, Paseo de la Reforma. Address for letters: Apartado Num. 126-Bis.

Netherlands

The Hague—J. A. LANGLEY, Commercial Counsellor, Canadian Embassy, Sophialaan 1-A.

The Hague—Acting Agricultural Secretary, Canadian Embassy, Sophialaan 1-A.

New Zealand

Wellington—P. V. McLANE, Commercial Secretary, Office of the High Commissioner for Canada, Government Life Insurance Building. Address for letters: Post Office Box 1660. Territory includes Fiji and Western Samoa.

Norway

Oslo—J. L. MUTTER, Commercial Secretary, Canadian Legation, Fridtjof Nansens Plass 5. Territory includes Denmark and Greenland.

Pakistan

Karachi—A. P. BISSONNET, Commercial Secretary, Office of the High Commissioner for Canada, Hotel Metropole, Victoria Road. Address for letters: Post Office Box 531. Territory includes Afghanistan and Iran.

Peru

Lima—R. E. GRAVEL, Commercial Secretary, Canadian Embassy, Edificio Boza, Carabaya 831, Plaza San Martin. Address for letters: Casilla 1212. Territory includes Bolivia.

Philippines

Manila—F. H. PALMER, Consul General of Canada and Trade Commissioner, Tuason Building, 8-12 Escolta, Binondo. Address for letters: Post Office Box 1825.

Portugal

Lisbon—L. S. GLASS, Commercial Counsellor, Canadian Legation, Rua Rodrigo da Fonseca 103. Territory includes the Azores and Madeira.

Puerto Rico

San Juan—E. TEMPLEMAN, Canadian Government Trade Commissioner (Fisheries). Address for letters: Post Office Box 3981.

Singapore

Singapore—D. S. ARMSTRONG, Canadian Government Trade Commissioner, Room D-2, Union Building. Address for letters: Post Office Box 845. Territory includes Brunei, Federation of Malaya, Indonesia, North Borneo, Sarawak and Thailand.

South Africa

Johannesburg—C. B. BIRKETT, Canadian Government Trade Commissioner, Mutual Building, Harrison Street. Address for letters: Post Office Box 715. Territory includes Natal, Transvaal, Southern Rhodesia, Northern Rhodesia, Portuguese East Africa, Kenya, Tanganyika, Uganda and Nyasaland. Cable address, Cantracom.

FOREIGN TRADE SERVICE ABROAD—Concluded

Cape Town—K. F. NOBLE, Canadian Government Trade Commissioner, 5th Floor, Grand Parade Centre Building, Adderley Street. Address for letters: Post Office Box 683. Territory includes Cape Province, Orange Free State, South-West Africa, Mauritius, Madagascar and Zanzibar. *Cable address, Cantracom.*

Spain

Madrid—E. H. MAGUIRE, Canadian Government Trade Commissioner, 70 Avenida José Antonio. Address for letters: Apartado 117. Territory includes the Balearic Islands, Canary Islands, Gibraltar, Rio de Oro, Spanish Morocco and Tangiers.

Sweden

Stockholm—B. J. BACHAND, Commercial Secretary, Canadian Legation, Strandvägen 7-C. Address for letters: Post Office Box 14042. Territory includes Finland.

Switzerland

Berne—YVES LAMONTAGNE, Commercial Counsellor, Canadian Legation, Thunstrasse 95. Territory includes Austria, Czechoslovakia and Hungary

Trinidad

Port-of-Spain—T. G. MAJOR, Canadian Government Trade Commissioner, 43 St. Vincent Street. Address for letters: Post Office Box 125. Territory includes Barbados, Windward and Leeward Islands, British Guiana, Dutch Guiana, French Guiana and the French West Indies.

Turkey

Istanbul—G. F. G. HUGHES, Commercial Secretary for Canada, Istiklal Caddesi, Lion Magazasi yaninda, Kismet Han No. 3/4, Beyoglu, Istanbul. Address for letters: Post Office Box 2220, Beyoglu.

United Kingdom

London — R. P. BOWER, Commercial Counsellor, Office of the High Commissioner for Canada, Canada House, Trafalgar Square, S.W.1. *Cable address, Sleighing, London.*

London—R. CAMPBELL SMITH, Commercial Secretary, Office of the High Commissioner for Canada, Canada House, Trafalgar Square, S.W.1. *Cable address, Sleighing, London.*

London—D. A. B. MARSHALL, Commercial Secretary (Agricultural), Office of the High Commissioner for Canada, Canada House, Trafalgar Square, S.W.1. *Cable address, Sleighing, London.*

London—R. D. ROE, Commercial Secretary (Timber), Office of the High Commissioner for Canada, Canada House, Trafalgar Square, S.W.1. *Cable address, Timcom, London.*

Liverpool—M. J. VECHSLER, Canadian Government Trade Commissioner, Martins Bank Building, Water Street. Territory includes the Midlands, North of England, and Wales.

Belfast—H. L. E. PRIESTMAN, Canadian Government Trade Commissioner, 36 Victoria Square. Territory covers Northern Ireland.

United States

Washington—J. H. ENGLISH, Commercial Counsellor, Canadian Embassy, 1746 Massachusetts Avenue, N.W.

Washington—Dr. W. C. HOPPER, Agricultural Counsellor, Canadian Embassy, 1746 Massachusetts Avenue, N.W.

New York City—A. E. BRYAN, Deputy Consul General of Canada and Trade Commissioner, British Empire Building, Rockefeller Center. Address for letters: Canadian Consulate General, 620 Fifth Avenue. Territory includes Bermuda. *Cable address, Cantracom.*

New York City—M. B. BURSEY, Consul of Canada and Trade Commissioner (Fisheries), British Empire Building, Rockefeller Center. Address for letters: Canadian Consulate General, 620 Fifth Avenue.

Boston—J. A. STRONG, Consul General of Canada, 532 Little Building, 80 Boylston Street, Boston 16.

Detroit—B. C. BUTLER, Consul of Canada and Trade Commissioner, Canadian Consulate, 1035 Penobscot Building, Detroit 26, Michigan.

Chicago—D. S. COLE, Consul General of Canada, Suite 800, Chicago Daily News Building, 400 West Madison Street.

Los Angeles—V. E. DUCLOS, Canadian Government Trade Commissioner, Associated Realty Building, 510 West Sixth Street.

New Orleans—G. A. NEWMAN, Consul of Canada and Trade Commissioner, 201 International Trade Mart.

San Francisco—Consul General of Canada. 3rd Floor, Kohl Building,, 400 Montgomery Street. Territory includes Hawaii.

Venezuela

Caracas—J. A. STILES. Consul of Canada and Trade Commissioner, Canadian Consulate General, 3° Piso, Edificio Pan American, Puente Urapal. Address for letters: Apartado 3306. Territory includes Netherlands Antilles.

Caracas—Vice-Consul of Canada and Acting Agricultural Trade Commissioner, Canadian Consulate General, 3° Piso, Edificio Pan American, Puente Urapal. Address for letters: Apartado 3306.

Foreign Exchange Quotations

The following are nominal quotations, furnished by the Foreign Exchange Division of the Bank of Canada. These quotations may be found useful in considering statistics and prices generally. Both importers and exporters are advised to communicate with their bankers before completing financial arrangements for the sale or purchase of commodities.

Country	Monetary Unit	—	Nominal Quotations Sept. 17*	Nominal Quotations Mar. 10	Nominal Quotations Mar. 17
Argentina	Peso	Off. Free Export	-2977 -2085	-1999 -0718	-1989 -0713
Austria	Schilling			-0468	-0465
Australia	Pound		3-2240	2-2240	2-2300
Belgium and Belgian Congo	Franc		-0228	-0198	-0197
Bolivia	Boliviano		-0238	-0166	-0165
British West Indies (except Jamaica)	Dollar		-8396	-5791	-5807
Brazil	Cruzeiro		-0544	-0540	-0537
Burma	Rupee		-3022		
Ceylon	Rupee		-3022	-2099	-2068
Chile	Peso		-0233	-0112	-0111
Colombia	Peso		-5128	-3999	-3977
Costa Rica	Colon		-1800	-1784	-1775
Cuba	Peso		1-0000	-9997	-9944
Czechoslovakia	Koruna		0-2000	-0199	-0198
Denmark	Krone		-2084	-1447	-1440
Dominican Republic	Peso		1-0000	-9997	-9944
Ecuador	Sucre		-0740	-0660	-0656
Egypt	Pound		4-1330	2-8707	2-8554
El Salvador	Colon		-4000	-3999	-3977
Fiji	Pound		3-6306	2-5045	2-5113
Finland	Markka		-0062	-0043	-0043
France, Monaco and French North Africa	Franc		-0037	-0028	-0028
French Empire—African	Franc		-0073	-0057	-0057
French Pacific Possessions	Franc		-0201	-0158	-0157
Germany	Deutsche Mark		-3000	-2380	-2368
Guatemala	Quetzal		1-0000	-9997	-9944
Haiti	Gourde		-2000	-1999	-1980
Honduras	Lempira		-5000	-4998	-4972
Hong Kong	Dollar		-2519	-1737	-1742
Iceland	Krona		-1541	-0614	-0610
India	Rupee		-3022	-2099	-2068
Iran	Rial		-0212		
Iraq	Dinar		4-0300	2-7800	2-7875
Ireland	Pound		4-0300	2-7800	2-7875
Israel	Pound		3-0000	2-7800	2-7875
Italy	Lira		-0017	-0016	-0016
Jamaica	Pound		4-0300	2-7800	2-7875
Japan	Yen		-0028	-0027	-0027
Lebanon	Piastre		-4561		
Mexico	Peso		-1157	-1156	-1150
Netherlands	Florin		-3769	-2631	-2617
Netherlands Antilles	Florin		-5308	-5301	-5273
New Zealand	Pound		4-0150	2-7800	2-7875
Nicaragua	Cordoba		-2000	-1999	-1981
Norway	Krone		-2015	-1400	-1392
Pakistan	Rupee		-3022	-3022	-3005
Panama	Balboa		1-0000	-9997	-9944
Paraguay	Guarani		-3200		
Peru	Sol		-1538	-0656	-0652
Philippines	Peso		-4975	-4998	-4972
Portugal and Colonies	Escudo		-0400	-0349	-0347
Singapore	Straits Dollar		-4702	-3243	-3252
Spain and Colonies	Peseta		-0916	-0917	-0913
Sweden	Krona		-2783	-1932	-1922
Switzerland	Franc		-2336	-2292	-2286
Thailand	Baht		-1000		
Turkey	Lira		-3571	-3570	-3551
Union of South Africa	Pound		4-0300	2-7800	2-7875
United Kingdom	Pound		4-0300	2-7800	2-7875
United States	Dollar		1-0000	-9997	-9943
Uruguay	Peso		-6583	-6581	-6546
Venezuela	Bolivar		-2985	-2984	-2968
Yugoslavia	Dinar		-0200	-0033	-0033

* September 17, 1949.

EDMOND CLOUTIER, C.M.G., O.A., D.S.P.
QUEEN'S PRINTER AND CONTROLLER OF STATIONERY
OTTAWA, 1952

Trade Publications Available

ABC of Canadian Export Trade

Prepared by Export Division, Foreign Trade Service. Obtainable from Queen's Printer, Government Printing Bureau, Ottawa, for 25 cents a copy in Canada and 50 cents for delivery abroad.

Canada Produces—Second Edition

Brochure, illustrating productive capacity of Canada, prepared for distribution at British Industries Fair, in London, and by trade commissioners in their respective territories. Obtainable from Queen's Printer, Government Printing Bureau, Ottawa, for 25 cents.

Canadian Export Timbers

Brochure, illustrating and describing Canadian woods available for export, prepared for distribution at Building Trades Exhibition, in Manchester, England. Obtainable from Information Branch, Department of Trade and Commerce, Ottawa.

Eighty Years of Foreign Trade

Reprint from *Canadian Geographical Journal*, of article which reviews development of Canadian trade between 1867 and 1947. Obtainable from Information Branch, Department of Trade and Commerce, Ottawa.

Reprints of Economic Reviews

Reports on the following countries, reproduced originally in the *Commercial Intelligence Journal* and *Foreign Trade*: Argentina, French North Africa, India, Iran, New Zealand. Obtainable from Information Branch, Department of Trade and Commerce, Ottawa.

Reprints of Special Articles

Articles on the following subjects, published in *Foreign Trade*, have been reprinted in pamphlet form, and may be obtained from the Information Branch, Department of Trade and Commerce, Ottawa.

Branch Plant Expansion Encouraged
European Recovery Program Related to Canadian Economy
Influence of Geography on Import Trade
Production of Sports Equipment in Canada

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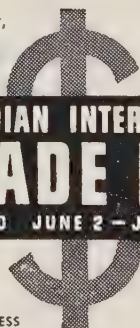
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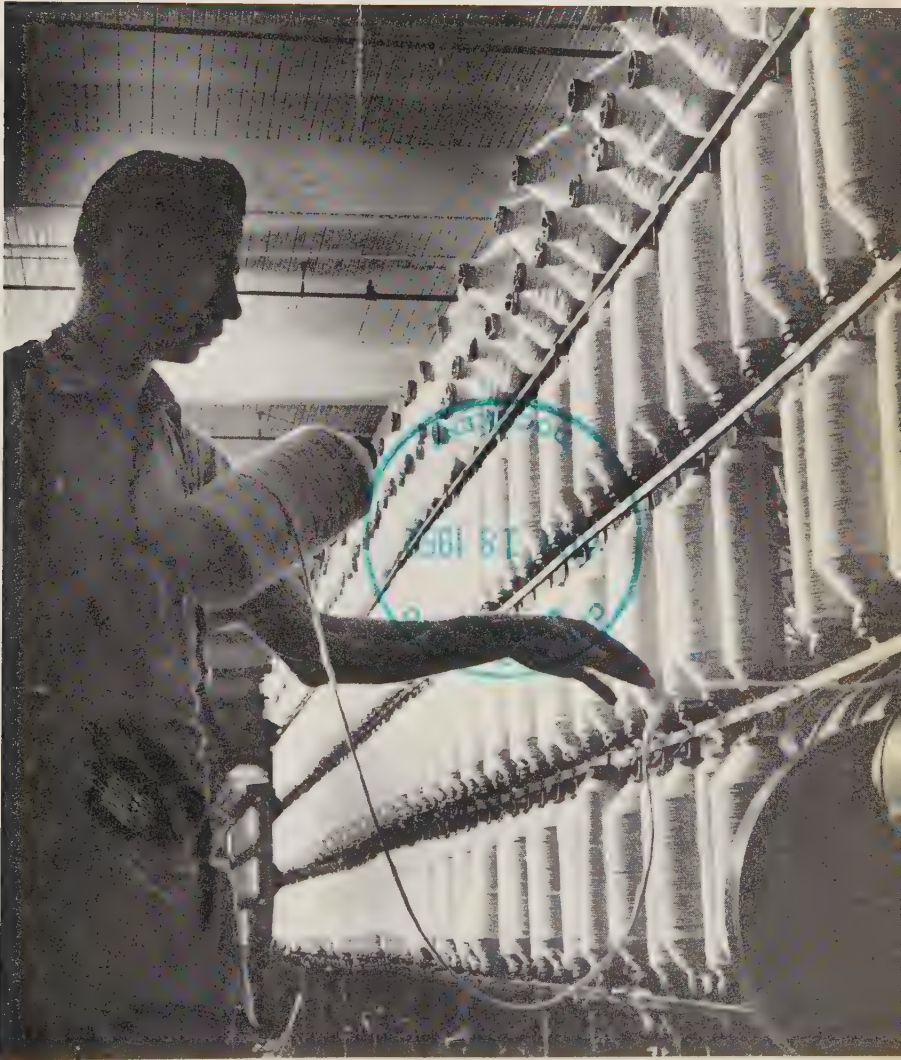
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foreign trade

MARCH 29, 1952



OTTAWA
CANADA

In this issue . . .

The Canadian Textile Industry



SUBSCRIPTION PRICE CHANGE

Owing to the increased cost of publication, the annual subscription price of *Foreign Trade*, for delivery in Canada, will be raised from \$1.00 to \$2.00, effective April 1, 1952. Subscriptions and renewals received before that date will, of course, be at the old rate. No change will be made in the \$3.50 price for delivery abroad.

As always, subscriptions should be sent to the Queen's Printer, Government Printing Bureau, Ottawa.



foreign trade

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ER . . . The Canadian industry will be spotlighted in the Canadian Show at the Rockefeller Center, New York, through April and May. It features the largest and oldest textile industry in Canada, the industry fabricating a wide range of cotton, wool and synthetic products. The show shows cotton yarn prepared for spinning. (Article page 370.)

Photo by Malak

Published weekly by the Foreign Trade Service,
Department of Trade and Commerce,
Under the authority of
The Right Hon. C. D. HOWE, Minister, and
WM. FREDERICK BULL, Deputy Minister.

Price: 10 cents per copy.
Subscriptions: \$1.00 in Canada and \$3.50 abroad.
All subscriptions and orders should be forwarded to
The Queen's Printer, Government Printing Bureau, Ottawa.

Canada's Textile Industry

The spotlight falls on one of our largest industries, as a display of textile products opens next month in the Canadian Showroom in New York.

by G. R. Poley
Chief, Textiles & Leather Section
Department of Trade and Commerce

THROUGHOUT April and May, visitors to the Canadian Showroom in Rockefeller Center, New York, will see an exhibit that stresses the range and the quality of textiles produced in this country.

In arranging this display, the Department of Trade and Commerce is featuring an industry which contributes substantially to the Canadian economy. It employs more people than any other of our manufacturing industries. From various raw materials, it fabricates a wide range of industrial and consumer products in cotton, wool, and most of the newer synthetics. At the primary level, net value of its production exceeds \$350 million a year. Adding secondary production increases this total by \$250 million.

From Home to Factory

The first settlers in Canada founded the industry when they produced coarse homespun yarns and fabrics in their own homes, using hand-operated spinning wheels and looms. These cloths put durability and warmth above appearance, but they continued to be made until about 1826. In that year Canada's first woollen mill was established. As production increased and more mills were set up, the infant industry prospered.

Soon after, interest in the manufacture of cotton was aroused. In 1845 the then small community of Sherbrooke, Quebec, became the home of Canada's first cotton mill. In succeeding years, from this modest beginning an impressive industry has grown up. The primary group includes over 800 mills, employing more than 80 thousand people. Clothing manufacture and secondary production absorb a further 115 thousand workers.

Growing pains marked the early days of the industry, but by the turn of the century it was sturdily on its feet. The First World War provided opportunity to increase the variety of its production and to enter fields which had been largely the preserve of British and foreign competitors selling in this market.

The Synthetics Appear

About 1922 came a revolutionary change. Rayon, or artificial silk, the first of the major synthetics, began to be manufactured in this country.

One simple fact gives some idea of the impact of this industry on the long-established production of cotton, wool and pure silk. Within 25 years, mills turning out rayon made available to the consumer an additional 50 million yards of fabric a year. Output now exceeds 100 million yards.

From wool to cotton, flax, rayon, nylon and the newer synthetics, progress has kept pace with invention and discovery. In practically every textile field Canada has moved steadily forward. This is perhaps more noteworthy when one realizes that less than ten per cent of the raw wool and none of the 440 thousand bales of cotton used last year were grown in Canada. Our forests, however, provide much of the raw material for the rayon industry. Soon we shall also be self-supporting in nylon production.

As in the First World War, so in the Second, the industry made great progress. It adjusted itself rapidly to changed conditions and broadened its production to include many of the commodities which up to that time had largely been imported. Orders for the armed forces, plus civilian requirements, kept the industry in high gear. In fact, it often took a great deal of ingenuity to keep the machinery in constant operation, particularly because no new machines were available during that period.

Most of the ground gained then has been held. The impressive production figures for 1951, some of which are noted below, indicate that the industry has turned the experience acquired in those war years to practical account and has done much to place Canada in the front rank of industrial nations.

Cotton fabrics, 335 million yards

Woollen worsted fabrics, 21 million yards

Synthetic fibres, 98 million yards

Full-fashioned hosiery, 350 million dozen pairs.

The textile industry is largely concentrated in the central provinces of Ontario and Quebec. Plants are located in some 200 cities and towns.



—Malak

Woollen blankets, famous for their quality, are one of the many products of our textile industry, which also turns out papermakers' felts. Canada's first woollen mill was established in 1826.

In the smaller centres, the mill is often the hub also of its social life and recreation. The mills are nearly all modern, mechanized types, well-lighted and air-conditioned. Employees receive health and accident services and there are efficient cafeteria facilities in practically all of the medium and larger organizations. The general health of employees is recognized as better than in comparable manufacturing industries.

The tendency to locate in smaller areas was dictated by the need for an assured labour supply and, in the early, struggling days of the industry, by the drive to secure cheap labour. Labour is now well organized and management has a high regard for the welfare and advancement of its employees. Good wage-rates obtain at all levels and all types of textile workers enjoy a good standard of living. *

Export Markets Hit

Unlike most of the other large textile-producing countries, Canada does not today enjoy a large export market. Since the war, in fact, the shortage of dollars in overseas countries has reduced trade with certain markets in which Canada formerly operated almost to the vanishing point. The full-fashioned hosiery industry, which a few years ago exported more than ten per cent of its output, today ships less than one per cent overseas, though its production has increased greatly. There was a real possibility of losing entirely the valuable trade with the United Kingdom and the British West Indies. Efforts made by the Department of Trade and Commerce, however, were largely effective in establishing and maintaining a token shipment arrangement. This, the industry hopes, will bridge the gap until freer trading is possible.

At the moment the Canadian textile industry is almost wholly dependent on the domestic market to absorb its output. This, however, does not give it a domestic monopoly because, apart from the keen competition within the industry itself, its price structures must always be ready to reflect competition from imports. This competition has undoubtedly stimulated the industry to improve its products and to give the type of service essential in successful merchandising today.

Keeping the Public Informed

In this age of rapid development, when each day presents the challenge of a new fibre and fabric, the buying public finds it difficult to keep abreast of such changes. New skills, techniques, fibres, finishes, colour treatments, and blends of older and newer fibres offer the consumer a variety and range unknown to the shoppers of thirty years ago, when selection was limited to wool, cotton and pure silk. This confusing array of new materials has brought with it the need for educating the public to the value of these recent discoveries. To this end, the industry has spent time and thought on public relations in its efforts to assist the buyer and to promote interest in the bewildering variety of textile products which are coming on the market.

The Canadian Government has helped considerably with this problem of promoting a broader knowledge and appreciation of Canadian manu-

factures. The Canadian textile displays have been welcome features at Canadian International Trade Fairs and at the International Textile Fair held last year in Lille, France. The government-sponsored Canadian textile exhibit in Rockefeller Center will acquaint the United States consumer or the prospective tourist with the scope and quality of the textile output of this country.

Belief in the future of Canada and in the great opportunities for textile expansion here have led a number of well-established overseas textile manufacturers to set up branch plants in Canada. They have brought with them many skilled workers and their families.

The history of textile production has been one of change and adjustment in times of both prosperity and depression and Canadian manufacturers have not escaped the problems involved. The assimilation of the newer fibres into a production which is continually expanding will add to these problems of adjustment. At the same time, however, it will give fresh impetus to the industry's inspiring record of achievement.

Sweden's Iron Supply Problem

by **B. J. Bachand,**
Commercial Secretary for Canada.

STOCKHOLM.—One of the difficulties which the Swedish economy faces is the need for importing a large proportion of its iron ore supplies. An article in the weekly *Trade Journal* of Sweden, for example, makes the statement that, of 1.56 million tons of commercial iron and steel available to the Swedish market in 1951, about half was imported.

Total iron imports—excluding pig iron, alloys and scrap—came to approximately 780 thousand tons. Production of commercial iron and steel amounted to about 980 thousand tons. Subtracting exports of quality steel, etc., only 810 thousand tons were left for the home market.

One answer to this problem is the long-term extension program planned for the iron industry. However it is not expected to give full results before 1953 when production will equal domestic requirements. Imports of 200 thousand tons will be necessary, it is anticipated, but should be balanced by exports.

However, the new long-term program submitted last summer shows quite different figures. Originally it was estimated that a production of 1.4 million tons would be attained in 1951-52, but last year the million mark was not reached. Production in 1952 is expected to be only 1.28 million tons, in 1953, 1.50 million tons and the following year, 1.59 million tons. But imports will be larger because requirements are expected to increase to 1.79 million tons in 1955.

The Swedish steel industry, like that of most other countries, is short of scrap. Supplies, which totalled 241 thousand tons in 1950, decreased to 219 thousand in 1951. The explanation for this decrease could be that

more scrap has gone to the foundries which have difficulty in obtaining pig iron. The campaign for collection of scrap which was begun last year in Sweden has not been very successful. It is hoped that an extra supply of scrap may be salvaged from wrecked vessels.

Continuing Shortage of Scrap

Imports of scrap and pig iron decreased during 1951. It is difficult to estimate imports this year, but prices will probably increase. West Germany has supplied most of Sweden's scrap in recent years. The price of West German scrap is \$66 per ton f.o.r. Hamburg or Bremen, which corresponds to about 380 kroner free Swedish iron works. Trade agreements with France and Portugal enable Sweden to buy a certain amount of scrap from these countries—the French deliveries would be made from North Africa. The price of this scrap, however, would be about 425 kroner free Swedish iron works. With the current prices for Swedish commercial iron fixed by the Price Control Board, it would be impossible to use such expensive scrap.

The Swedish iron industry could also import martin pig iron, but the current price is 550 kroner per ton which would also be prohibitive with the present price for Swedish commercial iron at 587 kroner f.o.r. iron works. This year an additional 200 thousand tons of pig iron is expected from Norrbotten iron works, but it is a non-recurrent supplement and will not be available in 1953. Scrap and pig iron can be replaced with iron sponge and it is reported that Sandviken iron works will soon begin production of it. However, imports of scrap will still be necessary.

Prices and Supplies

Imported pig iron costs about 200 kroner more per ton than Swedish coke pig iron at Control Board prices. Unless the Swedish price is raised, production of coke pig iron for sale will decrease. If the steel works do not get enough scrap or pig iron to maintain the present production level, iron imports will have to be increased.

Current prices for Swedish commercial iron are much lower than for imported iron, but at the same time are much higher than the domestic prices in Germany, Belgium, France and England. The iron industry in these countries has lower production costs in certain cases and in addition, can obtain very high prices for its exports of commercial iron. Prices received for iron exports from these countries recently have been at least 50 per cent higher than those for domestic sales. Sweden probably will not export any commercial iron.

Mineral Output Rises

Production of eleven of Canada's 16 leading minerals rose in 1950, says a DBS report. Asbestos output, for example, increased by nearly 97 thousand tons; iron ore recorded a spectacular rise of over a million tons; and natural gas jumped by 10,663,176 M cubic feet. Gold, coal, gypsum, lead and silver were the five minerals recording a decline.

What the British Budget Means to Trade

In the short term, the recent British Budget may affect adversely Canadian exports to the U.K. If it strengthens sterling, however, it should assure a permanent long-term market for Canadian goods.

by R. P. Bower
Commercial Counsellor for Canada

LONDON.—For the first time in more than 50 years, the recent United Kingdom Budget was introduced before the end of the fiscal year. This in itself indicated the seriousness of the crisis. The Chancellor of the Exchequer admitted that, in a narrow sense, the internal balance sheet looked well. Expenditure by the end of March will be about £4,070 million, about £120 million less than last year's Budget estimate. Total revenue is expected to reach £4,440 million—about £200 million above the estimate. The surplus at the end of March on a conventional basis will, therefore, amount to £360 million. This compares with the forecast of a surplus of £39 million made in last year's Budget.

Sterling Reserves Fall

These satisfactory figures conceal the disappointments of the external position. Two new factors that emerged during the year were the suspension of Marshall Aid and the first repayments under the United States and Canadian loans. Over the year as a whole, the deficit on the balance of payments was over £400 million more than anticipated. Invisible income fell below expectations partly because of the loss of Abadan. The terms of trade proved worse than the forecast. Internal economic conditions hampered the expansion of exports and stimulated the demand for imports.

Production did not increase as much as was expected and the 1951-52 Budget failed to reduce personal consumption to any degree. Instead of falling, the volume of civil investment rose substantially. Added to the defence burden, this overloaded the industries producing vehicles, engineering goods and other metal products. Order-books grew longer and the additional goods which the world was ready to buy did not go out. Thus the total volume of exports did not expand as fast as the situation required.

At the same time, imports rose sharply. The increase in volume was about £300 million over 1950 but because of higher prices, the total increase in the import bill was £1,100 million. As a result, the balance of payments passed from an overall surplus of £238 million in 1950 to a deficit of £516 million in 1951—a swing of no less than £750 million.

The drain on the reserves gathered momentum during the year. After increasing by £203 million in the first half of 1951, the reserves fell £547 million in the second half. At the end of the year the reserves of the sterling area were reduced to £835 million.

Imports Cut Further

In the circumstances, the Government has decided to tighten import controls still further. These measures will involve £100 million, mainly of less essential goods from Western Europe. Import cuts imposed since November now total £600 million in a full year.

The effect will be to reduce the value of United Kingdom imports from all sources in 1952 (assuming that prices are much the same as they were at the beginning of the year) to about £3,150 million. This is a reduction of about ten per cent on the value of imports in the year 1951.

Purchase Tax Reformed

To encourage export trade, the United Kingdom Government has decided to implement the recommendations of the Douglas Committee on purchase tax and the utility scheme. (These recommendations were explained in *Foreign Trade* of March 15.) Canada's main interest in this decision is that the tax discrimination against imported goods of utility types now disappears. Rubber footwear and women's clothing are the items of greatest interest to Canada.

The effect of the new scheme is to remove the sudden jump in prices between utility and non-utility goods and to substitute an evenly graduated tax. One alteration affecting Canada is that rubber boots—which still come to this country under the Token Import Scheme and which were outside the Utility Scheme and subject to purchase tax—will in future be included in the scheme and treated in the same way as United Kingdom goods.

Balance of Payments

To carry out the Government's balance-of-payments objective, resources must be freed sufficiently to improve the United Kingdom's overall balance on current account, excluding defence aid from the United States, by at least £600 million in 1952-53, compared with 1951-52. This seems a formidable task but there are some favourable features. The Exchequer is expecting some improvement in invisible earnings from shipping, insurance, oil, etc. The terms of trade are expected to remain (as at present) more favourable than in the year just ending. These two factors should help to the extent of between £200 and £250 million. The remainder (£350 to £400 million at 1951-52 prices) represents the volume of resources that must be devoted in the coming year to the balance-of-payments objective.

In the coming financial year the general strategy will be to reduce civil government expenditure, cut civil investment back sharply, and allow the same amount for personal consumption as last year. To prevent a consumption increase, the Budget surplus is to be kept substantially unchanged. A significant start is to be made in reducing taxation to encourage people to put in longer hours or to earn more by harder work. In addition, to reduce home consumption the bank rate has been increased from 2½ to 4 per cent. The Government has also announced a new excess profits levy and an increase in gasoline tax.

Food Subsidies Lowered

To reduce expenditure and to restore a sense of reality in personal accounts, as well as in the national Budget, the Treasury proposes to reduce the food subsidies from the present level of £ 410 million to £ 250 million. This will, of course, entail a wide range of increases in the retail prices of foodstuffs. The extra cost is estimated to average out at 1s. 6d. a week per head of the population.

Influence on Canadian Trade

The effect of the Budget on Canadian trade is difficult to assess. The withdrawal of Open General Licence treatment from a number of commodities will not directly influence Canadian sales to the United Kingdom because none of the affected products are currently moving from Canada to the United Kingdom. However, the austerity which is involved in all the recent United Kingdom corrective measures is bound to work toward a lowering of internal demand. Ultimately, this may have an adverse effect on Canadian exports, even of the so-called essentials, and more probably upon some of the products covered by token imports. On the other hand, the ultimate solvency of the United Kingdom is the best guarantee of a long-term market here for Canadian goods. Whatever the short-term consequences, therefore, the long-term goal of strengthening sterling is desirable.

For United Kingdom exports to Canada, the Budget is likely to be helpful. It is designed to stimulate exports in many ways and is likely to be effective. The Budget proposals are in reality a part of an overall sterling area attempt to reach solvency. Steps taken by other partners in the area involve reductions in imports from the sterling area itself and the supplies available for offer to Canada should therefore be larger. Australia, for example, is restricting imports of various types of semi-manufactured steel. Assuming the overall United Kingdom steel export allocation remains the same, there may be a greater amount available for offer to Canada.

Safety on Great Lakes Promoted

Radio will eventually play a greater part in protecting Great Lakes shipping, thanks to an agreement between the U.S. and Canadian Governments signed a few weeks ago. It authorizes the use of radio-telephones to communicate distress signals for Lake shipping, with the distress frequency (2182 kc) and the present working frequencies being continued. It also stresses that radio-telephone equipment should be made compulsory for Lake vessels of 500 gross tons and over, and for all passenger ships more than 65 feet long.

Back in 1937, the American Congress directed the Federal Communications Commission to study this Great Lakes safety problem. The project was shelved during the war and taken up again in 1950. The present agreement, which must be ratified by the two governments, grew out of consultations with government organizations and interested shipping and communications companies in the two countries.

Indian Commodity Market Declines Sharply

Drastic fall in the bullion, stock and commodity markets early in March is having a marked effect on the Indian economy and slowing up buying.

by Bruce I. Rapkin
Commercial Secretary for Canada

BOMBAY, March 8, 1952.—The bullion, stock and commodity markets have suffered a sharp decline in prices which began the first of the month and has continued unabated ever since. All the trade centres of India have been affected. A general steep fall in wholesale commodity prices continued throughout the week and principal share and bullion markets are nervous. The commodities most affected are edible oils and oil seeds; pulse and seeds; black pepper and chillies; gur (native sugar); sugar, and spices.

The retail prices of most commodities, however, have not yet fallen in keeping with the fall in wholesale prices. Nor has the drop in prices brought increased buying and stocks are moving slowly on the market.

Export Duties Blamed

High export duties have been blamed for much of the commodity price decline. In fact, the Minister of Finance's recent announcement that the Government intended to continue this policy touched off the decline in price levels. (See note at end of article.) It is also known that most merchants have over-extended their credit facilities and many face bankruptcy. Some banks are reported to have asked clients with cash credits to provide additional margin. As a result, these clients are facing a crisis. Other banks are being forced to liquidate commodities pledged to them despite reduced terms of the new price levels, and many smaller native banks are in serious plight. Money market stringency persists and, with confidence shaken, bank credit is virtually at a standstill. Distress selling is the order of the day but buyers are practically non-existent.

Chambers of Commerce are asking that the Reserve Bank of India be requested to review immediately conditions governing the availability of credit to enable scheduled and other banks to help tide over the crisis in markets.

The Government is also being asked to take immediate action to stimulate export items like oil seeds, cotton seeds and spices, presumably by removing or reducing export duties so that improved foreign demand may sustain prices.

Except for good grains, almost all items are currently quoted at prices well below or at least close to those prevailing before the Korean war.

Sugar is quoted at eight to nine per seer,* against 14 annas a few days ago. Gur is available at 4½ annas a seer, against 9½ annas a week ago. Chillies are lower by 50 per cent at Rs. 13/- to 14/- per maund of 28 pounds. Spices have dropped by 45 to 50 per cent in ten days. Peanut oil has fallen from Rs. 29/- per maund to about Rs. 18/-. Soap is five per cent cheaper; pulses six to ten per cent cheaper, and some varieties of cloth 15 per cent cheaper.

Black pepper, always a speculative commodity, recorded a drop of Rs. 500/- per candy of 675 pounds in three days. The price of black pepper, which stood at about Rs. 3,000/- per maund on March 3, was down to Rs. 2,500/- per maund four days later. Traders generally fear a further price drop in this commodity.

From Cochin, the principal port of the Malabar Coast, the black pepper growing area, come reports of a fall in prices of other commodities also. Coconut oil showed a drop of about Rs. 100/-; ginger Rs. 60/-, and other local spices showed drops ranging from Rs. 10/- to 15/- per maund during the last week. Coconut oil stood around Rs. 480/- per maund in the middle of February and by the end of the first week of March closed at about Rs. 330/- per maund.

The cloth market in Ahmedabad has registered a decline of about 30 per cent. Cotton seed, which sold for about Rs. 37/- a month ago, had fallen to Rs. 28/- by March 7. Garlic fell from Rs. 10/- to Rs. 2/- in a week.

Sellers of peanuts were bargaining for Rs. 140/- to 145/- on the last day of February and are now readily offering at Rs. 120/- per candy.

The hides and skins markets have also been affected.

Wheat is reported selling in some areas at 10 to 15 per cent lower in the last week. Generally, however, wheat and rice prices have not registered any severe changes.

Over a two-month period, one source reports the following commodity price variations (in rupees):

	Unit	Highest	Lowest	Current
Gold ready.....	tola	106-4	82	90/91
Silver ready.....	100 tolas	194-14	158	168
Castor seeds May del'y.....	candy	216	128	136
Peanut ready.....	cwt.	40	26	26
Linseed ready.....	cwt.	41	26	26
Peanut oil.....	qr.	22	12 12	13
Copra oil ready.....	qr.	32	16	16-8
Sugar ready.....	226 lbs.	199	112	115
Art silk yarn.....	200 lbs.	930	700	720
Pepper ready.....	candy	2,700	2,050	2,100
Mercury ready.....	flask	425	360	380
Zinc ready.....	cwt.	163	132	133
Lead ready.....	cwt.	124	90	91
Tin ready.....	qr.	156	152	152
Copper ready.....	cwt.	225	195	195
Hessian ready.....	45 x 11	159 pies	112	110
Cotton Bengal desi.....	maund	60	28-30	28/30
Tata deferred (shares).....	—	1,976-4	1,600 (kerb)	1,600 (nominal)
Indian Iron (shares).....	—	29-6-6	23-14 (kerb)	22-12 (nominal)

* One rupee=16 annas=12 pies=21 cents Canadian.

One tola, ½ oz.; one candy, 675 lbs.

1 qr., 28 lbs.; maund, 28 lbs. or 40 seers.

The current fluctuations are so wide that the prices quoted above can only be taken as a general guide to the seriousness of the situation at the time this report was prepared. Minor differences have been shown also in some of the price ranges in the various trade areas.

Meanwhile, the Board of Stock Exchange declared "a settlement crisis" and trading was suspended until the Board succeeded in finding some method to ensure proper recovery of dues.

The Bombay Bullion Association declared a state of emergency and 270 out of 284 votes cast favoured this decision. It is, however, subject to government sanction. No forward rates were available but nominal business was reported in the ready gold section at Rs. 91/- per tola.

The Bombay Oil Seeds Exchange was still officially open but no business was transacted and rates remained unchanged at the lower levels. Here, as in other markets, no forward rates were quoted.

The Bombay Cotton Merchants' Association had an emergency meeting on March 7 and decided to close the spot market until March 13. Meanwhile, a committee was appointed to consider the feasibility of fixing the schedule of spot values for transactions.

Business was at a standstill in all other minor commodity markets. The Bombay Mercury Traders' Association decided to suspend forward business indefinitely and to close all outstanding transactions at Rs. 385/- per flask. Markets in other centres have taken similar action.

Since this article reached us, the Government of India Information Services in Ottawa have advised that, effective from March 16, 1952, the Government of India has decided to abolish the export duty on peanut oil, kardi seeds, niger seeds and raw wool. The export duty on raw cotton has been reduced from Rs. 400 to Rs. 200 per bale of 400 lbs. and on soft cotton waste from 50 per cent to 30 per cent ad valorem.

Export duties on other oil seeds and oils and on hard cotton waste continued unchanged.—Editor.

Canadian Cattle Win Prizes

Winning 18 out of a possible 20 classes—that was the record achieved recently at the Cuban International Exhibition at Havana by Canadian-bred Holsteins. The 81 Jerseys from Canada, shown for the first time at this exhibition, also led in their classes and were all sold to Cubans when the fair closed.

Labrador Railway Pushed Ahead

Work on the railway from Seven Islands, Quebec, up to the iron ore deposits near Knob Lake and Burnt Creek, is going ahead so rapidly that iron ore may move from the mines to the port in the summer of 1954, a year ahead of schedule. By the end of 1952, the company hopes, 190 miles of track will be laid. Some 2,500 men worked on the project throughout this past winter.

The United States Reviews Its Stockpile Objectives

Reduced allocations to the stockpile of strategic materials, some sales from inventory, continuous review of objectives, and revision of specifications marked the last six months of 1951.

by J. H. English
Commercial Counsellor for Canada

WASHINGTON.—A report on the position of the United States stockpile for July-December, 1951, lately issued by the Munitions Board, Washington, shows that during that period \$357 million worth of materials was added to the United States stockpile inventory, a reduction from the \$462 million during the first six months of 1951.

The stockpile, which is accumulated under the authority of Public Law 520 of the 79th Congress, is the nation's reserve of selected materials designed to make up the deficit between probable supplies and estimated total needs during an all-out war. It is intended to provide for industrial and essential civilian needs in wartime as well as for direct military requirements. The primary objective of the Stockpiling Act is to reduce, or if possible eliminate, a dangerous and costly wartime dependence upon foreign sources of essential raw materials. The materials stockpiled come, therefore, principally from foreign sources.

Adequate Funds Provided

From July-December, 1951, stockpile procurement funds were adequate. Up to December 31, 1951, Congress had made available a total of \$5,026,764,870 for stockpile procurement and maintenance, including \$4,871,764,870 in cash appropriations (excluding \$22 million authorized to be transferred to another account for rehabilitation of government-owned material producing plants) and \$155 million in contract authorizations which will require additional appropriations.

Despite these adequate funds, the rate of acquisition during the last six months of 1951 fell off as recorded above. The principal reason was the increase in direct military and defence-supporting requirements as the mobilization program expanded, coupled with the lack of any corresponding increase in supplies. This was especially true for the major dollar items on the stockpile list—aluminum, copper, lead, zinc, tin and rubber. At the same time, the agencies responsible for the administration of the Defence Production Act gave the stockpile a priority lower than that for either direct military or defence-supporting production or for the continuation of sufficient supplies of scarce materials to maintain the civilian economy at a high level. Consequently, the acquisition rates

authorized for the stockpile have in many instances been set below prior rates of performance. During the period, in support of this policy, materials intended for delivery against existing stockpile contracts have many times been diverted to industrial use. Moreover, certain amounts of copper, lead and aluminum were actually withdrawn from the stockpile.

Tight Supply Position

Reduced imports into the United States of the materials which have been selling in world markets at prices higher than those which the U.S. has been prepared to pay have undoubtedly contributed to the present materials shortages and have also meant the diversion of supplies away from the United States.

At December 31, 1951, strategic and critical materials in the stockpile inventory were valued at \$3,439,717,480 on the basis of current prices. On the same date, an additional \$2,209,247,786 worth of materials was scheduled for future delivery under outstanding contracts. This total of \$5,648,965,266 worth of materials in inventory and under contract compares with a total stockpile objective of \$9,298,906,664.

As a result of the tight supply position for many of the strategic and critical materials, (particularly such high-value items as aluminum, copper, lead, zinc, tin and rubber) the dollar value of new stockpile acquisitions during the last six months of 1951 declined to \$357 million from the \$462 million of the previous six months. However, the rate remained higher than for any six months before 1951. Many strategic and critical materials became less and less available during this period. Moreover, under the priority policy of the Defence Production Administration, it was more difficult to enter into contracts for the delivery of these materials to the stockpile. Materials affected by such directives included 45 thousand tons of aluminum; 100 thousand pounds of columbite; 163,500 tons of copper; 8,000 tons of fluorspar; 6,000 tons of lead; 9,900 tons of manganese ore; 2,200,000 pounds of nickel; 1,178,000 pounds of tungsten, and 26,900 tons of zinc. This represented a loss of more than \$120 million worth of materials to the stockpile. The shortages of some materials became so acute that quantities already in the stockpile were released for reallocation to industry. These included 10 thousand tons of aluminum; 55 thousand tons of copper, and 30 thousand tons of lead, with a total value of over \$40 million.

Government Agencies Involved

A number of U.S. government agencies are directly involved in carrying out the statutory obligation for the acquiring of strategic materials. The Economic Co-operation Administration (now the Mutual Assistance Administration) uses funds which come primarily from the United States portion (five per cent) of the local currency counterpart funds deposited to match grant-aid received from the United States by overseas countries. In addition, ECA has a special dollar fund which may be drawn upon for certain limited purposes in financing strategic materials development projects. Since the inception of ECA outright purchases with the five per cent counterpart funds have been made to a total equivalent dollar value of \$81.3 million. A total equivalent of \$59,385,416 has been committed by ECA during the same period for prospecting and developing sources of strategic materials.

The Defence Production Act itself authorizes measures for the expansion of productive capacity and supply, in addition to the incentives to expand production provided by long-term stockpile contracts. Such measures include the encouragement of exploration, development and mining; purchase by the government for its own use or resale; government loans and guarantees; subsidy payments, and the installation of additional equipment and facilities.

In August 1951, a Presidential Executive Order consolidated these functions under the newly established Defence Materials Procurement Agency. Under the authority of the Act, long-term contracts have been made. These will result in substantial increases in the production of aluminum, copper, fluorspar, manganese, molybdenum, titanium and zinc, as well as a number of other minerals. Government-owned and other stand-by facilities have also been reactivated for the production of aluminum, magnesium and synthetic rubber, and steps have been taken to bring back into production the U.S. Government-owned facilities in Cuba for the production of nickel.

The Department of Agriculture is also involved in this operation in such fields as research in plant ecology and the development of substitutes for strategic and critical materials which the United States draws largely from foreign sources.

The Department of the Interior, through the Bureau of Mines, has wide responsibilities in mineral exploration and development and has inaugurated programs to step up exploration for a wide variety of minerals, extending assistance by subsidies, loans, tax amortization, etc.

Finally, the Commodity Credit Corporation is authorized to accept strategic and critical materials to be used abroad in exchange for agricultural commodities held by the Corporation. To the end of December



—Aluminum Co. of Canada

During the last six months of 1951, shortages of some materials became so acute that certain quantities had to be released from stockpile and re-allocated to industry. Among these were 10 thousand tons of aluminum.

1951, the Commodity Credit Corporation had acquired in this way approximately \$33 million worth of industrial diamonds, metallurgical chromite and manganese ore.

Materials under the Act

The Munitions Board does not, of course, give any indication of the size of the stockpile holdings of any of its strategic items. It does, however, publish the following two lists of materials which have been determined to be strategic and critical under the provisions of the Stockpile Act. Presumably most of these items are currently being stockpiled.

CURRENT LIST OF STRATEGIC AND CRITICAL MATERIALS FOR STOCKPILING

Pursuant to Section 2 (a) of Public Law 520, 79th Congress, the following two lists of materials have been determined to be strategic and critical under provisions of the Act:

Materials in List I will be acquired through purchases pursuant to Section 3 (a) and by transfer of government-owned surpluses pursuant to Section 6 (a) of Public Law 520, 79th Congress, and constitute Group I:

1. Aluminum
2. Antimony
3. Asbestos, Amosite
4. Asbestos, Chrysotile
5. Asbestos, Crocidolite
6. Bauxite, metal grade
7. Bauxite, refractory grade
8. Beryl
9. Bismuth
10. Bristle, hog
11. Cadmium
12. Castor Oil
13. Celestite
14. Chromite, chemical grade
15. Chromite, metallurgical grade
16. Chromite, refractory grade
17. Cobalt
18. Coconut Oil
19. Columbite
20. Copper
21. Cordage Fibres, abaca
22. Cordage Fibres, sisal
23. Corundum
24. Cotton, extra long staple
25. Diamonds, industrial
26. Feathers and Down, waterfowl
27. Flourspar, acid grade
28. Fluorspar, metallurgical grade
29. Guayule Seeds & Seedlings
30. Graphite, amorphous lump
31. Graphite, crucible grade
32. Graphite, lubricant and packing grade
33. Hyoscine
34. Iodine
35. Jewel Bearings, Instrument Jewels except Vee Jewels
36. Jewel Bearings, Sapphire and Ruby Vee Jewels
37. Jewel Bearings, Watch and Time-Keeping Device Jewels
38. Kyanite
39. Lead
40. Magnesium

41. Manganese Ore, battery grade
42. Manganese Ore, chemical grade
43. Manganese Ore, metallurgical grade
44. Mercury
45. Mica, Muscovite Block, good stained and better
46. Mica, Muscovite Film
47. Mica, Muscovite splittings
48. Mica, Phlogopite splittings
49. Molybdenum
50. Nickel
51. Opium
52. Palm Oil
53. Platinum Group Metals, Iridium
54. Platinum Group Metals, Platinum
55. Pyrethrum
56. Quartz Crystals
57. Quinidine
58. Quinine
59. Rare Earths
60. Rubber, crude natural
61. Sapphire and Ruby
62. Shellac
63. Silk
64. Sperm Oil
65. Talc, Steatite, Block
66. Tantalite
67. Tin
68. Tungsten
69. Vanadium
70. Vegetable Tannin Extract, chestnut
71. Vegetable Tannin Extract, Quebracho
72. Vegetable Tannin Extract, wattle
73. Wool
74. Zinc

Materials in List II will be acquired only through transfer of government-owned surpluses pursuant to Section 6 (a) of Public Law 520, 79th Congress, and constitute Group II:

- Agar
- Bauxite, abrasive
- Cryolite, natural
- Diamond Dies
- Emetine
- Graphite, crystalline fines

Mica, Muscovite Block, stained and
lower
Mica, Phlogopite Block
Optical Glass
Pepper
Platinum Group Metals, Osmium
Platinum Group Metals, Palladium

Platinum Group Metals, Rhodium
Platinum Group Metals, Ruthenium
Rutile
Selenium
Talc, Steatite, ground
Zirconium Ore, Baddeleyite
Zirconium Ore, Zircon

Report Summarized

In summary, the report records the following position of stockpile activities for the past year:

1. During July-December 1951, \$357 million worth of material was added to the stockpile inventory, a reduction from \$462 million during January-June, 1951.

2. The control agencies ordered reduced allocations to stockpile in many instances, resulting in diversion of over \$120 million worth of aluminum, columbite, copper, fluorspar, lead, manganese, nickel, tungsten and zinc already under stockpile contract.

3. On recommendation of the control agencies, the President has authorized release and sale of \$40 million worth of aluminum, copper and lead from stockpile inventory.

4. Stockpile objectives continuously reviewed during the period, Twenty-three were decreased, ten were increased and 19 remained unchanged. The total value of all objectives is now \$9,298,000,000 as compared with \$9,093,000,000 last June 30.

5. The revision of stockpile specifications continued. Major changes involved broadening of specifications to include additional forms and grades of the materials.

6. Construction of storage warehouses at four government-owned sites is nearing completion, as is the construction of four tank farms for stockpile oils. Additional new facilities are planned.

7. The Economic Co-operation Administration arranged purchases of \$11,831,087 worth of materials for the stockpile during the last six months. Of this cost, \$10,670,753 is covered by ECA counterpart funds.

8. Transfers of government-owned surplus material to the stockpile during the period amounted to \$4,549,008.

9. The Commodity Credit Corporation continued to acquire strategic materials, by barter for surplus agricultural commodities, for sale to the stockpile. Transactions pursuant to Public Law 85, 81st Congress, now total some \$33 million.

TRANSPORTATION

The Transportation and Communications Division of the Department of Trade and Commerce will be glad to supply shippers and others interested with information on water, rail, air and road transport services to and from Canada.

The Division has compiled a list of the principal Canadian trade routes and of the steamship companies maintaining services on them. To obtain this list and any further help with international transportation problems, write to the Director, Transportation and Communications Division, Department of Trade and Commerce, Ottawa.

Australian Tariff Board Studies Industry

In line with the Board's policy of recommending that only industries which operate efficiently and economically should be assisted, this report both recognizes the manufacturer's problems and suggests how he might be able to tackle them.

by C. M. Croft
Commercial Counsellor for Canada

SEVERAL points of great interest to industry were brought out in the recent report of the Australian Tariff Board for the year ended June 30, 1951. The Board recognized the problems which many Australian manufacturers face, but it also recommended to industry a vigilant attack on high costs and inefficiency. This approach, it felt, would lessen the need for tariff protection.

In surveying the difficulties besetting industry in the country, the Board stressed the following points:

1. Shortages of basic materials, which hamper a large section of Australian industry;
2. Transport difficulties, which contribute to excessive costs;
3. Competitive bidding for labour, which unsettles production.

Shortages Explained

The shortages of basic materials have created difficulties which the lack of full co-operation between management and labour in some industries has magnified. A coal shortage resulting in accumulating deficiencies of other commodities and services has deprived many sections of Australian industry of access to the world's cheapest supply of iron and steel. When local steel output falls short of demand and steel must be imported at three to four times the price of the local product, many Australian firms are without the foundation upon which they have built their success.

The inability of the railways to cope with the increasing demand for transport of goods, plus the inadequacy and slow turn-round of coastal shipping, is forcing many manufacturers to use road transport. This in turn leads to a demand for more labour, causes wear and tear on highways, and means higher prices to consumers.

Despite the shortages of basic materials and transport, the overall demand for labour was higher than ever. This meant competitive bidding for workers at wage levels higher than those prescribed by awards. Such a practice at once raises costs and contributes to that high rate of labour turnover which is having an unsettling effect on production.

In its report the Board also made certain positive recommendations to industries anxious to improve their competitive position. Among these proposals were:

1. Further modernization and methods improvement;
2. An extension of soundly based incentive systems;
3. A vigilant attack on costs. (Protection, said the Board, is not granted for inefficiency and competition falls hardest on those who do not watch their costs).

Improvements Noted

Many advances and improvements in production techniques came under the Board's notice during the past year. However, it believes that much of Australian industry needs to be further modernized. It recognizes a trend to greater efficiency but points out that some managements are content with out-of-date methods. It advises such companies to strive for a "more forward-looking attitude".

The Board was also impressed with the beneficial results of some incentive systems. It found that, where minimum standards are not too high and the element of competition is not stressed, employees often welcome incentives. A growing number of industries have encouraged and rewarded suggestions from employees. Profit-sharing has also been used more widely. These two features are usually popular with employees and also benefit employers. The Board considered that these practices could well be extended.

The pattern of Australian industry continues to show a lack of balance. It will be difficult to correct this situation and still allow for extensive importing of necessary goods. Greater output of coal and other raw materials, increased efficiency in industry, and improved employer-employee relationships are set down as the most important starting points in correcting this unbalance. The Board recognizes its contribution to the matter by adhering to its policy of recommending that only those industries which are operating efficiently and economically should be assisted. Where protection seems necessary, it recommends adequate but not excessive rates of duty.

In Australia, production costs tend to rise faster than in Canada and the United States. This trend has been accentuated in the past year. In pointing to the inflationary pressures present in Australia, some manufacturers have expressed the fear that a continued rise in costs will result in the levels of protection now being recommended by the Tariff Board becoming ineffective. The Board considers, however, that the rates of duty given in recent years have protected efficient manufacturers sufficiently. With limited overseas competition, the threat of rising costs presents a challenge to Australian manufacturers. They have an excellent opportunity to expand output, rationalize production methods, and improve efficiency. In this way, they will strengthen their ability to resist increases in costs and lessen their dependence on the customs tariff.

Tariff Question Studied

Turning directly to the question of tariffs, the Board had three recommendations in this field also.

1. A periodic review of protection duties as a desirable safeguard against excessive prices;

2. Removal of primage duties on raw materials and fuels not produced in Australia—subject, of course, to revenue considerations;

3. No specific guarantees of protection to Australian industry to offset a decline in competitive position.

For many years the Tariff Board has made it a practice, when it considers protective duties justified, to recommend rates which it believes just adequate to allow a workable margin of protection to the local manufacturer. This safeguards consumers against exploitation by manufacturers who might take advantage of unnecessarily high duties to charge excessive prices. It also stimulates industry to keep production costs as low as possible. Manufacturers who do not use modern production techniques soon lose their slight advantage over competitors overseas.

Periodic Reviews

The Board realizes that to maintain a periodic review of all protective duties would require a staff larger than its present one and it believes that a sustained and comprehensive review is unnecessary. However, it considers that there is one way in which desirable action might be taken to widen the scope of the normal series of tariff reviews. This action concerns those industries which, in terms of Article 10 of the United Kingdom and Australia Trade Agreement, are granted special consideration to assist them in becoming fully established. The Board feels that the duties granted to these industries should be revised periodically to ensure that the industry is being developed on sound economic lines. Protection may thus be kept at a level appropriate to the stage of development reached.

On primage duties on raw materials and fuels not produced in Australia, the Board suggested that as these duties constitute a cost in the first stage of manufacture of other products and have a cumulative effect on the ultimate cost of finished consumer goods, they should be removed, when revenue considerations permit.

In discussing the effect of tariff policy on inflation, the Board states that it has no intention of suggesting a course which might cause a dislocation of employment or a drastic alteration in the structure of industry. It will continue to recommend that those industries which can demonstrate efficiency and a value to the community be adequately protected. In a period of full employment, when protection of one industry might attract raw material and labour from another, the Board will apply more stringent tests of efficiency and value. In the face of a further decline in the competitive position of Australian industry, the Board considers it would be unwise to guarantee industry that protection will be increased to offset that deterioration. The responsibility of making an all-out attack on costs rests with manufacturers.

During the year, the Board held public inquiries on 48 subjects. It furnished 40 reports to the Minister for Trade and Customs, 24 of which were released to the public. At the end of the year, the work in hand consisted of 53 references by the Minister of Trade and Customs on which reports had not yet been furnished.

Commodity Notes

ANGOLA

New Brewery Built—A brewery being built in Luanda, Angola, will, when completed, be the first of its kind in the colony of Angola. It is expected that the beer produced will sell at half the price of beer imported from Lisbon, Mozambique and United States. The anticipated cost of the brewery is 30 million Angola escudos. (1 escudo=.037 Canadian)—Leopoldville, March 6, 1952.

ARGENTINA

Show Dates Advanced—The Argentine Rural Society has announced that the date for the Annual Exposition, popularly known as the Palermo Show, has been advanced to June instead of August. The show will be officially opened on June 28th. Judging will begin on June 25th and the auction sales on the 30th. The date of last year's show was also advanced and disrupted the feeding program for livestock, particularly the beef breeds being fitted for the exhibition—Buenos Aires, March 12, 1952.

BRAZIL

Cement Production Increased—Brazilian cement production from January to September, 1951, totalled 1,067,588 tons, valued at Cr\$697,673,684.00 according to figures published by the Production Statistics Service of the Ministry of Agriculture. During the same period of 1950, production amounted to 1,016,271 tons valued at Cr\$310,921,000.00—Rio de Janeiro, February 28, 1952.

BRITISH GUIANA

Stone-Crushing Plant Operating—A stone-crushing plant capable of crushing 100 tons of stone a day for road construction has been completed. It represents an important step in the colony's road improvement and extension program—Port of Spain, February 21, 1952.

EAST AFRICA

Copper Development Pushed—A 200-mile extension of the Uganda railway system to give access to the copper deposits at Kilembe has been recommended by the Railway Advisory Council. The expansion, at a cost of £4 million, will open up a large and sparsely populated area in Western Uganda, but the principal revenue will be from the Kilembe Copper Mines, which are to be developed by joint dollar and sterling capital. The present project envisages transporting 5,000 tons of ore per day to Jinja-Jinja, where the new hydro-electric project on the Upper Nile will provide power for economic reduction of the ore—Cape Town, March 6, 1952.

GREECE

Chemical Fertilizers Purchased—The Agricultural Bank of Greece purchased 5,000 metric tons of ammonium sulphate from the Netherlands and 8,300 metric tons of superphosphates from Italy during January 1952. The ammonium sulphate procured from the Netherlands, it is reported, does not absorb atmospheric moisture readily and remains unaffected for long periods—Athens, January 31, 1952.

GUATEMALA

Will Grow Own Cotton—From this year on, Guatemala no longer expects to import cotton but will fill all her needs from local crops. The Department of Statistics estimates that this year's harvest will reach 55 thousand quintals, more than enough to meet the demand—Guatemala City, February 1, 1952.

Glycerine Factory Planned—A prominent local soap manufacturer has just formed a subsidiary company to produce and distribute glycerine and its derivatives—Guatemala City, February 7, 1952.

IRELAND

Beef Exported to U.S.A.—A trial consignment of 25 tons of Irish canned meat is being shipped from Dublin to New York. It is said that there are good prospects for the developing of this trade because large quantities of fresh meat are being drawn off the American market for the armed forces. In addition, a trial consignment of 10 tons of chilled beef was recently shipped to New York. Two Irish Department of Agriculture officials are accompanying the shipment to its destination.

Shipments of frozen beef from Ireland to the U.S.A., which began last year, are now moving regularly in substantial quantities. Some 500 tons of frozen beef was consigned to New York last week. Part of this is described as manufactured (or boxed) meat for the hamburger and hot dog trade—Dublin, February 19, 1952.

ISRAEL

Steel Casting Plant Planned—Israel will have its first steel and precision casting plant in about three months, the result of American investment. Equipped with electric arc furnaces, the plant will melt and cast steel and non-ferrous industrial alloys in units of up to 45 kilograms, primarily tools, machine and automobile parts. Surgical and other instruments will be cast by precision methods at a later date.

The chief raw material, steel scrap, is said to be abundant in Israel and initial production of the plant will save the country well over \$100 thousand a year in foreign exchange. Later the plant may enter the export market—Athens, February 14, 1952.

SCOTLAND

Ship Launchings Increase—Six ships of 40 thousand tons gross were launched from Scottish shipyards in January. This was a marked advance on the tonnage for the same month of 1951—8,684 tons gross for the same number of vessels.—London, February 5, 1952.

Price of Whisky Going Up—Because of heavily increased costs, the export prices of Scotch Whiskey Association members' brands are to be raised by five shillings a case of 12 bottles on March 1 for overseas markets at present paying less than £4-6-3 a case. United States and about 40 other markets, including most American countries, are unaffected because they are already paying £4-6-3 or more per case. Canada, which requires a slightly lower-proof whiskey than the U.S.A., will now pay £4-3-6.—London, February 18, 1952.

Rayon Production Increased—Rayon production in Scotland in 1951 amounted to 375 million lbs. compared with 180 million lbs. in 1946. Deliveries of rayon staple to Scotland were $2\frac{1}{2}$ times above 1947. Rayon staple has rapidly become more important as a textile fibre and is now being used in the Scottish carpet industry for Wiltons and chenille rugs.—London, February 5, 1952.

SOUTH AFRICA

Textile Industry Expands—The Annual Report of the Industrial Development Corporation of the South African Government, which financed the first woollen textile factory erected in the Union, reveals that there are now nine woollen textile factories there. Productive capacity for woollen yarns exceeds the country's requirements. Self-sufficiency in cotton textiles is now the objective. First step will be increased production of threads—Cape Town, March 6, 1952.

SPAIN

New Codfishing Vessel—After official tests, the new ship *Santa Cecilia*, which was built at the Astano dock-yards especially for codfishing, was delivered to the owners. It has a displacement of 2,300 tons and develops a speed of 13 knots. The ship will leave shortly for Newfoundland waters. Eight more vessels of this type are under construction at the Astano dockyards, it is reported.—Madrid, February 28, 1952.

Asbestos Mining Progresses—The press reports that work on some promising asbestos deposits in the vicinity of Ronda has been progressing. The present monthly output is 30 metric tons of up to two-centimeter fibre. It is expected, however, to increase this production by 100-200 per cent. Domestic demand for asbestos is approximately five to six thousand tons a year, practically all imported.—Madrid, February 28, 1952.

SPAIN—Continued

May Make Tractors—At the last Cabinet meeting, a decree for a tender inviting offers from Spanish enterprises to manufacture agricultural tractors in this country was approved—Madrid, February 28, 1952.

Olive Oil Production—Latest official figures place this year's olive oil production at approximately 640 thousand metric tons. This production almost equals the record figure of 1928—665 thousand tons—and of 1930, 660 thousand tons.—Madrid, February 28, 1952.

THAILAND

To Produce Motor-Car Tires—The Thailand Minister of Industry has announced that the government-operated Thai Rubber Company Limited plans to manufacture motor-car tires in 1952. Machinery is on order from the United States and production will start in a few months. This development is in line with government policy to make Thailand less dependent on imports, particularly when the commodities imported contain a large quantity of raw materials produced domestically.—Singapore, February 28, 1952.

TRINIDAD

Aids Cement Industry—The Trinidad Legislature has just passed the Cement Industry (Development) Bill designed to encourage the establishment of an industry in the Colony. Among the inducements offered by this legislation is a ten-year tax holiday—Port of Spain, February 21, 1952.

Cocoa Crop Prospects—The Trinidad cocoa crop is expected to reach 18 million pounds this year. Extremely heavy rains which have continued through November, however, have caused planters serious concern and this estimate may have to be lowered. The prevalence of the "black pod" disease in central Trinidad has also been a cause of serious anxiety to planters.—Port of Spain, February 21, 1952.

UNITED KINGDOM

Steel Prices Rise—Increases of approximately £4 a ton in the controlled maximum prices of iron and steel came into effect in the United Kingdom today. Examples of the changes are: Soft basic billets, present basis price, £21-11-6d., revised basis price, £25-4-6d.; sheet and tinplate bars, £21-16s., £25-3-6d.; heavy sections, £23-15-6d., £27-17s.; plates (N.E. Coast, etc.), £25-6-6d., £29-14s.; light sections, £27-1s., £31-5-6d.; bright steel bars, £37-6-9d., £42-7-3d.—London, February 27, 1952.

General Notes

ANGOLA

Development Plan Discussed—The development plan for Angola for the five-year period 1951-1955, which will cost roughly \$39,750,000, will soon show good results. The money is to be spent on power stations, health services, communications, agriculture, cattle raising, mining, forestry, waterworks, and general improvements—Leopoldville, March 6, 1952.

Trade Bulletin Issued—The Directorate of Economics of Angola is issuing a monthly bulletin of economic information which is distributed free of charge to all traders, industrialists and farmers in Angola.

This publication carries a section known as "Commercial Opportunities", where firms outside the territory and interested in trade with Angola or contacts there may have their names registered free of charge. Further details from "Direcção dos Serviços de Economia (Boletim Mensal de Informação Economia), Caixa Postal 1242, Luanda, Angola, P.W.A.—Leopoldville, March 6, 1952.

BALUCHISTAN

Agricultural Development Aided—A sum of approximately \$733·3 thousand, allocated by New Zealand under the Colombo Plan for Economic Development, will be earmarked to procure heavy agricultural machinery for various irrigation and agricultural projects in the Province of Baluchistan. New Zealand will provide technical personnel to run the machinery and will also train Pakistanis to operate and maintain it—Karachi, Pakistan, February 29, 1952.

BELGIAN CONGO

New Powerhouse Begun—Work on the powerhouse at Tshopo began as planned January, 1952. The dam, located five miles from Stanleyville, will contain seven flood-gates and will have a drop of 54 feet. The powerhouse will be equipped with three generator turbines of 8,360 h.p.—Leopoldville, March 6, 1952.

BENELUX

Fish Trade Liberalized—Benelux trade in all types of salted, dried, smoked and fresh fish over 40 centimetres in length will be liberalized as from March 1, 1952, according to an agreement announced by the Netherlands Minister of Agriculture and Fisheries. Other measures agreed on included no imports of fresh sprats by either country between October 1 and November 15; liberalization of trade in fresh fish less than 40 centimetres in length within two years, and of trade in shrimps within three years. It was also decided not to allow re-export of fish within the three Benelux countries—The Hague, March 1, 1952.

CHILE

Trade with Germany—It is announced that the Commercial Treaty with Germany in force until February 17, has, in the absence of any notification of the contracting parties, been automatically extended for another year. The interchange of commodities under the agreement reaches the sum of US\$25 million. It is also reported that Germany will increase its purchases from Chile in the immediate future. Because of the delay in the supply of metal from the Paipote foundry, Chile now has an adverse trade balance but the situation may change with the harvests, when Germany will be an interested purchaser—Santiago, February 18, 1952.

Foreign Loans Approved—The Development Corporation (Corfo) has approved an agreement with the Export Import Bank to facilitate a credit of US\$10 million to purchase machinery for the extension of Huachipato steel plant. The total of loans from the Eximbank to the steel company is US\$58 million.

The Corporation also approved a proposal from the National Air Line to obtain a credit of US\$600 thousand from the United States Bank to buy material—Santiago, February 22, 1952.

GREECE

Industrial Production Rises—According to figures released by the Federation of Greek Industries, the general weighted index of production, including electric power production, was 125 per cent for the year 1951, as compared with 110 per cent in 1950 and 100 for the base year 1939. This represents a gain of 13·6 per cent over 1950. All basic branches of industry marked a gain over the previous year, with the exception of leather production, which dropped to 84 from 92, and the cigarette industry, to 167 from 168·5—Athens, February 25, 1952.

GUATEMALA

New Port Planned—The construction of a modern port at Acajutla, in El Salvador, will cost about 45 million colones. At present perforation operations, to determine the class of soil, are being finished. After the soil analysis has been made, a definite site will be chosen for the new port—Guatemala City, February 1, 1952.

ISRAEL

Industrial Design Studied—A significant step towards improved industrial design as an aid to increased exports was taken recently. Under the auspices of the Ministry of Trade and Industry, a Council for Industrial Design, with 90 members drawn from various industries and including also creative artists, was set up in Jerusalem. The Council, which will be an advisory body, has been split up into 15 committees. (Source: Israel Journal—February, 1952)—Athens, February 28, 1952.

NETHERLANDS

EPU Position Improves—Definite figures on the Netherlands position in payments traffic with other EPU members for January, 1952 disclose a surplus of \$98,709,000. Of this amount, \$23,070,000 has been used for total redemption of the Netherlands' remaining debt to the EPU. Of the balance, an amount of \$2,319,000 has been received by the Netherlands in gold and dollars, while the Netherlands has granted a credit to the EPU of \$73,320,000—The Hague, March 1, 1952.

Receive Dredging Contract—A fleet of 26 Netherlands dredging vessels will be towed to South America between May and August for three years' work on Brazilian harbours. A Netherlands firm has contracted with the Brazilian Government to construct new and dredge existing harbours. Work on 11 harbours already on the program will cost about 200 million cruzeiros (approximately Can.\$108 million)—The Hague, March 1, 1952.

SCOTLAND

New Generator in Operation—The first 1,000-kilowatt turbo-alternator at the Glen Lussa hydro-electric scheme near Campbelton has begun to supply 8,000 units of electricity per eight-hour day to the Kintyre district. London, February 28, 1952.

THAILAND

Note Issue Increased—Banknote circulation in Thailand increased by 784·5 million ticals, 24 per cent, during 1951, according to statistics from the Bank of Thailand. Note issue at the beginning of 1952 totalled 4,068 million ticals. Thirty-five per cent of bank notes in circulation are covered by gold, 35 per cent by foreign exchange, nine per cent by government securities and 21 per cent by other securities.—Singapore, February 28, 1952.

VENEZUELA

Deep-Sea Port to be Constructed—A port for deep-sea vessels will be constructed in the State of Falcon on the west coast of the Paraguana Peninsula, approximately 250 air miles west of La Guaira, the port for Caracas.

A contract has been signed between the Minister of Public Works and the Manager of Raymond Concrete Pile Company of Venezuela for the construction of the project, estimated at a cost of Bs.7,000,000, approximately Can.\$2,380,000. The port will have a concrete wharf 450 yards in length, and the harbour basin will be dredged to permit two 24,000-ton ships to moor on each side.

The Venezuelan Government is financing the project, with some assistance from the major oil companies who will use the port—Caracas, March 6, 1952.

Australian Government Freezes Import Credits

by C. M. Croft
Commercial Counsellor for Canada

SYDNEY, March 21, 1952.—On March 20th the Commonwealth Bank of Australia withdrew from the trading banks their authority to establish credits and effect clean payments for imports from the dollar area in Australian currency, or in Canadian dollars, United States dollars or sterling to a Canadian or U.S. account in the United Kingdom. This freezing of credits does not apply to goods which have already been shipped. Irrevocable letters of credit are not affected but they may not be extended nor amended. Nor does this new instruction affect transactions under International Bank Loan licences.

Documents Needed

Australia is taking further steps to bring her overseas trade into balance and to review her purchases from dollar countries. She may thus determine how these purchases can be reduced to help solve the dollar-sterling problem. All import licences which have not been covered by irrevocable letters of credit must be returned to the Customs Department for review. These licences must be accompanied by information and proper documents on the goods concerned; whether a firm order has been placed and the date of it; expected date of import; details of goods in transit direct to Australia and the date of despatch from the factory; details of goods paid for or sent under irrevocable letters of credit established; the date on which the letter of credit was established, when it expires, and the extent of any drawings upon it; and the ultimate use of the goods.

All Licences Reviewed

This means that virtually all imports from the dollar area are to be suspended for a period of stocktaking. For some time all imports from the dollar area have been under import licence and only those goods highly essential to the economy of Australia and not available from the sterling area or soft currency countries have been allowed in. Most trade circles feel that any additional curtailment will affect Australia's economy seriously. On the other hand, the Prime Minister has stated that action must be taken to stop the drain on the central gold and dollar reserves.

It is not possible to predict the future but the fact that existing licences are to be reviewed does not necessarily mean that they will be cancelled. Certainly they will be examined closely to determine how essential the goods are and how urgent the requirements. Some reductions will be made, but whether these will be "across the board" or selective is still uncertain.

Trade and Tariff Regulations

Egypt Doubles Customs Duties

Cairo, March 25, 1952.—FTS—All commodities imported into Egypt from countries which have no trade agreement with that country, including Canada, have been made subject to double the normal customs duty, according to advice received from the Egyptian Director General of Customs today.

Ireland Imposes Duty on Sheep Skin

Dublin, March 5, 1952.—FTS—The Government of the Republic of Ireland has made an order (No. 272) (Sheep Skins) Order, 1952, under the Emergency Imposition of Duties Act, 1932, imposing from February 29, 1952, a new import customs duty on sheep skin with wool attached which has been subjected to a process of dyeing, dressing or tanning, or any two or more of those processes, of 37½ per cent *ad valorem* full rate; 25 per cent *ad valorem* Canada and United Kingdom. A duty-free licensing provision, is attached to this order.

Israel Establishes Multiple Exchange Rates

Athens, March 7, 1952.—FTS—On February 14, 1952, Israel introduced three different rates of exchange, replacing a single exchange rate at par with sterling. The official rate of exchange remains at US\$2·80 per Israel pound, the second rate is fixed at US\$1·40 per Israel pound, and the third rate at US\$1 per Israel pound.

Imports into Israel from Canada will be affected as follows. The official rate continues to apply to wheat, flour, linseed oil, powdered milk and seed potatoes; the second rate applies to canned meats, fish and pharmaceuticals, including antibiotics. The third rate applies to lumber, newsprint, industrial and agricultural machinery, aluminum and other metals, tires and tubes, polystyrene and other synthetic resins, and textile products. Although the effect of the second and third rates of exchange will be to double and almost treble the price of those goods in Israel, Canadian trade with that country may not suffer to any great extent because our exports have largely been confined to essential items not obtainable from non-dollar sources.

Most of Israel's exports come under the third rate of exchange, and export earnings will thus almost treble. The Israeli authorities hope that this will stimulate exports and improve their trade balance.

(The Foreign Tariffs Division, Department of Trade and Commerce, Ottawa, will be glad to supply further information on the rate of exchange applying to specified goods.)

Trade and Tariff Regulations—*continued*

Mexico Regulates Commercial Invoices

The Consul General of Mexico in Montreal advises that beginning April 1, 1952, commercial invoices covering shipments to Mexico in excess of one thousand Mexican pesos (approximately \$115.00 Canadian) must be legalized by a Mexican Consul. Shipments by mail or by air are exempt. The invoice should be prepared on paper measuring approximately $8\frac{1}{2}$ by 11 inches and must show the place and date; the name of the buyer; the port of entry into Mexico; the name of the customs broker to whom the merchandise is consigned; the marks, numbers, type and quantity of packages; the commercial description of the merchandise; the value of the merchandise, and the signature of the shipper.

The invoice must be presented to the corresponding Mexican Consulate in quadruplicate for legalization, the fee for which will be about 60 cents. The original and two copies will be returned to the shipper and these must be mailed to the customs broker at the border port of entry.

For postal and air shipments the invoice in triplicate containing the foregoing information, but not legalized, must be enclosed in the package.

Mexican Consulates are located in Canada at Montreal, Quebec City, Toronto and Vancouver.

South Africa Increases Razor-Blade Duties

Johannesburg, March 7, 1952.—FTS—The Board of Trade and Industries announced today that it had received a request for an increase in the customs duty on razor blades from 10 per cent *ad valorem* to 35 per cent *ad valorem*.

United States Suspends Duty on Lead and Zinc

An Act of Congress, approved February 11, 1952, suspends until March 31, 1953, or the termination of the national emergency, whichever is earlier, the import duties imposed under paragraphs 391 and 392 of the Tariff Act, as amended, on lead-bearing ores, flue dust and mattes of all kinds, lead bullion or base bullion, lead in pigs and bars, lead dross, reclaimed lead, scrap lead, antimonial lead, and antimonial scrap lead. The Act provides for the revoking of the suspension of the duty if for any calendar month the average market price of common lead for that month falls below 18 cents per pound. The suspended duties are at the rates of $\frac{3}{4}$ and $1\frac{1}{6}$ cents per pound of lead content on lead in ores and in manufactured metal respectively.

A further Act of Congress, also approved February 11, 1952, suspends until March 31, 1953, or the termination of the national emergency, whichever is earlier, the import duties on zinc-bearing ores imposed under tariff paragraph 393 and on zinc in blocks, pigs, and slabs imposed under tariff paragraph 394 of the Tariff Act, as amended. The Act provides for the

Trade and Tariff Regulations—concluded

revoking of the suspension of the duty if for any calendar month the average market price of slab zinc for that month falls below 18 cents per pound. The suspended duties are at the rate of $\frac{3}{8}$ and $\frac{7}{10}$ cents per pound of zinc content on zinc in ores and in unmanufactured metal respectively.

Trade Commissioners on Tour

TO familiarize themselves with conditions in this country and the special requirements of businessmen, Canadian Trade Commissioners return to Canada periodically. Exporters and importers are invited to discuss with the Trade Commissioner the markets and sources of supply in his territory.

W. Gibson-Smith, Canadian Government Trade Commissioner in Leopoldville, Belgian Congo, began a Canadian tour on March 24. His itinerary is as follows:

Toronto—March 24-April 3
Montreal—April 7-18
Edmonton—April 23-24

Vancouver—April 26-May 6
Swift Current—May 9-10
Winnipeg—May 11-13

Later, he will visit the East Coast and Newfoundland.

Businessmen can reach Mr. Gibson-Smith through the Canadian Manufacturers Association offices in Toronto, Edmonton and Winnipeg, the Boards of Trade in Montreal and Swift Current, and the Department of Trade and Commerce, 355 Burrard St., in Vancouver.

Exports on Wheels

During 1951, exports of motor vehicles from Canada increased by about 26,000 units over 1950; exports of combines by 2,300 units. Exports of agricultural machinery brought in nearly \$20 million more than last year.

Ghent International Trade Fair

The seventh Ghent International Trade Fair will be held at Ghent, Belgium, from September 13 to 28, 1952. The number of foreign exhibitors participating in this fair has grown from 77 in 1946 to 389 last year. The Belgian Government is issuing import permits freely for goods to be displayed, and the Belgian Foreign Exchange Control Board will authorize payment for goods bought during the fair. Canadian manufacturers interested in exhibiting at this fair may obtain additional information and application forms from I. D. Wautier, 30 Chicora Ave., Toronto, Ont.

Foreign Exchange Quotations

The following are nominal quotations, furnished by the Foreign Exchange Division of the Bank of Canada. These quotations may be found useful in considering statistics and prices generally. Both importers and exporters are advised to communicate with their bankers before completing financial arrangements for the sale or purchase of commodities.

Country	Monetary Unit	—	Nominal Quotations Sept. 17*	Nominal Quotations Mar. 17	Nominal Quotations Mar. 24
Argentina.....	Peso.....	Off. Free Export	.2977	.1989	.1994
Austria.....	Schilling.....		.2085	.0713	.0715
Australia.....	Pound.....		3.2240	2.2300	2.2410
Belgium and Belgian Congo.....	Franc.....		.0228	.0197	.0198
Bolivia.....	Boliviano.....		.0238	.0165	.0166
British West Indies (except Jamaica).....	Dollar.....		.8396	.5807	.5836
Brazil.....	Cruzeiro.....		.0544	.0537	.0540
Burma.....	Rupee.....		.3022		
Ceylon.....	Rupee.....		.3022	.2088	.2094
Chile.....	Peso.....		.0233	.0111	.0117
Colombia.....	Peso.....		.5128	.3977	.3989
Costa Rica.....	Colon.....		.1800	.1775	.1780
Cuba.....	Peso.....		1.0000	.9944	.9972
Czechoslovakia.....	Koruna.....		0.2000	.0198	.0199
Denmark.....	Krone.....		.2084	.1440	.1444
Dominican Republic.....	Peso.....		1.0000	.9944	.9972
Ecuador.....	Sucre.....		.0740	.0656	.0658
Egypt.....	Pound.....		4.1330	2.8554	2.8635
El Salvador.....	Colon.....		.4000	.3977	.3989
Fiji.....	Pound.....		3.6306	2.5113	2.5236
Finland.....	Markka.....		.0062	.0043	.0043
France, Monaco and French North Africa.....	Franc.....		.0037	.0028	.0028
French Empire—African.....	Franc.....		.0073	.0057	.0057
French Pacific Possessions.....	Franc.....		.0201	.0157	.0157
Germany.....	Deutsche Mark.....		.3000	.2368	.2374
Guatemala.....	Quetzal.....		1.0000	.9944	.9972
Haiti.....	Gourde.....		.2000	.1989	.1994
Honduras.....	Lempira.....		.5000	.4972	.4986
Hong Kong.....	Dollar.....		.2519	.1742	.1751
Iceland.....	Krona.....		.1541	.0610	.0612
India.....	Rupee.....		.3022	.2088	.2094
Iran.....	Rial.....		.0212		
Iraq.....	Dinar.....		4.0300	2.7875	2.8012
Ireland.....	Pound.....		4.0300	2.7875	2.8012
Israel.....	Pound.....		3.0000	2.7875	2.8012
Italy.....	Lira.....		.0017	.0016	.0016
Jamaica.....	Pound.....		4.0300	2.7875	2.8012
Japan.....	Yen.....		.0028	.0027	.0027
Lebanon.....	Piastre.....		.4561		
Mexico.....	Peso.....		.1157	.1150	.1153
Netherlands.....	Florin.....		.3769	.2617	.2624
Netherlands Antilles.....	Florin.....		.5308	.5273	.5288
New Zealand.....	Pound.....		4.0150	2.7875	2.8012
Nicaragua.....	Cordoba.....		.2000	.1989	.1994
Norway.....	Krone.....		.2015	.1392	.1396
Pakistan.....	Rupee.....		.3022	.3005	.3014
Panama.....	Balboa.....		1.0000	.9944	.9972
Paraguay.....	Guarani.....		.3200		
Peru.....	Sol.....		.1538	.0652	.0654
Philippines.....	Peso.....		.4975	.4972	.4986
Portugal and Colonies.....	Escudo.....		.0400	.0347	.0347
Singapore.....	Straits Dollar.....		.4702	.3252	.3268
Spain and Colonies.....	Peseta.....		.0616	.0913	.0915
Sweden.....	Krona.....		.2783	.1922	.1928
Switzerland.....	Franc.....		.2936	.2286	.2288
Thailand.....	Baht.....		.1000		
Turkey.....	Lira.....		.3571	.3551	.3561
Union of South Africa.....	Pound.....		4.0300	2.7875	2.8012
United Kingdom.....	Pound.....		4.0300	2.7875	2.8012
United States.....	Dollar.....		1.0000	.9943	.9972
Uruguay.....	Peso.....		.6583	.6546	.6565
Venezuela.....	Bolivar.....		.2985	.2968	.2977
Yugoslavia.....	Dinar.....		.0200	.0033	.0033

* September 17, 1949.

EDMOND CLOUTIER, C.M.G., O.A., D.S.P.
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OTTAWA, 1952

Trade Publications Available

ABC of Canadian Export Trade

Prepared by Export Division, Foreign Trade Service. Obtainable from Queen's Printer, Government Printing Bureau, Ottawa, for 25 cents a copy in Canada and 50 cents for delivery abroad.

Canada Produces—Second Edition

Brochure, illustrating productive capacity of Canada, prepared for distribution at British Industries Fair, in London, and by trade commissioners in their respective territories. Obtainable from Queen's Printer, Government Printing Bureau, Ottawa, for 25 cents.

Canadian Export Timbers

Brochure, illustrating and describing Canadian woods available for export, prepared for distribution at Building Trades Exhibition, in Manchester, England. Obtainable from Information Branch, Department of Trade and Commerce, Ottawa.

Eighty Years of Foreign Trade

Reprint from *Canadian Geographical Journal*, of article which reviews development of Canadian trade between 1867 and 1947. Obtainable from Information Branch, Department of Trade and Commerce, Ottawa.

Reprints of Economic Reviews

Reports on the following countries, reproduced originally in the *Commercial Intelligence Journal* and *Foreign Trade*: Argentina, French North Africa, India, Iran, New Zealand. Obtainable from Information Branch, Department of Trade and Commerce, Ottawa.

Reprints of Special Articles

Articles on the following subjects, published in *Foreign Trade*, have been reprinted in pamphlet form, and may be obtained from the Information Branch, Department of Trade and Commerce, Ottawa.

Branch Plant Expansion Encouraged
European Recovery Program Related to Canadian Economy
Influence of Geography on Import Trade
Production of Sports Equipment in Canada

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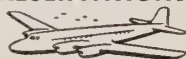
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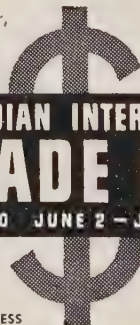
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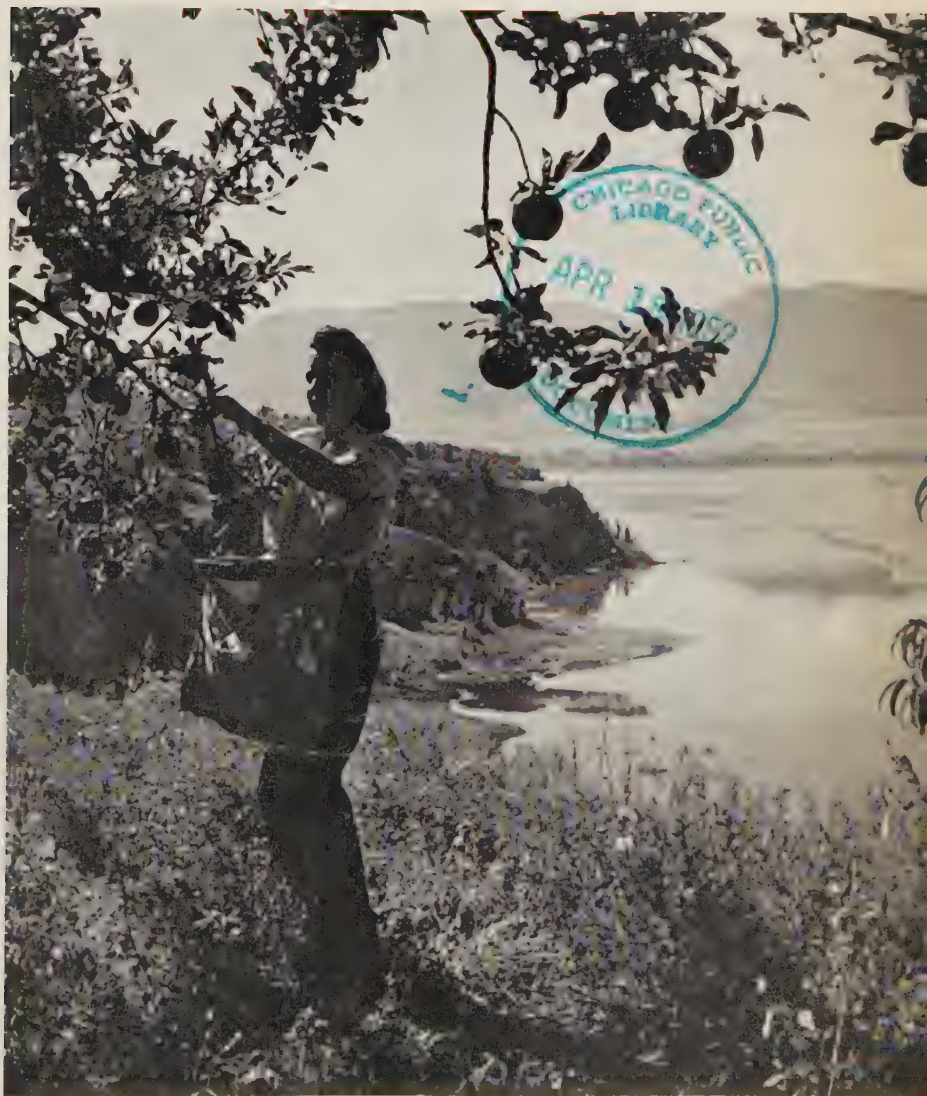
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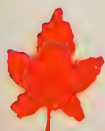
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foreign trade

APRIL 5, 1952



OTTAWA
CANADA



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The Editor



foreign trade

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OTTAWA, APRIL 5, 1952.

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Published weekly by the Foreign Trade Service,
Department of Trade and Commerce,
Under the authority of
The Right Hon. C. D. HOWE, Minister, and
WM. FREDERICK BULL, Deputy Minister.

Price: 10 cents per copy.
Subscriptions: \$2.00 in Canada and \$3.50 abroad.
All subscriptions and orders should be forwarded to
The Queen's Printer, Government Printing Bureau, Ottawa.

Neglected Markets in the Caribbean

Puerto Rico, the Dominican Republic and Haiti offer small but promising markets to the alert Canadian exporter, this first-hand report reveals.

by G. R. Heasman
Director, Trade Commissioner Service

WITH the sterling market for dollar products becoming more restricted, we Canadians must intensify our efforts to sell our products elsewhere. We cannot afford to overlook even the smallest of markets. Among these smaller markets, three in particular appear promising—Puerto Rico, a dependency of the United States; the Dominican Republic, and the Republic of Haiti.

In my recent official visit to the Caribbean area, I investigated the possibilities of increased sales in these countries and returned feeling optimistic about them.

Puerto Rican Prospects

Puerto Rico, a very prosperous island just now, has a population of only 2½ million but its imports reach nearly \$350 million a year. The bulk of them come from the United States, yet Canada succeeded in selling about \$8 million worth of products to the Island in 1951. Most of this was salt fish; in fact, Puerto Rico ranks as our largest single salt fish market.

During my stay in Puerto Rico I received many inquiries from local firms on whom I called. They seemed especially interested in paper products, aluminum, plywood, lumber, canned fish, cheese, whisky, builders' supplies, and potatoes. Apparently most of these importers overlooked the fact that the same tariff would apply against Canadian imports into Puerto Rico as applies to our imports into the continental United States. They apparently want to buy from Canada and there is a market in Puerto Rico not only for our fish but for almost any other product which we are able to sell in the United States. In fact, I feel that any manufacturer importing goods to the U.S. today would find it even easier to sell in Puerto Rico. There they are all import-minded. It is a small market but a compact one and I think we have been neglecting it.

I would also remind manufacturers who are contemplating opening a branch plant in the United States that Puerto Rico, with its much lower labour costs and with free entry of its products into the United States, might be studied as a location. The Puerto Rican Government, aware of these advantages, has established an industrial development company to attract firms to Puerto Rico. Any company which considers setting up

Adapted from a speech delivered to the Canadian Exporters Association.

a factory there is offered attractive terms such as tax exemptions, aid in constructing buildings, and loans for the purchase of machinery. The main attraction to a manufacturer, however, is the lower labour cost. This should enable him to produce at a price which will under-sell his continental United States competitors.

Dominican Republic Welcomes Imports

The Dominican Republic is another country to which I feel we have not devoted enough attention. It too is a relatively small country of 2½ million, with a comparatively small number of wealthy people and many poor. Its economy is based on sugar, with about 14 sugar mills, and it is because of sugar that Canadian exporters should be giving the Dominican Republic more attention as a market for their products.

Since 1949, we have bought little or no sugar from the Dominican Republic. Now, however, Canada has undertaken to purchase about 65 thousand tons a year for the next two years. This means that the Dominican Republic is going to have a substantial trade balance in its favour, unless Canadian exporters do something to correct it. In the past, the Dominican Republic has sold its sugar largely to the United Kingdom and, like any country with all its eggs in one basket, it is anxious to diversify its market. It is pleased with Canada's agreement to buy sugar and would welcome further Canadian imports in return.

Sales Could Be Doubled

Last year the Republic imported about \$48½ million worth of merchandise. Canada's share was approximately \$4 million, up about \$1 million from 1950. Total exports from the Dominican Republic in 1951 ran to \$185 million, of which about \$500 thousand worth went to Canada, according to local statistics. Our own statistics credited the Dominican Republic with exports to Canada of double that amount.

I feel that, without any great effort, we should be able to double our exports to this country and reach \$8 million. United States statistics may serve as a guide to commodities which we might sell to the Republic or sales of which we might increase. There are a dozen products which the U.S. supplied to the Republic to a value of \$13 million, and which Canada might export to the Republic also. These products include brass and bronze; automotive parts and accessories; medical and pharmaceutical products; toys and athletic and sporting goods; iron and steel manufactures; artificial silk and manufactures; paper and paper products; rubber manufactures; flour; meat products; dairy products.

The Dominican Republic has one tariff so that there are no preferences to any country and everybody is on exactly the same basis. There are no exchange restrictions. Incidentally, one of the sugar mills in the Republic is owned and controlled by Vancouver interests and is managed by resident Canadians.

Both the Royal Bank and the Bank of Nova Scotia are well entrenched in the Dominican Republic and stand ready to render all possible assistance to intending Canadian exporters.

The market in Haiti offers many of the same advantages. Haiti has a population of three million but is not as wealthy a country as the Dominican Republic. Its imports of \$32 million come almost entirely from the United States; Canada supplies less than ten per cent. Canadian products that appeal most are canned fish, flour, and cheap textiles. Nevertheless, there is also a small market here for a variety of manufactured goods.

I returned to Canada with the idea that these three smaller markets—the Dominican Republic, Puerto Rico, and Haiti—have been overlooked. Without any great effort, and with considerable advantage to ourselves, we could, I think, increase our sales to these countries by at least 50 per cent.

—More comprehensive reports from Haiti and the Dominican Republic will appear in the next two issues of "Foreign Trade"—Editor.

New Orleans Builds an Aluminum Refinery

by Gerald A. Newman
Consul of Canada and Trade Commissioner

NEW ORLEANS.—Some six miles from this city, on the site of the historic battle of 1815, a new monument to the industrial progress of the Southern States has been erected.

On December 11, 1951, less than ten months after the turning of the first sod, aluminum was formed at the new Chalmette plant of the Kaiser Aluminum and Chemical Corporation. The Southern States had added another chapter to its story of economic progress. Canadians will be particularly interested because the works manager, C. P. Love, responsible for much of this vast plant, is a comparatively young Canadian engineer, a graduate of the University of British Columbia and at one time employed by the Aluminum Company at its Arvida plant.

The Chalmette plant is heralded as a producer of 400 million pounds of aluminum annually after it reaches peak production in 1952. Some \$150 million worth of materials and labour are going into its construction and it is said to be the largest primary aluminum plant in the United States. About 75 buildings are being built on the 280-acre site and they will cover about 35 acres of floor space, with miles of rail tracking and roadways. The completed plant will employ almost 2,000 persons.

The site is an excellent one because New Orleans is strategically located for the supplying of huge quantities of raw materials and fuel needed. The raw materials required include alumina, carbon, and other minerals and chemicals totalling 530 thousand tons; 50 billion cubic feet of natural gas, and 180 billion gallons of water.



Here are a few of the sixteen pot-room buildings being constructed at the Chalmette plant—two for each pot-line. Each room measures 960 feet long by 59 feet wide and contains 72 Soderberg-type pots which produce 40 pounds of aluminum an hour.

The alumina will come from the Baton Rouge, Louisiana, plant of the Kaiser Aluminum Company. Bauxite comes in 10,000-ton vessels from the company holdings in Jamaica, British West Indies and Dutch Guiana and is processed in this plant, which will have an 800 thousand alumina capacity by mid-1953 and will employ approximately 1,000 persons.

Cheap natural gas is of course readily available in this area, and the Mississippi is unlikely to go dry, so there are no water problems. The plant is close to the river and thus has ready access to power and transport facilities.

The Chalmette plant consists of 16 pot-room buildings—two for each pot-line—lined up side by side. Each “room” measures 960 feet long by 59 feet wide and contains 72 Soderberg-type pots, or electrolytic cells, which individually produce aluminum at the rate of 40 pounds per hour.

A metal service building connects the bases of the pot-rooms and provides facilities for pouring molten aluminum into pigs up to 1,000 pounds, storing and shipping them. It measures 1,650 feet long and is 63 feet wide for most of its length.

Providing Power

At the opposite end of the pot-rooms are the powerhouses. Two large, distinct power plants operating with natural gas have been designed and built exclusively to supply the tremendous quantities of electricity needed to produce aluminum—nearly ten kilowatt-hours per pound. Together these plants have a capacity of 478,200 kilowatts.

The first two pot-lines now in operation are drawing their electricity from the Nordberg Engine plant (which contains eighty 1,650-horsepower Nordberg radial gas engines) direct current generators.

The remaining six pot-lines will draw their power from a steam-power plant now being constructed. This plant will have fifteen steam generators, fourteen 25 thousand kilowatt and two 11,250 kilowatt turbo-generators. Connected with the steampower plant is a rectifier station to convert the alternating current from the generators into the direct current used in the aluminum reduction process.

Each year the Chalmette plant will consume 378 thousand tons of alumina, 88 thousand tons of petroleum coke, 34 thousand tons of soft pitch, 6,000 tons of cryolite, 5,000 tons of aluminum fluoride, 8,000 tons of anthracite coal, as well as natural gas and water.

Handling Materials

The alumina comes by rail from the Kaiser Aluminum's reduction plant at Baton Rouge. The rail unloading station handles two hopper-bottom cars at a time. A 24-inch belt conveyor, reaching out nearly 2,000 feet over the pot-rooms, operates at 300 feet a minute and carries 150 tons of alumina an hour to the eight alumina bins, or silos, located between the pot-lines. Cranes deliver the ore from the bins to the hoppers feeding the pots.

Cryolite, used to dissolve alumina and form the electrolytic bath in the pots, is unloaded at the same rail station and delivered by the belt conveyor to 12 steel bins, each of 500 tons capacity, located between the pot-room buildings.

A "paste plant" prepares carbon paste for anodes and cathode lining in the aluminum reduction cells by blending and mixing petroleum coke, pitch and anthracite coal into a plastic product which, when baked becomes solid carbon.

The natural gas is delivered by the United Gas Pipe Line Company through a 16-inch pipeline to a plant station which scrubs and meters the gas and reduces the pressure to plant requirements before distributing it to the power plants.

A water-pumping plant with a capacity of approximately 342 thousand gallons per minute draws water from the Mississippi for condenser circulation and industrial and domestic use.

Other buildings and auxiliary facilities include administration, personnel, laboratory, pot-lining, power plant maintenance, electrical maintenance, carpenter shop, machine shop and warehouse buildings, and specialized smelter shops.

Data for Exporters

The International Trade Relations Branch of the Department of Trade and Commerce has prepared bulletins covering shipping documents and customs regulations of the following countries: Austria, Belgium, Belgian Congo, Brazil, Cuba, Dominican Republic, Egypt, Finland, France, Western Germany, Greece, Guatemala, Haiti, Iceland, Israel, Italy, Mexico, Netherlands, Netherlands Antilles, Nicaragua, Norway, Panama, Peru, Surinam (Netherlands Guiana), Sweden, Switzerland and Venezuela.

If you wish copies, write to the Division. Data on other countries will be compiled from time to time and will be added to this list.

Malaya Offers Market for Canadian Apples

by D. S. Armstrong
Canadian Government Trade Commissioner

SINGAPORE.—Canadian apples arriving at Singapore during the past season set a new record of 32,500 boxes, and brought \$175 thousand to British Columbia exporters. The last big year for Canadian apple exports was 1940 when 4,840 barrels were shipped. Then came restrictions on the import of apples from hard currency countries, restrictions which forced importers to buy through Hong Kong at appreciably higher prices. Apple purchases from Canada then averaged only about 1,000 cases. The restrictions were lifted last September.

Malaya, with yearly requirements of 385 thousand boxes, usually imports 65 per cent of this amount from Australia. However, the apple season in Canada and the United States coincides with the off-period in the southern hemisphere and from November to March large quantities of apples arrive from Canada's West Coast.

Shipping Space a Problem

The shortage of refrigerated shipping space is the biggest problem in Canada's apple trade with Malaya. Shipping companies operating out of Vancouver feel it is not economical to provide reefer space for only three or four months of the year. In the season just ended, this problem was solved by using available space on ships out of Seattle, Portland and San Francisco. For the first time some shipments were made in ventilated holds and arrived in good condition. During the winter months, vessels en route to Singapore do not encounter tropical conditions until after they pass Hong Kong.

Competitive Trade

The fresh fruit and vegetable trade in Singapore is extremely competitive. Prices often start to drop a few hours after a ship has begun discharging cargo. Importers have the option of making outright sales, auction sales, storage, or sales to the Federation, depending on the state of the market and the cold storage space available. The importers conduct closed auctions—that is, the bids are made known only to the seller. The seller can refuse all bids and can even accept an offer after the auction is technically closed. Up-country sales are invariably made in Singapore (sometimes by telephone), as it is quicker to truck the apples to distant points than to wait until the ship discharges at Port Swettenham (for Kuala Lumpur) and Penang.

Most Malaysians prefer green-skinned apples, partly because of Chinese taste and partly because they believe they keep better than red apples. Canadian apples have a good reputation and, if supplies and shipping space were available, larger quantities could be sold.

Pakistan's Year of Progress

Good prices abroad for her cash crops, a favourable balance of trade for the first time in her history and liberalizing of import policy marked 1950-51

by C. E. Butterworth*

Assistant Commercial Secretary for Canada

KARACHI.—Pakistan entered the year 1951 on the crest of the Korean boom. Her cash crops of jute, cotton, wool, and hides and skins were considerably above normal and international conditions sent raw commodity prices higher and higher. During the first half of the year prices reached their peak. Then, with changes in stockpiling policies and more cautious buying by business, the trend turned downward. This continued, with minor fluctuations, until the fourth quarter. Then prices firmed and even began to rise slightly. Fortunately Pakistan was able to clear most of her stocks during the period of high prices, and the carry-over was extremely small.

The internal market followed the same pattern. Good to excellent conditions prevailed during the first half of the year. Then came a drop, a levelling-off, and a slight rise again. Early in 1951 the increased foreign exchange earnings encouraged the Government to liberalize its import policy. As a result the market for some lines was glutted. This was especially true of the cloth market which, for the half-year ended June 1951, accounted for almost 50 per cent of total imports. An important factor in the cloth market recession was that Japan, emerging as the most bountiful source of supply, kept cutting her prices. Moreover, the hot summer has traditionally been a slack period.

Financial Position Sound

Despite the wide fluctuations in local and international markets, the Government was financially well off during 1951. The budget for the year ending March 31, 1951, showed a revenue of Rs.1,236 million as against last year's estimate of Rs.772 million. The windfall came mainly from increased duties on cotton and meant a surplus of Rs.289 million. This was earmarked for social improvement schemes, economic development, rehabilitation of refugees, and defence projects. Expenditures on defence, in fact, took about 60 per cent of the total revenue.

Something of the same pattern was followed in the 1951-52 budget. Expenditures were set at Rs.955 million and revenue estimated at Rs.1,162 million. The Government reduced the sales taxes (except on luxury goods) to ten per cent and also reduced income taxes. Imported capital machinery, and spare parts imported as part of initial equipment, were exempted from sales tax. Rs.173 million were transferred from capital to revenue account for defence services and defence expenditures altogether took 68 per cent of total revenue.

* At the time this report was prepared, Mr. Butterworth was stationed in Karachi; he has now returned to Cairo as Acting Trade Commissioner.

Coal, coke, pig iron, iron alloys, chrome compounds, ships, launches, boats and barges, were exempted from customs duties and duties on silk yarn, aluminum bars and blocks, materials used in paints, kerosene, medicine, and spices were reduced.

Trade Balance Favourable

In the year ending June 30, 1951, Pakistan had, for the first time, a favourable balance of payments. Trade with all countries, including India, showed this favourable balance, with the exception of trade with the United Kingdom, the United States and Canada. For the most part Pakistan can meet these deficits from the sterling balances, World Bank loan, the Point Four program, and the Colombo Plan. (The latest (1952-53) budget reveals, however, that the country's dollar exchange position is still very tight, and the import licensing policy as applied to the dollar area will probably not be relaxed, despite the country's sound internal fiscal position.)

Sterling Balances Released

Important fiscal event during 1951 was the signing of a sterling balances agreement between the United Kingdom and Pakistan on July 9, 1951. It finally disposed of the entire share of Pakistan's blocked sterling balances by providing for an immediate release of £38 million sterling and complete liquidation of the blocked Account No. 2 by 1957. Out of the £147 million inherited by Pakistan as its share of undivided India's sterling balances held in the United Kingdom, only £57 million was left in Pakistan's blocked account at the time of the negotiations. The latest agreement provides for the transfer of £30 million from Account No. 2 to Account No. 1. The Pakistan Government intends to hold this amount as a normal currency reserve but may draw on it, in consultation with the British Government, if such action becomes necessary. The agreement further stipulates that a sum of £4 million is to be released at once to enable Pakistan to purchase gold in the United Kingdom for increasing its gold reserves. The remaining £23 million will be disbursed over a period of six years, beginning July 1, 1951, in annual instalments of £4 million sterling.

Development Goes Forward

Last July, Pakistan formally launched its Six-Year Development Plan, part of the larger Colombo Plan for South and Southeast Asia. The cost was estimated at Rs.2,600 million, with Rs.1,400 million to come from Pakistan itself and Rs.1,200 million from outside sources. Most of the internal financing will have to be provided by the Government, and the budget surpluses of 1950-51 and 1951-52 are going into development funds.

The Two-Year Priority Development Plan, announced in April of 1951, is regarded as part of the original Six-Year Plan. However, it emphasizes industrial, not agricultural, development. It is expected to cost about Rs.455 million, divided as follows: industry (Rs.230 million); power (Rs.125 million); shipping (Rs.75 million) and telecommunications (Rs.25 million). The immediate aim is to construct, as rapidly as possible,

textile mills, cement factories, steel smelting, re-rolling and fabricating mills, leather manufacturing and pharmaceutical industries, in the hope of providing the country with sufficient supplies of certain essential finished goods.

The foreign exchange requirements of both Plans are expected to be met from releases of blocked sterling, grants by Commonwealth countries, and loans from the World Bank. It is reported that negotiations for a \$60 million loan from the World Bank are reaching the final stages. A substantial amount of foreign exchange also comes to Pakistan under the Point Four program of the United States.

Trade Reviewed

Pakistan's trade receipts for the half-year ended June 1951 amounted to Rs.1,321 million, with cotton and jute contributing almost 80 per cent of the total. Receipts hit a peak during the first quarter of the year and then declined. However, during the fourth quarter, with the end of the slack summer period, the easing of tension with India, and the firming of international prices for Pakistan raw materials, figures should improve.

Principal buyers of jute, in order of importance, were the United Kingdom, the United States, France, Italy, Belgium and Germany, and of cotton, Japan, China, the United Kingdom, Hong Kong, France and Italy. Wool went principally to the United Kingdom and the United States.

In the first six months of 1951, Pakistan imported goods to a value of Rs.761,926,165. Cotton manufactures, cotton twist and yarn made up almost 50 per cent of these imports. Machinery and metals and ores took third and fourth place.

Import Licences Changed

The Minister for Commerce has made it plain that Pakistan finds it desirable to use exports of her raw materials, which are in world demand, as a means of securing needed imports. Thus different countries are allocated quantities of jute and cotton, as are individual exporters.

The increased foreign exchange earnings of Pakistan made it possible for the Government to enlarge the scope of its semi-annual licences during 1951. Open General Licence No. 11, valid from January 1 to June 30, was an improvement on the previous licence, and Open General Licence No. 13, valid from July 1 to December 31, was an improvement on Open General Licence No. 11, (Open General Licence No. 12 applied only to India.) Briefly, Open General Licence as it applies to sterling and soft currency countries permits the import of a wide range of capital goods, raw materials, and certain essential consumer goods. Pakistan defines sterling and soft currency countries as all countries except those in the American Account Area, and Japan. The American Account Area includes Canada, Mexico, most of Central and South America, the Philippine Islands, and United States dependencies. A smaller, more limited range of goods is permitted to enter Pakistan under Open General Licence from the American Account Area and Japan.

As an under-developed country, the Government exercised its right, under the General Agreement on Tariffs and Trade, to protect its industries and set up a Tariff Commission to which any local industry may apply for protection.

On April 2, 1951 Pakistan and the United Kingdom signed a new tariff agreement replacing the Indo-U.K. Agreement of 1939. Under the new agreement, preferences on more than 30 items imported from Britain (including motor cars, motorcycles, bicycles, certain types of chemicals, etc.) were abolished. Preferences have been maintained at the old level in the case of only a few items while on most others the rates have been drastically reduced. A small number of items already accorded preferences have been added to the schedules of goods on which preferences are guaranteed.

Japanese Trade Pattern Changes

Trade increased in 1951 but unfavourable balance was much larger. Uneven distribution of imports and exports between dollar and sterling areas presents the country with a serious problem.

by W. D. Wallace
Acting Commercial Representative for Canada

TOKYO.—Japan's foreign trade in 1951 greatly exceeded that of 1950 but the unfavourable balance of trade (\$678 million) was $4\frac{1}{2}$ times greater. Japan continued to import heavily from the dollar areas and to export more to the sterling areas.

Japan's exports for 1951, according to the Ministry of Finance, were valued at \$1,365 million, 64·9 per cent above the 1950 total of \$828 million. On the other hand, imports were valued at \$2,043 million, 111·3 per cent over the previous year's total of \$967 million.

The uneven distribution of Japan's imports and exports between the dollar and sterling areas presents a serious problem. In 1950, 47 per cent of Japan's exports went to the dollar area, 29 per cent to the sterling area, and 24 per cent to the open account areas. Japan's imports that year followed much the same pattern: 44 per cent from the dollar area, 31 per cent from the sterling area, and 25 per cent from the open account areas.

Trade Pattern Changed

The pattern changed in 1951, with 24 per cent of Japan's exports going to the dollar area, 42 per cent to the sterling area, and 34 per cent to the open account areas. Against this, 56 per cent of imports came from the dollar area, 25 per cent from the sterling area, and 19 per cent from

the open account areas. As a result, Japan's foreign trade with the dollar area showed a large unfavourable balance, while trade with the sterling area showed a substantial credit balance. The sterling balance accumulated rapidly in the final quarter of the year and the Government took action to encourage more imports from the sterling area and, where possible, to switch the purchase of essential materials from the dollar to the sterling countries.

Principal Suppliers

The United States, Canada, Cuba, and South American countries were Japan's principal suppliers in the dollar area. In the sterling area the largest suppliers were India, Pakistan, Thailand, Malaya, Australia, and Egypt. The United States was Japan's chief export market, followed by the United Kingdom, India, Pakistan, Australia, British West Africa, and Hong Kong.

Exports and Imports

Major exports in 1951 included cotton textiles, \$317 million; steel products, \$206 million; artificial fabrics, \$87 million; raw silk, \$41 million; ceramics, \$12.4 million; cotton yarn, \$34 million; fish products, \$33 million; clothing, \$33 million; copper, \$30 million, and artificial yarns, \$27 million.

Japan's principal imports last year were: wool, \$210 million; wheat, \$156 million; rice, \$119 million; petroleum, \$101 million; sugar, \$85 million; barley, \$77 million; iron ores, \$58 million; soya beans, \$48 million; and coal, \$27 million.

Japan cannot continue to buy from the dollar area and sell in the sterling area. Efforts must be made to increase exports and to bring prices into line with those in world markets. The country must be able to produce, economically and efficiently, goods of a standard acceptable in world markets.

Trade Year Well Begun

The year 1952 began well for Canadian trade, with exports exceeding imports by \$21 million for the month of January. DBS figures show that exports (excluding gold) totalled \$323,700,000; increased in volume over January 1951 by 5.5 per cent and in price by 7.6 per cent. Imports totalled \$307.1 million, a decrease of six per cent from the January 1951 figure. Goods imported for re-export were valued at \$4.4 million. February totals show this favourable trend continuing, with exports at \$313,400,000.

Paris Trade Fair

The Paris Trade Fair, to be held in the Parc des Expositions de la Porte de Versailles, will open on May 17 and will close on June 2. Canadians wishing to attend may obtain admission cards from the French commercial representatives in Canada at Ottawa, Montreal or Toronto, or from any French consulate.

Trade with Cuba Shows Marked Increase

Canadian exports to Cuba in 1951 topped previous highs; imports from the Island rose substantially, largely because of greater sugar purchases.

by A. W. Evans
Commercial Secretary for Canada

HAVANA.—Canadian exports to Cuba in 1951 totalled \$20·4 million and broke the record, set in 1950, of just over \$18 million. Flour, dried salted cod, newsprint, machinery and parts, and milk products were the leading exports. This situation may change somewhat in 1952. The opening of the new flour mill in Cuba, for example, will cut back severely exports of flour to this market. However, the mill will be using a substantial quantity of Canadian wheat and the total value of exports will be only slightly affected.

Canadian imports from Cuba totalled \$8·3 million in 1951 as against \$3 million the previous year. The agreement concluded at Torquay between Cuba and Canada under which Canada undertakes to buy 75 thousand short tons of sugar by the end of 1953 accounts for most of the increase. Rayon tire cord and rayon staple continued to be imported in volume, and vegetable fibres, pineapple, fruit, canned and in pulp, and tobacco, were the other large items.

External Trade Improved

Exports, at \$619·2 million for the nine-month period, were 25 per cent above the \$494·8 million for the same period of 1950. Imports at \$384·6 million for the first seven months showed a gain of 38 per cent over the \$277·2 million for the first seven months of 1950. Year-end figures will tend to narrow these increases. Because of large inventories in many lines, imports were expected to drop sharply towards the end of the year.

Principal exports were sugar and its by-products, tobacco, sisal, rayon staples and rayon tire cord. Sugar accounted for about 90 per cent of the total exports. Principal imports were foodstuffs and beverages, machinery, automobiles, trucks, drugs and chemical products, minerals, glass and ceramics, and metals and manufactures of metal.

Near-Record Sugar Crop

The 1951 sugar crop of almost 5·6 million long tons produced a yield from the cane of 12·9 per cent, close to the record of 13·2 per cent in 1950. The marketing of this large crop turned out to be surprisingly easy and prices were the highest in many years. The major part of the molasses production was marketed at 20 cents a gallon, as compared with about

four cents a gallon in 1950. Stocks of sugar in the Island at the end of the year were estimated at about 359 thousand long tons, none of which remained unsold.

During the year a number of agreements were made to provide Cuba with markets for sugar. (These were largely the result of negotiations at Torquay). Accord was reached with Great Britain, Canada and Germany. Under these agreements, which terminate December 31, 1953, Canada is taking 75 thousand tons of sugar a year, Great Britain 500 thousand tons, and Western Germany will buy \$29 million worth annually over the three-year period.

The 1952 crop has been estimated at a minimum of six million long tons and some estimates are substantially above that figure. Although large plantings of new cane were made, the yield is not expected to be high. In fact, with rainfall below normal it appears that the crop will be fairly close to the minimum estimate. A contract for the sale of molasses is being negotiated but prices probably will be substantially below 1951. Under the impact of increasing production, sugar prices too are lower but can still be considered satisfactory.

Tobacco Crop Smaller

The 1951 tobacco crop was estimated at substantially below actual production in 1950, only 480 thousand bales as against 662 thousand bales. However, the total value of the crop is set at \$35 million, compared with \$32 million for 1950. Little or no stocks of tobacco are on hand and this year, as last, is likely to be a satisfactory one for the tobacco growers. The coming crop was planted under favourable weather conditions and the yield will probably be about the same as in 1951.

Cattle and Dairy Industry

The cattle industry continued to be extremely profitable. The unusual scarcity of good pasturage during the dry season caused a meat shortage during those months. The official price of 12 cents per pound on the hoof was maintained but sale prices were higher.

Dairy production was about the same as in previous years. Local production of butter, cheese and condensed milk was insufficient to meet domestic demand. One large manufacturer is installing machinery to increase production of condensed milk. The outlook for the dairy industry during the year is bright, with prices remaining at or slightly above present levels.

Coffee and Rice

The 1950-51 coffee crop of 713 thousand cwt. was 150 thousand cwt. lower than the previous year's. An additional 137 thousand cwt. was imported, duty free, to meet local consumption. Growers received good prices for their crops. Estimates for the coming harvest show a further drop in production because of excessive rains which delayed the harvest. Prices generally are running higher and growers will probably have another crop in a year. However, because of the higher prices, consumption seems to be dropping and the general outlook is somewhat uncertain.

Rice production continues to increase and the crop is becoming more important. Estimates indicate that local production of rice is now filling almost one-third of the Island's requirements of approximately two million cwt.

Minor Crops Reviewed

Prices of citrus fruits are expected to be a little higher this year. Production will fall off slightly because of the lack of rain during the growing season. No details of the size of the crop are available.

The tomato crop rose sharply to 477 thousand boxes from 390 thousand boxes in the previous year. Same 97 thousand boxes were exported to the United States and Canada. The canning plants' output of puree and juice was considerably larger but the shortage of tin handicapped the industry. Old stocks have largely disappeared and prospects for this industry are somewhat brighter. The Central Bank granted a loan of \$100 thousand to the growers and it is understood that approximately half this loan has been repaid.

No figures are available for pineapple production but reports indicate that the export of both fresh fruit and canned continued to decline. Unfavourable weather conditions will probably reduce the crop in 1952.

Peanuts and Cocoa

Only small quantities of peanuts are being produced for oil and for sale to confectionery manufacturers. The black bean crop jumped from 256 thousand cwt. to about 325 thousand cwt. Prospects for the next crop are about the same. Prices have dropped because the supply is plentiful, and the current price paid to growers is about \$3.00 per cwt.

The last cocoa crop was estimated at 45 thousand cwt. and the coming crop will produce about the same quantity. The higher price should encourage maximum production. No exports have been permitted, but dealers have applied for permission to export present stocks up to 10,600 cwt. which appears to be in excess of domestic requirements.

The lumber industry continues to be relatively unimportant as each successive year sees the forest areas further depleted. Total production of all kinds of lumber totalled only 43 million feet last year. However, local production cannot supply demand and the industry will be prosperous as long as supplies last.

TRANSPORTATION

The Transportation and Communications Division of the Department of Trade and Commerce will be glad to supply shippers and others interested with information on water, rail, air and road transport services to and from Canada.

The Division has compiled a list of the principal Canadian trade routes and of the steamship companies maintaining services on them. To obtain this list and any further help with international transportation problems, write to the Director, Transportation and Communications Division, Department of Trade and Commerce, Ottawa.

Transportation Problems Face Belgian Congo

Lack of river transport and increased imports have caused serious shipping delays and congestion in Port of Matadi; more roads and bridges are needed

by W. Gibson-Smith
Canadian Government Trade Commissioner

LEOPOLDVILLE.—Serious congestion developed in the Port of Matadi during the last months of 1951 in spite of improvements to the Belgian Congo's water transport system. The bottleneck became so tight the Government had to impose a selective control of import licences to reduce the volume of freight arriving. Imports in August were double those of the same month of 1950 and Matadi handled most of the increase.

The increase in imports stemmed from large orders placed when the international situation seemed to indicate that many commodities would be hard to get. Growing industrialization, particularly around Leopoldville, and increased shipments of heavy transport equipment, also contributed to the growing volume of imports.

Corrective Measures Taken

Inadequate river transport above Leopoldville is the great weakness in the Congo's transportation system. Freight cars arriving at Leopoldville from Matadi are forced to wait months to discharge their cargoes. Energetic steps are being taken to improve the situation but the needed equipment is slow in arriving.

Other ports in the Congo—Lobito, Dar-es-Salaam, Mombasa—have so far escaped these difficulties and the authorities are taking precautions against similar bottlenecks.

The Port of Matadi is being enlarged and at Dar-es-Salaam a new deep-water berth, paid for by the Belgian Government and intended for the use of Belgian ships, is under construction. The Belgian steamship line has added another ship to its cargo-passenger steamship service on the Matadi line. Swiss Navigational Line has begun a service from Genoa and Marseilles to Matadi and Lobito.

Paving Highways

Roadbuilding progressed last year, with heavy equipment and expert advice provided under the Marshall Plan. There are few paved roads in this enormous colony but this equipment should make it possible to pave the most important stretches of highway within the next three or four years. Fifty Bailey bridges have been built during the past two years.

General Notes

BAHAMAS

Dollar Earnings Rise—The Bahamas is and long has been a large dollar-earner. In the calendar year 1951 the Government sold \$4.5 million to the United Kingdom dollar pool, as compared with \$2.2 million in 1950. Expanded tourist trade was responsible for most of the increase. Sales, normally made monthly, represent excess of dollar revenue over dollar expenditure, the latter incurred largely for purchases of goods from Canada and the United States—Kingston, March 21, 1952.

BRAZIL

Agricultural Production in 1951—Brazil's agricultural production in 1951 totalled 65.8 million tons worth Cr\$55,513.7 million, an increase of 773,051 tons and Cr\$4,336.6 million over 1950, according to the Minister of Agriculture. Production and value for some of the leading commodities were: sugar cane, 32.7 million tons, Cr\$2,258.8 million; mandioca, 12.6 million, Cr\$3,149.3 million; corn, 6.3 million, Cr\$5,868.3 million; unpolished rice, 3.2 million, Cr\$5,634.4 million; beans, 1.2 million, Cr\$2,310.4 million. The area cultivated in 1951 was 18 million hectares, compared with 17.8 million in 1950—São Paulo, February 14, 1952.

Port Tariff Rates Increased—An increase in port tariff rates, to cover wage increases recently granted dock workers, will be worked out within 180 days, according to government authorization. Until the new rate is put into force a temporary additional charge of 12 per cent and of five per cent on port tariffs (exclusive of those relative to internal warehousing) will be levied—São Paulo, February 14, 1952.

HONG KONG

Fisheries Research Unit Established—A Fisheries Research Unit, with a 60-foot vessel at its disposal, will start operations in September in the Hong Kong University's Department of Biology, under an agreement between the university and the Hong Kong Department of Agriculture, Fisheries and Forestry. The cost of establishing the unit is being met out of colonial development and welfare funds. Recurrent expenditure will be met by the local government.

It is expected that the research carried out by the Unit will improve the catch in the Colony's fishery and will contribute substantially to general fisheries research in the Indo-Pacific region. Among other projects, the unit will survey fishing grounds around Hong Kong; study the effect of ocean currents and prevailing winds on the movement of fish with the possibility of discovering new fishing grounds; investigate factors influencing the yield from local fishing grounds with a view to forecasting production, and consider measures to extend and improve brackish and freshwater pond-fish culture—Hong Kong, March 15, 1952.

Indian Bank Opens Branch—The United Commercial Bank Limited, incorporated in India with head office in Calcutta, opened a branch office in Hong Kong on March 18. One of the largest of the Indian banks, it will be the first to operate in the Colony—Hong Kong, March 15, 1952.

Value of Trade Rose—Value of Hong Kong's trade in 1951 increased 24 per cent to HK\$9,303·3 million from HK\$7,503·2 million for the calendar year 1950. Imports, valued at HK\$4,870·3 million in 1951, were up by 28 per cent; exports at HK\$4,433·0 million increased by 19 per cent. A high volume of trade and rising prices during the first few months of 1951 were mainly responsible for the increase. During the last half of 1951 there was a marked decline in both volume and values. Average monthly imports for 1951 were valued at HK\$405·8 million, exports at HK\$369·4 million—Hong Kong, March 15, 1952.

SOUTH AFRICA

Trade Continues—The foreign trade of South Africa in January, 1952, with a total value of £64·9 million represented by imports of £39·0 million and exports of £25·9 million, was 3·9 per cent above the trade in January, 1950. The trend towards lower imports which will probably characterize 1952 will not become apparent until after the first quarter of the year. Present imports are based on quotas issued in 1951—Cape Town, March 6, 1952.

Record Industrial Output—The value of the output of secondary industries, which amount to some £800 million in 1950, increased by at least 25 per cent, according to the Transvaal Chamber of Industries. The Chamber estimates that industrial output in 1951 has exceeded £1,000 million.

Already more than 50 per cent of raw materials used are of domestic origin and, through import control, indigenous materials will continue to replace imported ones. Curtailment of imports is therefore not regarded as of primary importance. Shortages of labour, both skilled and unskilled, as well as bottlenecks in railway transportation, are considered major problems—Cape Town, March 6, 1952.

Monopolies to be Controlled—The Regulation of Monopolistic Conditions Bill, 1951, as introduced in the House of Assembly by the Minister for Economic Affairs, will provide sweeping powers under which "monopolistic trends in private enterprise can be supervised and controlled". The Bill, if passed, will come into force on January 1, 1953, and can be invoked in connection with "every monopolistic agreement, arrangement or understanding over business practice method of trading or of fixing prices, and every act or omission which directly or indirectly restricts competition, which restricts output or disposal of any commodity, which prevents efficiency or economy, which restricts the entry of new producers or distributors, or delays adjustment to changing circumstances".

Agreements between co-operatives or producers of agricultural products are specifically exempted from the regulation, as are the nine marketing boards—Cape Town, March 6, 1952.

Mexican Primary Industries Are Prospering

Cotton led Mexico's exports in a year marked by a poor wheat harvest, good sugar prices, and some promising iron ore and petroleum discoveries.

by M. T. Stewart
Commercial Secretary for Canada

MEXICO, D.F.—Cotton was Mexico's leading export commodity in 1951. Total production was estimated at 1 million bales as compared with 1·1 million in 1950. The total area harvested was 14 per cent greater than in 1950 but the average yield per acre was about 11 per cent less. Domestic consumption is usually about 325 thousand bales, leaving about 900 thousand bales for export.

The price of Mexican cotton dropped from 51·57 cents per lb. (middling 15/16 inch) at the end of May to 38·57 cents at the end of October, including export tax. The spot price quoted November 15 (42·66 cents) was only slightly above the United States price of 42·17 cents per lb. for cotton of similar quality.

Crop Increases Planned

Northern Mexico will, in 1952, sow substantially increased acreage to cotton. In the Matamoros region alone, 450 thousand hectares (1,125 thousand acres) will be planted and orders have been placed abroad for 11,500 metric tons of seed valued at approximately 40 million pesos.

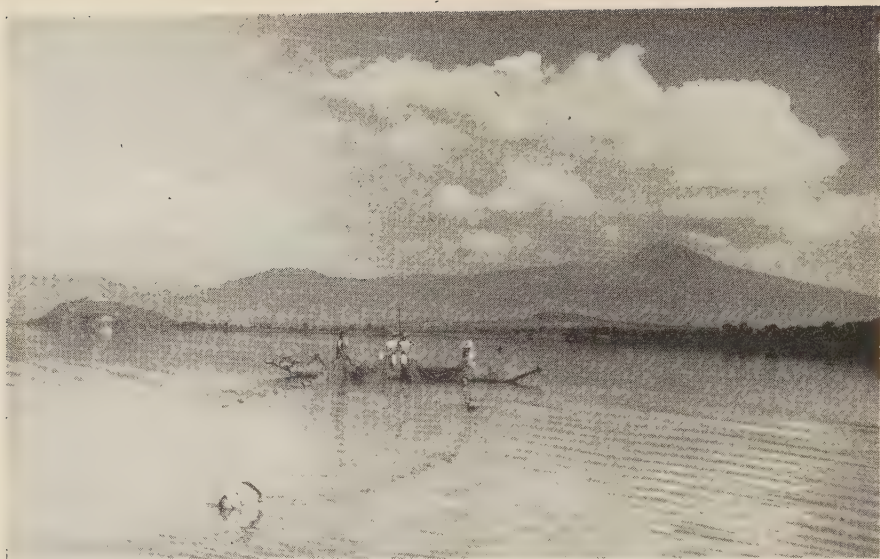
Sugar production will be increased to 800 thousand metric tons in 1952-53, according to an official report, and will exceed the current harvest by almost 100 thousand tons. Approximately 100 thousand tons will be available for export. The producers are receiving 43 pesos a ton for the raw cane as compared with 29 pesos a year ago.

Coffee harvested in 1951 was estimated at 1·2 million bags, of which about one million are available for export, and the 1952 crop will probably remain at this figure. The United States takes 90 per cent of the total exports.

Henequen production amounted to approximately 83 thousand metric tons in 1951, as compared with 99 thousand metric tons in 1950.

Corn production last year was estimated at 3·2 million metric tons, 30 per cent greater than in 1950. More corn was planted in 1951 and the average yield per acre was greater.

Wheat production totalled only an estimated 410 thousand metric tons compared with 550 thousand tons in 1950. Severe drought conditions and comparatively poor summer weather caused the drop. Mexico imported 230 thousand tons of wheat during the first eight months of 1951 to make up the deficit.



Mexico's fishing industry has developed rapidly in the last few years. Here Lake Patzcuaro fishermen are pictured hauling in their nets.

Seafoods, canned and frozen, took fourth place in the list of Mexico's export commodities in 1951. The fishing industry has developed rapidly.

Minerals and Petroleum

High-grade iron ore deposits have been discovered in Michoacan and are said to contain 15 million metric tons of ore averaging 67 per cent iron. One deposit is at Cerro del Cubero, close to the Pacific coast, which may facilitate its development.

Production figures for minerals in the first ten months of 1951 (12 months 1950 in brackets) were: gold, 329,147 troy oz. (408,148); silver, 34.14 million troy oz. (49.14); copper, 52,847 metric tons (61,701); lead, 193,914 metric tons (238,077); zinc, 109,842 metric tons (220,704).

Petroleos Mexicanos recently announced that its 1952 drilling program calls for 400 new wells which will bring daily production up to 300 thousand barrels as compared with 230 thousand barrels at the end of 1951. Mexico's first 10,000-ton shipment of oil to Spain left Tampico during December. Petroleum production in the first ten months of 1951 totalled 6,636 thousand United States barrels, as compared with 6,569 thousand during the whole of 1950.

Clay Products Find Markets

Sales of products made from Canadian clays—mainly building brick, structural tile, drain tile, pottery and fireclay blocks and shapes—totalled nearly \$22½ million during 1951. This represents a nine per cent rise over 1950. Sales of building brick took first place, with a value of \$13½ million, followed by structural tile, about \$3¼ million, and drain tile, \$1.1 million. Canadian pottery recorded one of the largest increases—from \$417,175 in 1950 to \$799,728 in 1951.

Commodity Notes

ARGENTINA

Newsprint Mill in Production—Although the new newsprint mill of Messrs. Celulosa, Argentina, at Zarate, is not completed, production has begun; is limited so far to some 50 metric tons a day, it is reliably reported. When the mill is operating at capacity, it will produce 30 thousand metric tons a year, entirely from local materials. To date, 1,200 tons of 53-gramme newsprint in sheets and reels have been produced. Argentina's total annual requirements are some 200 thousand metric tons—Buenos Aires, March 13, 1952.

Lubricating Oil Plant to Be Built—Messrs. Diadema Argentina, S.A., a subsidiary of the Royal Dutch Shell group, will build a lubricating oil plant on its refinery property at South Dock, Buenos Aires, says a recent report in the British Chamber of Commerce Journal. The plant will probably cost 70 million pesos and will have a capacity of 35 million litres a year, about 20 per cent of total Argentine consumption. The company will use the crude petroleum produced in its own oilfields at Comodoro Rivadavia—Buenos Aires, March 13, 1952.

BRAZIL

TV Receivers Manufactured—The first TV receiver assembly line in South America has been inaugurated in São Paulo. The Industria e Comercio de Radio Invictus' factory was designed by Ad. Aureima Inc. of New York City. The first production run of TV receivers totalled 3,000—São Paulo, February 14, 1952.

Record Sugar Production Expected—Sugar production in the State of São Paulo was 7.7 million bags in the first eleven months of 1951, compared with 6.4 million bags in the same period of 1950. The present crop—estimated at over eight million bags—is expected to set a record—São Paulo, February 14, 1952.

Essential Fertilizer Imports—The State of São Paulo must import 375 thousand tons of fertilizer in 1952, according to estimates by the Syndicate of the Fertilizer Industry. Thirteen different types are needed. Consumption has increased 45 times in the past 20 years—São Paulo, February 14, 1952.

BRITISH HONDURAS

To Increase Sugar Production—So far, British Honduras has produced only insignificant quantities of sugar and most of the output has been consumed locally. Small shipments are made to the United Kingdom. The Evans Commission of 1947 advocated large-scale production as part of a plan to attract to the Colony the surplus population of other British Caribbean

territories. Now, because of the higher prices for sugar offered by the British Ministry of Food, it is reported that the British Honduras Government will make further efforts to attract private capital to invest in the Colony's sugar industry. There has been some increase in the acreage planted for the 1952-53 crop season—Kingston, Jamaica, February 26, 1952.

BRITISH WEST INDIES

Fish-Oil Industry Planned—A pilot plant to be constructed in St. Vincent will extract oil from the blackfish—a species of small whale. Cost of the development will be partly met by a grant from the Colonial Development Company. Plans are to increase the present blackfish catch of about 60 tons yielding 2,650 gallons of oil to more than 100 tons yielding 4,000 gallons. The potential value of the meat, either canned or dried, production of bone meal, and reduction of waste and flesh to meal are also being studied. Eventually this may become a permanent industry—Port of Spain, February 21, 1952.

CHILE

Steel Production Growing—It is anticipated that the value of steel production by the Huachipato and Corral plants will be Ch\$3,000 million (about US\$30 million) this year. With the aid of Eximbank, US\$10 million will be invested in installations, especially in Huachipato. In 1951 the Corral plant had its highest production, 19,761 tons compared with 12,535 tons the previous year. Principal buyers have been Argentina, the United States, Peru, Ecuador, Colombia, Uruguay and Bolivia—Santiago, February 22, 1952.

IRAQ

New Oil Pipeline Operating—The new 30-inch pipeline from Kirkuk, Iraq, to Banias, Syria, will be in partial operation by April. Built by the British-run Iraqi Petroleum Company, the new pipeline will come into full operation in November, with a capacity of 14 million tons of crude oil annually. Added to the eight million tons already being carried by two IPC lines terminating at Tripoli, Lebanon, the new pipeline will bring the total of Iraqi oil pumped to the Mediterranean to 22 million tons—Cairo, February 29, 1952.

ISRAEL

Jute Weaving Factory Planned—A jute weaving factory, to cost \$500 thousand will soon be established in Israel. The mill will produce sacks to be used primarily for the export of potash, for the bagging of cereals

ISRAEL—Continued

at the new Haifa silo, and for the Haifa fertilizer plant. All sacks are now imported—Athens, February 1, 1952.

Plastics Industry Expands—A \$1.5 million plastics plant, to turn out industrial materials—including plastic pipes for electrical installations, rubber and leather substitutes, and transparent tiles—and financed by both U.S. and Israel investors, is expected to be in production within six months. Forty per cent of the price of the finished products, designed for export, will be represented by imported raw materials—Athens, February 5, 1952.

JAMAICA

Banana Exports Picking Up—The third and largest shipment of bananas this year—51,910 stems—left Jamaica in February for London. Destruction on the plantations from last August's hurricane reduced banana exports during the past few months. Production now shows signs of substantial recovery—Kingston, February 18, 1952.

Toronto Firm Prospecting—A Toronto mining company has been granted a licence to explore for oil and natural gas in the Colony and an aerial survey is being made to discover possible locations of these products—Kingston, February 29, 1952.

JAPAN

Raw Silk Prices Announced—The Ministry of Agriculture and Forestry has announced new maximum and minimum prices for raw silk of Grade A20-22 at 230 thousand yen and 180 thousand yen per bale of 133 pounds. These prices will rule future dealings in raw silk; are intended to stabilize silk prices in this country. They will remain in effect until May 31, 1952, when prices for the silk year, June 1952 to May 1953, will be determined—Tokyo, February 23, 1952.

Fountain Pen Exports Increase—According to the Japan Fountain Pen Export Inspection Association, a total of 430 thousand dozen fountain pens valued at \$2,020,000 were exported from Japan in 1951. This represents an increase of 50 per cent by volume and 41 per cent by value over the 1950 shipments. Major markets were Thailand, Hong Kong, Indonesia, Colombia and Burma—Tokyo, February 13, 1952.

Cotton Production Reduced—The Ministry of International Trade and Industry has advised a reduction of 40 per cent in the output of 106 companies belonging to the Japan Cotton Spinners' Association. The production cut will be enforced for three months commencing March 1, 1952—Tokyo, February 27, 1952.

NETHERLANDS

Whaling Factory's Record—Whale oil output of the Netherlands floating factory *Willem Barendsz* on February 9 last totalled 9,282 tons, as compared with 7,366 tons in the corresponding period of the previous season. In addition, 2,882 tons of sperm oil have been produced.

Under the regulations of the International Whaling Convention, the Bureau for International Whaling Statistics has fixed the closing of the 1951-52 season at March 5. On that day the quota of 16 thousand blue whale units, which the combined expeditions are allowed to catch, will have been attained—The Hague, March 3, 1952.

NEW ZEALAND

Rabbit and Hare Skins Exported—A total of 3,343,099 rabbit and hare skins, valued at £126,013, was exported from New Zealand in the first nine months of last year. The United States took well over half; most of the remainder went to the United Kingdom—Wellington, March 6, 1952.

PAKISTAN

Telephone Equipment to be Made—The Government of Pakistan has signed an agreement with Messrs. Siemens and Halske of Munich, Germany, for the establishment of a factory to manufacture telephone equipment in Pakistan and meet the country's entire needs.

This factory will undertake to manufacture automatic telephone exchange equipment, manual telephone systems, telephone instruments and installation equipment. Work on the plant will begin this year and full production may be reached within four years. Messrs. Siemens and Halske will train Pakistani personnel in Germany and it is expected that, at the end of four years, the factory will be entirely manned by Pakistani staff—Karachi, March 7, 1952.

SCOTLAND

Whisky Export Ban Opposed—One of the first actions of the Independent Scotch Whisky Association lately formed in Glasgow will be to make representations to the Government against the recent ban on the export of whisky less than three years old—London, February 11, 1952.

SOUTH AFRICA

Asbestos Production Aided—To aid in the development of South Africa's asbestos industry, an investment corporation has been established in the Transvaal with an initial capital of £750 thousand. The principal shareholders are asbestos factories in Switzerland, Belgium, France, Austria and Italy. The new corporation will purchase and develop claims, underwrite development expenses, purchase established mines, and buy asbestos and sell it with or without further processing—Cape Town, March 6, 1952.

SOUTH AFRICA—Continued

Expanding Sugar Production—The long-term sugar production objective, set by the South African Sugar Industry Board, is one million tons a year, with an earlier target of 900 thousand tons by 1960. Domestic sales were 602,353 tons in the crop year of 1950-51, and an annual consumption of 700 thousand tons is expected during the next three years. The Commonwealth Sugar Agreement has provided a market in the United Kingdom for an additional 220 thousand tons. A ten per cent excess in rated capacity is considered advisable as insurance against drought—Cape Town, March 6, 1952.

SOUTHERN RHODESIA

Will Develop Copper Field—The Mufulira copper interests in Northern Rhodesia are planning a capital expenditure of £9-£10 million on development of the Baluba copper field. Since discovery of the original copper-cobalt ore body in 1929, diamond drillings have continued to block out further ore reserves. Latest estimates place the deposit at 37 million tons—Cape Town, March 6, 1952.

SWEDEN

Butter Reserves Almost Exhausted—The enormous Swedish reserves of butter are now practically exhausted because of successful exports during the last quarter of 1951. In August the reserves totalled 18 thousand tons. Since then Sweden has exported butter to Canada (3,000 tons) Finland, Germany, Czechoslovakia, East Germany, the United States and Switzerland—Stockholm, March 15, 1952.

Automobile Sales Slowing Down—The automobile industry is encountering some sales difficulties. Higher automobile insurance premiums and the increasing shortage of money mean that Swedes cannot afford to buy automobiles to the same extent. Many automobile owners are talking of selling their cars. New automobiles of well-known makes, priced up to 10,000 crowns, are still easy to sell but the more expensive cars are moving slowly—Stockholm, March 15, 1952.

Machine Industry Seeks Markets—Urged on by the need to increase dollar earnings, the branch organizations of the machine industry and the Export Association investigated the possibilities for increasing Swedish machine industry exports to the dollar area. They found a growing interest in exporting machinery products to Canada and the United States, and also to Mexico. A number of firms intend to send representatives abroad in the near future to investigate sales possibilities and organize selling. Several Swedish firms have already made plans to participate in the Canadian International Trade Fair in June—Stockholm, March 15, 1952.

Trade and Tariff Regulations

Barbados Requires Certificates for Pickled Meat Imports

The Canadian Trade Commissioner in Port of Spain cables that every shipment of Canadian pickled meat to Barbados must be accompanied by a Federal Department of Agriculture certificate stating the meat has not originated, or been packed, within a 100-mile radius of an area infected by hoof and mouth disease.

Barbados Revokes General Open Import Licence

Port of Spain, March 28, 1952.—FTS.—The Government of Barbados has revoked as of March 13, General Open Import Licence issued on October 6. Licences will, however, be readily granted for orders proved to have been placed before March 13.

The effect is that specific licences will be required for imports of dried, smoked, pickled and salted fish, onions, potatoes, animal feedstuffs, news-print, kraft paper, borax, boric acid, jute goods, specified types of iron and steel, and semi-manufactured copper, zinc, and nickel.

Bermuda Permits Meat Imports from Eastern Canada

The Colonial Treasurer, Bermuda, advised on March 27 that imports of all meats from Eastern Canada (Ontario and East) will be permitted, provided the certificate of inspection issued by the Federal Department of Agriculture states that the meat came from Eastern Canada.

Egyptian Double Duties on Canadian Imports Suspended

A cable from Cairo dated March 25 (reported in *Foreign Trade* of March 29) announced imports into Egypt from countries which have no trade agreement with that country, including Canada, would be subject to double the normal rate of duty. The Department has now been informed that the surtax of 100 per cent on imports from Canada will be waived for six months.

Fiji Revises Import Control

Wellington, March 24, 1952.—FTS.—Imports into Fiji of certain goods are no longer permitted under World Open General Licence by virtue of an import licensing order dated March 4, 1952. (See *Foreign Trade* November 17, 1951, page 713, for list of goods formerly admitted into Fiji under World Open General Licence.)

Jamaica Lifts Restrictions on Fruit Juice Exports

Kingston, March 21, 1952.—FTS.—Export licences will be granted for fruit juices containing not more than five per cent weight of sugar, the Commissioner of Commerce and Industries has announced. Exports can now be permitted because certain sweetened fruit juices have been placed on Open General Licence in the United Kingdom. British importers no longer need a licence to import juices containing up to five per cent sugar. Local exporters will merely be required to certify the sugar content of the juice.

Trade and Tariff Regulations—concluded

Kenya Suspends Non-Sterling Imports

Johannesburg, March 21, 1952.—FTS—The Import Controller for Kenya announced on March 18 that the issue of specific licences for the importation of goods from all countries outside the sterling area is suspended. This applies to imports from dollar countries and also to the wide range of goods from certain other countries outside the sterling area—e.g., OEEC countries—which were removed from Open General Licence and made subject to specific licence from March 15.

The suspension does not forecast a general cessation of the issue of licences. As soon as possible after accessing commitments incurred to date, it is intended that licensing shall be resumed on a scale which can be justified after relevant facts of the balance-of-payments position have been ascertained.

New Zealand Revalidates Dollar Import Licences

Wellington, March 28, 1952.—FTS—On request to the Collector of Customs, dollar import licences will be revalidated for orders placed under valid import licences before March 11, 1952. This regulation also applies to goods accepted on any of the following vessels scheduled to leave the dollar area before April 30—*Waikawa*, due to sail in early April; *Waitomo*, early April; *Clydebank*, April 9; *Aorangi*, April 10; *Ottawa Valley*, April 19; *Paparoa*, April 30 and the *City of Liverpool* in April.

Licences will also be validated in similar circumstances for parcel post shipments carried on the specified vessels and for air freight, up to April 30.

Northern Rhodesia Revises Import Controls

Johannesburg, March 24, 1952.—FTS—The Acting Director of Trade, Transport and Industry for Northern Rhodesia announced on March 14 changes in import control regulations, to help the Colony do its part in arresting the deterioration in the balance of payments between the sterling area and the rest of the world. These measures are directed not only to conserving dollar currency but also to restricting to essentials the expenditure on imports from all other non-sterling countries.

Many imports from countries outside the sterling area have been placed on a prohibited list. Provision is made for their importation when there is documentary proof that the goods were shipped before March 14, 1952 or that a firm order was accepted before that date and the goods shipped before April 30, 1952. An irrevocable letter of credit will be regarded as documentary proof of a firm order.

Licences for goods not on the prohibited list will be considered in relation to the necessity for the goods and the amount of non-sterling currency available to Northern Rhodesia.

(Information on whether particular goods are included in the prohibited list may be obtained from the International Trade Relations Branch.—Editor.)

Trade Commissioners on Tour

TO familiarize themselves with conditions in this country and the special requirements of businessmen, Canadian Trade Commissioners return to Canada periodically. Exporters and importers are invited to discuss with the Trade Commissioner the markets and sources of supply in his territory.



H. W. Richardson, who has been Canadian Government Trade Commissioner in Bogotá, Colombia, since 1949, will begin his tour in London, Ontario, on April 15. His itinerary follows:

London—April 15	St. Catharines—April 21-22
Preston—April 16	Toronto—April 23-30
Hamilton—April 17-18	Winnipeg—May 1-2
Brantford—April 17-18	Vancouver—May 5-8
Welland—April 21-22	Montreal—May 12-22

W. Gibson-Smith, Canadian Government Trade Commissioner in Leopoldville, Belgian Congo, began a Canadian tour on March 24. His itinerary is as follows:

Montreal—April 7-18	Swift Current—May 9-10
Edmonton—April 23-24	Winnipeg—May 11-13
	Vancouver—April 26-May 6

Businessmen can reach these officers through the Canadian Manufacturers Association offices in Toronto, Winnipeg and Edmonton; Chambers of Commerce in Preston, Hamilton, London, St. Catharines and Welland; Boards of Trade in Montreal, Brantford and Swift Current; the Department of Trade and Commerce, 355 Burrard Street in Vancouver.

Failure Rate Up

Number of commercial failures in Canada in 1951—1,399—showed a rise of 96 over 1950, according to a recent DBS report. This represents the largest number of failures since 1934, though in 1939 the figure was 1,392. Since 1945, when only 272 failures were reported, the figure has climbed steadily.

Trade Note of 1882

Contract for supplying food and forage to Mounted police posts and the Indian agencies throughout the west, a huge undertaking involving \$400,000 in money and long, arduous journeys, fraught with peril not only from wild animals but from wild red men, was nevertheless being eagerly sought by leading Winnipeg contractors.—Reprinted from *Winnipeg Free Press* of March 21, 1882.

Foreign Trade Service Abroad

† Indicates a change since previous publication.

Bentley's Second Phrase Code is used by Canadian Trade Commissioners.

TERRITORY	OFFICER	CITY ADDRESS	MAIL AND CABLE ADDRESSES
Argentina Paraguay, Uruguay	C. S. Bissett, Commercial Secretary	Canadian Embassy, Bartolome Mitre 478, BUENOS AIRES	<i>Mail:</i> (City Address) <i>Cable:</i> CANADIAN
	W. B. McCullough, Agricultural Secretary	Canadian Embassy, Bartolome Mitre 478, BUENOS AIRES	<i>Mail:</i> (City Address) <i>Cable:</i> CANADIAN
Australia Capital Territory, New South Wales, Queensland, Northern Territory, Dependencies	C. M. Croft, Commercial Counsellor for Canada	City Mutual Life Building, 60 Hunter Street, SYDNEY	<i>Mail:</i> P.O. Box 3952 G.P.O. <i>Cable:</i> CANADIAN
Australia Victoria, South Australia, Western Australia, Tasmania	F. W. Fraser, Commercial Counsellor for Canada	83 William Street, MELBOURNE	<i>Mail:</i> (City Address) <i>Cable:</i> CANADIAN
Australia	R. W. Blake, Agricultural Secretary for Canada	83 William Street, MELBOURNE	<i>Mail:</i> (City Address) <i>Cable:</i> CANADIAN
Belgian Congo Angola, French Equatorial Africa	W. Gibson-Smith, Canadian Government Trade Commissioner	Forescom Building, LEOPOLDVILLE	<i>Mail:</i> Boite Postale 373 <i>Cable:</i> CANADIAN
Belgium Luxembourg	B. A. Macdonald, Commercial Counsellor	Canadian Embassy, 35 rue de la Science, BRUSSELS	<i>Mail:</i> (City Address) <i>Cable:</i> CANADIAN
Brazil	C. R. Gallow, Commercial Secretary	Canadian Embassy, Edificio Metropole, Av. Presidente Wilson 165, RIO DE JANEIRO	<i>Mail:</i> Caixa Postal 2164 <i>Cable:</i> CANADIAN
Brazil	C. J. Van Tighem, Consul of Canada and Trade Commissioner	Canadian Consulate, Edificio Alois, Rua 7 de Abril 252, SAO PAULO	<i>Mail:</i> Caixa Postal 6034 <i>Cable:</i> CANADIAN
Ceylon	Paul Sykes, Canadian Government Trade Commissioner	Galle Face Hotel, COLOMBO	<i>Mail:</i> P.O. Box 1006 <i>Cable:</i> CANADIAN
Chile	M. R. W. Dale, Commercial Secretary	Canadian Embassy, Bank of London and South America Building, SANTIAGO	<i>Mail:</i> Casilla 771 <i>Cable:</i> CANADIAN
Colombia Ecuador	W. J. Millyard, Canadian Government Trade Commissioner	Calle 19, No. 6-39 BOGOTA	<i>Mail:</i> Apartado 1618 <i>Airmail:</i> Apartado Aereo 3562 <i>Cable:</i> CANADIAN
Cuba Dominican Republic, Haiti, Puerto Rico	A. W. Evans, Commercial Secretary	Canadian Embassy, Avenida de las Misiones 17, HAVANA	<i>Mail:</i> Apartado 1945 <i>Cable:</i> CANADIAN
Egypt Aden, Anglo-Egyptian Sudan, Cyprus, Ethiopia, Hashemite Kingdom of the Jordan, Iraq, Lebanon, Saudi Arabia, Syria	Acting Canadian Government Trade Commissioner	Osiris Building, Sharia Walda, Kasr-el-Doubara, CAIRO	<i>Mail:</i> P.O. Box 1770 <i>Cable:</i> CANADIAN
France Algeria, French Morocco, Tunisia	J. P. Manion, Commercial Counsellor for Canada	3 rue Scribe, PARIS	<i>Mail:</i> (City Address) <i>Cable:</i> CANADIAN
France	J. H. Tremblay, Agricultural Secretary for Canada	3 rue Scribe, PARIS	<i>Mail:</i> (City Address) <i>Cable:</i> CANADIAN
Germany	Acting Commercial Secretary	Canadian Embassy, 22 Zittelmann Strasse, BONN	<i>Mail:</i> (City Address) <i>Cable:</i> CANADIAN

TERRITORY	OFFICER	CITY ADDRESS	MAIL AND CABLE ADDRESSES
Germany	Wm. Van Vliet, Agricultural Secretary	Canadian Embassy, 22 Zittelmann Strasse, BONN	<i>Mail:</i> (City Address) <i>Cable:</i> CANADIAN
Greece Israel	T. J. Monty, Commercial Secretary	Canadian Embassy, 31 Vassilissis Sophias Ave., ATHENS	<i>Mail:</i> (City Address) <i>Cable:</i> CANADIAN
Guatemala Costa Rica, El Salvador, Honduras, Nicaragua, Panama and Canal Zone	J. C. Depocas, Canadian Government Trade Commissioner	28, 5a Avenida Sud, GUATEMALA CITY	<i>Mail:</i> P.O. Box 400 <i>Cable:</i> CANADIAN
Hong Kong Indo-China, South China	T. R. Fletcher, Canadian Government Trade Commissioner	Hong Kong Bank Building, HONG KONG	<i>Mail:</i> P.O. Box 126 <i>Cable:</i> CANADIAN
India	Richard Grew, Commercial Counsellor	Office of the High Commissioner for Canada, 4 Aurangzeb Road, NEW DELHI	<i>Mail:</i> P.O. Box 11 <i>Cable:</i> CANADIAN
India Burma	B. I. Rankin, Commercial Secretary for Canada	Gresham Assurance House, Mint Road, BOMBAY	<i>Mail:</i> P.O. Box 886 <i>Cable:</i> CANADIAN
Ireland	H. L. E. Priestman, Commercial Secretary for Canada	66 Upper O'Connell St., DUBLIN	<i>Mail:</i> (City Address) <i>Cable:</i> CANADIAN
Italy Libya, Malta, Yugoslavia	S. G. MacDonald, Commercial Secretary	Canadian Embassy, Via Saverio Mercadante 15, ROME	<i>Mail:</i> (City Address) <i>Cable:</i> CANADIAN
Italy Libya, Malta, Yugoslavia	M. S. Strong, Canadian Trade Commissioner (Fisheries)	Canadian Embassy, Via Saverio Mercadante 15, ROME	<i>Mail:</i> (City Address) <i>Cable:</i> CANADIAN
Jamaica Bahamas, British Honduras Jamaica	M. B. Palmer, Canadian Government Trade Commissioner E. M. Gosse, Canadian Trade Commissioner (Fisheries)	Canadian Bank of Commerce Chambers, KINGSTON Canadian Bank of Commerce Chambers, KINGSTON	<i>Mail:</i> P.O. Box 225 <i>Cable:</i> CANADIAN <i>Mail:</i> P.O. Box 225 <i>Cable:</i> CANADIAN
Japan Korea	J. C. Britton, Commercial Representative	Canadian Liaison Mission, Canadian Legation Bldg., TOKYO	<i>Mail:</i> (City Address) <i>Cable:</i> CANADIAN
Mexico	M. T. Stewart, Commercial Secretary	Canadian Embassy, Edificio Internacional, Paseo de la Reforma, MEXICO, D.F.	<i>Mail:</i> Apartado 126-Bis <i>Cable:</i> CANADIAN
Netherlands	J. A. Langley, Commercial Counsellor	Canadian Embassy, Sophialaan 1-A, THE HAGUE	<i>Mail:</i> (City Address) <i>Cable:</i> CANADIAN
Netherlands Belgium, Denmark, Luxembourg	Acting Agricultural Secretary	Canadian Embassy, Sophialaan 1-A, THE HAGUE	<i>Mail:</i> (City Address) <i>Cable:</i> CANADIAN
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Norway Denmark, Greenland	J. L. Mutter, Commercial Secretary	Canadian Legation, Fridtjof Nansens Plass 5, OSLO	<i>Mail:</i> (City Address) <i>Cable:</i> CANADIAN
Pakistan Afghanistan, Iran	A. P. Bissonnet, Commercial Secretary	Office of the High Commissioner for Canada, Hotel Metropole, Victoria Rd., KARACHI	<i>Mail:</i> P.O. Box 531 <i>Cable:</i> CANADIAN
Peru Bolivia	R. E. Gravel, Commercial Secretary	Canadian Embassy, Edificio Boza, Carabaya 831, Plaza San Martin, LIMA	<i>Mail:</i> Casilla 1212 <i>Cable:</i> CANADIAN

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Sweden Finland	B. J. Bachand, Commercial Secretary	Canadian Legation, Strändvägen, 7-C, STOCKHOLM	<i>Mail:</i> P.O. Box 14042 <i>Cable:</i> CANADIAN
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Trinidad Barbados, Windward and Leeward Islands, British Guiana, Dutch Guiana, French Guiana, French West Indies	T. G. Major, Canadian Government Trade Commissioner	43 St. Vincent Street, PORT-OF-SPAIN	<i>Mail:</i> P.O. Box 125 <i>Cable:</i> CANADIAN
Turkey	G. F. G. Hughes, Commercial Secretary for Canada	Istiklal Caddesi, Lion Magazasi Yaninda, Kismet Han 3/4, Beyoglu, ISTANBUL	<i>Mail:</i> P.O. Box 2220, Beyoglu, Istanbul <i>Cable:</i> CANADIAN
United Kingdom South of England, East Anglia, Scotland, also Iceland, British West Africa (Gambia Gold Coast, Nigeria, Sierra Leone) United Kingdom	R. P. Bower, Commercial Counsellor R. Campbell Smith, Commercial Secretary D. A. B. Marshall, Commercial Secretary (Agricultural)	Office of the High Commissioner for Canada, Canada House, Trafalgar Square, LONDON, S.W.1. Office of the High Commissioner for Canada, Canada House, Trafalgar Square, LONDON, S.W.1.	<i>Mail:</i> (City Address) <i>Cable:</i> SLEIGHING <i>Mail:</i> (City Address) <i>Cable:</i> SLEIGHING

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United Kingdom Northern Ireland	H. L. E. Priestman, Canadian Government Trade Commissioner	36 Victoria Square, BELFAST	<i>Mail:</i> (City Address) <i>Cable:</i> CANADIAN
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United States	Dr. W. C. Hopper, Agricultural Counsellor	Canadian Embassy, 1746 Massachusetts Ave., N.W., WASHINGTON D.C.,	<i>Mail:</i> (City Address) <i>Cable:</i> CANADIAN
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Venezuela Netherlands Antilles, Colombia, Ecuador, Central America	Vice-Consul of Canada and Acting Agricultural Trade Commissioner	Canadian Consulate General, Edificio Pan American, Puente Urapal, CARACAS	<i>Mail:</i> Apartado 3306 <i>Cable:</i> CANADIAN

Nominal Foreign Exchange Quotations

The following nominal quotations may prove useful in checking prices or considering statistics.

Importers and exporters are, however, urged to check with their banks before making any financial arrangements for the purchase and sale of commodities.

Country	Monetary Unit	—	Nominal Quotations Sept. 17*	Nominal Quotations Mar. 24	Nominal Quotations Mar. 31
Argentina.....	Peso.....	Off. Free Export	.2977	.1994	.1974
Austria.....	Schilling.....		.2085	.0715	.0707
Australia.....	Pound.....		3.2240	2.2410	2.2200
Belgium and Belgian Congo.....	Franc.....		.0228	.0198	.0196
Bolivia.....	Boliviano.....		.0238	.0166	.0164
British West Indies (except Jamaica).....	Dollar.....		.8396	.5836	.5781
Brazil.....	Cruzeiro.....		.0544	.0540	.0533
Burma.....	Rupee.....		.3022		
Ceylon.....	Rupee.....		.3022	.2094	.2072
Chile.....	Peso.....		.0233	.0117	.0110
Colombia.....	Peso.....		.5128	.3989	.3947
Costa Rica.....	Colon.....		.1800	.1780	.1762
Cuba.....	Peso.....		1.0000	.9972	.9869
Czechoslovakia.....	Koruna.....		0.2000	.0199	.0197
Denmark.....	Krone.....		.2084	.1444	.1429
Dominican Republic.....	Peso.....		1.0000	.9972	.9869
Ecuador.....	Sucre.....		.0740	.0658	.0651
Egypt.....	Pound.....		4.1330	2.8635	2.8339
El Salvador.....	Colon.....		.4000	.3989	.3914
Fiji.....	Pound.....		3.6306	2.5236	2.5000
Finland.....	Markka.....		.0062	.0043	.0043
France, Monaco and French North Africa.....	Franc.....		.0037	.0028	.0028
French Empire—African.....	Franc.....		.0073	.0057	.0056
French Pacific Possessions.....	Franc.....		.0201	.0157	.0155
Germany.....	Deutsche Mark		.3000	.2374	.23.0
Guatemala.....	Quetzal.....		1.0000	.9972	.9869
Haiti.....	Gourde.....		.2000	.1994	.1974
Honduras.....	Lempira.....		.5000	.4986	.4934
Hong Kong.....	Dollar.....		.2519	.1751	.1734
Iceland.....	Krona.....		.1541	.0612	.0606
India.....	Rupee.....		.3022	.2094	.2072
Iran.....	Rial.....		.0212		
Iraq.....	Dinar.....		4.0300	2.8012	2.7750
Ireland.....	Pound.....		4.0300	2.8012	2.7750
Israel.....	Pound.....		3.0000	2.8012	2.7750
Italy.....	Lira.....		.0017	.0016	.0016
Jamaica.....	Pound.....		4.0300	2.8012	2.7750
Japan.....	Yen.....		.0028	.0027	.0027
Lebanon.....	Piastre.....		.4561		
Mexico.....	Peso.....		.1157	.1153	.1141
Netherlands.....	Florin.....		.3769	.2624	.2597
Netherlands Antilles.....	Florin.....		.5308	.5288	.5233
New Zealand.....	Pound.....		4.0150	2.8012	2.7750
Nicaragua.....	Cordoba.....		.2000	.1994	.1974
Norway.....	Krone.....		.2015	.1396	.1382
Pakistan.....	Rupee.....		.3022	.3014	.2983
Panama.....	Balboa.....		1.0000	.9972	.9869
Paraguay.....	Guarani.....		.3200		
Peru.....	Sol.....		.1538	.0654	.0647
Philippines.....	Peso.....		.4975	.4986	.4934
Portugal and Colonies.....	Escudo.....		.0400	.0347	.0344
Singapore.....	Straits Dollar		.4702	.3268	.3237
Spain and Colonies.....	Peseta.....		.0916	.0915	.0906
Sweden.....	Krona.....		.2783	.1928	.1908
Switzerland.....	Franc.....		.2336	.2288	.2263
Thailand.....	Baht.....		.1000		
Turkey.....	Lira.....		.3571	.3561	.3525
Union of South Africa.....	Pound.....		4.0300	2.8012	2.7750
United Kingdom.....	Pound.....		4.0300	2.8012	2.7750
United States.....	Dollar.....		1.0000	.9972	.9868
Uruguay.....	Peso.....		.6583	.6565	.6497
Venezuela.....	Bolivar.....		.2985	.2977	.2946
Yugoslavia.....	Dinar.....		.0200	.0033	.0033

* September 17, 1949.

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OTTAWA
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foreign trade

OL. 11

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VER... Rubber remains
mainstay of the Malayan
economy, though the continu-
ous, fluctuating prices, and
falling output are worrying
owners of rubber estates.
A native worker cuts the
raw coagulum into conven-
ient lengths. (See article page
1.)

to from U. K. Information
Centre.

Published weekly by the Foreign Trade Service,
Department of Trade and Commerce,
Under the authority of
The Right Hon. C. D. HOWE, Minister, and
WM. FREDERICK BULL, Deputy Minister.

Price: 10 cents per copy.

Subscriptions: \$2.00 in Canada and \$3.50 abroad.

All subscriptions and orders should be forwarded to

The Queen's Printer, Government Printing Bureau, Ottawa.

Material from *Foreign Trade* may be freely reprinted, but
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Malaya's Revenue Increases But Production Sags

Fall in the volume and a rise in production costs of the two strategic Malayan exports, tin and rubber, seem to forecast a less buoyant 1952.

by D. S. Armstrong
Canadian Government Trade Commissioner

SINGAPORE.—For the second successive year, Singapore and the Federation of Malaya had a favourable balance of trade of M\$1,320 million, a small increase over 1950. Imports (M\$4,756 million) were 63 per cent higher than in 1950 and exports (M\$6,076·5 million) almost 100 per cent greater.

A decline in the tin and rubber markets in the last six months of 1951 slowed business down from the hectic pace of July 1950 to June 1951. The value of imports for the last six months fell slightly from the peak reached in the first six. Generally speaking, stocks are high and in some cases have had to be liquidated below landed cost. Prosperity is still the word, but business is somewhat sobered by the fall in rubber prices to pre-Korean levels. The truth of the saying, "As rubber goes, so goes the welfare of Malaya" cannot be exaggerated. New restrictions designed to limit imports from non-sterling areas to 1951 levels will hit the fast-growing trade with Europe and Japan, but will not restrict imports from hard currency sources any further.

Records Made in 1951

Malaya established new records in many fields in 1951. An expected government deficit of M\$3·7 million turned into a surplus of more than M\$50 million. The Malayan Railways increased earnings nearly M\$10·2 million over the previous year. The Singapore Harbour Board, in the year ending June 30, increased its revenue by nearly M\$10 million. Currency in circulation grew by almost 20 per cent to M\$754·2 million and another measure of inflation, the cost-of-living index, rose ten per cent from 213·1 to 234·4 (1939=100).

The continuing prosperity of Singapore and Malaya is largely the result of present political and economic conditions. Large-scale rearmament and stockpiling programs in Western countries meant an unprecedented boom for countries such as Malaya whose economy depends on the market for essential raw materials. Yet Malaya is the scene of the "nastiest little war in the world"—the Communist bandit warfare which has continued unabated for two years and shows no sign of slackening. The cost of fighting this battle is fantastic, in both men and money. During the past year, bandit activity was an important reason for a fall in the volume and a rise in the costs of production of Malaya's two strategic exports—tin and rubber.

As in 1950, official statistics show substantial value increases in the main commodity groups for both imports and exports. Imports of animals, food, drink and tobacco rose from M\$793 million to M\$1,123 million. Raw materials and unmanufactured goods imported during 1951 were valued at M\$1,487 million, an increase of M\$673 million over 1950. Similarly, imports of manufactured goods, the largest class, increased from M\$1,284 million to M\$2,110 million.

Imports into Malaya, by Principal Commodities

	1949	1950 (‘000)	1951
Grain and flour	M\$281,075	M\$266,865	M\$ 360,250
Oils, fats and resins	220,403	280,807	406,835
Cotton yarn and manufactures	165,114	274,416	360,485
Rubber	125,939	618,052	1,255,420
Drink and tobacco	79,054	97,001	135,850
Oil seeds, etc.	74,092	92,592	95,719
Vehicles	66,109	77,448	173,878
Iron and steel and manufactures ..	56,396	68,842	146,874
Miscellaneous textiles	56,891	89,882	167,645
Machinery	49,265	68,582	101,169
Chemicals, drugs, dyes, etc.	43,663	60,855	99,132
Electrical equipment	34,610	42,282	62,190
Non-ferrous ores	31,315	62,492	71,043
Earthenware, glass, etc.	26,533	43,537	67,419
Cutlery, hardware, implements	25,637	48,390	121,572

Indonesia maintained its position as Malaya's leading supplier, sending goods valued at M\$1,428·1 million, double the 1950 value. Next came the United Kingdom (M\$788·4 million) and Thailand (M\$383·4 million). Purchases from the United States (M\$218·0 million) jumped 144 per cent, from Germany, 250 per cent, and from Japan, 160 per cent. Canada's share in the import trade was M\$33·8 million, compared with M\$16·4 million in 1950.

Rubber Leads Exports

Raw materials and unmanufactured goods took first place among exports, increasing by M\$1,561 million to M\$4,263 million. Over 90 per cent represented rubber shipments. Exports of manufactured goods reached a value of M\$1,349 million (1950 figure: M\$1,023 million).

For the first time in the post-war period, the United Kingdom succeeded the United States as Malaya's chief export market. Chief cause was an increase over 1950 of more than 100 per cent and 200 per cent respectively in the value of rubber and tin exports to the United Kingdom, compared with an increase of less than 50 per cent in rubber shipments and a drop from M\$245·4 million to M\$25·5 million in tin exports to the United States. Control of destination on rubber exports meant a decline in the volume of Malaya's trade with Communist countries but value figures were scarcely affected. Other important customers were Indonesia (M\$486·9 million); France (M\$322·8 million); and Australia (M\$293 million). Exports to Canada (some 60 per cent of which were rubber and tin) increased from M\$98·3 million to M\$153·9 million. Thus, while Malaya's favourable balance of trade with Canada increased from M\$81·9 million in 1950 to M\$120·1 million last year, the ratio was reduced from six to one in Malaya's favour to less than five to one last year.

Direct import of non-essential, hard currency goods is prohibited by Malayan import control regulations. However, it is possible for local merchants to place orders through Hong Kong, for which they pay by purchasing Canadian or United States dollars on Hong Kong's free exchange market. However, the difference between the free and the official rates of exchange has reached as much as 20 per cent. Consequently, few Canadian products can compete with similar soft currency goods at this price disadvantage.

Of Malaya's total imports of M\$33·8 million from Canada, goods with a c.i.f. value of M\$9,930 million were brought in via Hong Kong last year. The rate of import through Hong Kong slackened considerably, particularly in foodstuffs, during the last half of the year when the free market values of the Canadian and United States dollars rose appreciably in terms of local currency.

Among Canadian goods which Malaya bought in greater quantity during 1951 were new passenger cars, commercial motor cars, flashlight batteries, powdered milk, canned sardines and herrings, and motor car parts.

Rubber Production Down

Rubber shipments, including re-exports from Malayan ports during 1951, were 1,155,264 tons, or about 50 thousand tons more than in 1950. The increase was due entirely to re-exports. Imports were up 100 thousand tons over the previous year and Malayan production down by 88 thousand tons. For the first time, therefore, Malaya's rubber trade was dominated by foreign rubber, mainly Indonesian.

Although market prices dropped from the February high of M\$2·30 a pound to M\$1·40 a pound in December, exports at almost M\$3,000 million were still about 20 per cent higher than in 1950. Despite the restrictions placed on foreign rubber purchases by the United States, that country remained Malaya's best customer, taking 31 per cent of the total rubber exports. Second came the United Kingdom, which increased purchases by 82 thousand tons to 280,807 tons valued at M\$966·5 million. Exports to Canada during the year dropped slightly to 35 thousand tons, valued at M\$121·2 million.

Despite the prosperous conditions in Malaya's rubber industry, lagging production is causing concern. Output in 1951 was adversely affected by the bandit warfare, shortage of labour, unsettled conditions and unusually wet weather. Costs of production have increased proportionately more than prices. Wages have been raised—first, to cope with increased cost of living and second, as an inducement for hazardous work in guerilla-infested areas. Replanting—an expensive operation—has practically ceased.

Dependent on Rubber Industry

Nearly half of Malaya's rubber is produced on plantations under 100 acres—small holdings owned by Asians. The rest is produced on European-owned estates. The latter strive for a stability in production rates, replanting and conditions of labour. Many of the smallholders, however, are inclined to take full advantage of boom times, eventually to their own detriment. In 1949 when prices were low, output on small holdings was



Here is a monitor at work mining Malayan tin. Tin production in the Colony has recovered remarkably from the damage and neglect of the Japanese occupation; last year, output reached over 57 thousand long tons. Biggest purchaser in 1951 was the United Kingdom; Canada increased her imports of tin from the Colony by 87·5 per cent.

—U.K. Information Office.

270,248 tons. In 1950, when prices rose abruptly following the outbreak of war in Korea, smallholders' production jumped to 316,732 tons. This rate of production could not be maintained regardless of high prices, and last year it fell to 275,924 tons.

The importance of the rubber industry to Malaya's economy is only too evident. It is a prime employer of labour and capital, and in addition, contributed about M\$230 million last year to the local government in export duty. A substantial income tax contribution was also made to the Federation Government and the United Kingdom Exchequer. Declining output and labour efficiency, coupled with rising costs, have pointed up the fact that the industry can prosper only if there is law and order in the country, and if it receives a fair and steady return for its product.

Tin Exports Affected

Tin production in Malaya at 57,167 long tons showed almost no change from 1950. Imports of foreign tin dropped about 2,200 tons. However, tin exports (including re-exports) fell from 81,896 long tons in 1950 to 64,957 long tons last year, although value figures did not reflect this. The main reason for this drop was the refusal of the United States Reconstruction Finance Corporation to pay the free market price for tin. In 1950 the U.S. took 44,600 tons of Malayan tin; in 1951 only 2,532 tons were shipped and no shipments have been made since March.

The United Kingdom was Malaya's best customer, taking 15,244 tons. Purchases by European countries increased from 20,300 tons to 27,900 tons and shipments to Canada were 4,025 tons, an increase of 87·5 per cent over 1950.

To answer charges of restricted production, cartels and price gouging, made by a United States Congressional Committee, Malaya extended and the United States accepted an invitation to send a mission to study the industry at first hand. An intensive survey was conducted in October but it is not likely that the report will be made public.

Pineapple Production Lower

Canned pineapple production in Singapore and Malaya increased only slightly, from 684 thousand cases of 48 pounds in 1950 to 790 thousand cases in 1951. However, the value of exports increased nearly 40 per cent—from M\$12·2 million to M\$16·9 million. Production fell short by 100 thousand cases because of bad weather, crop infestation and shortage of labour. As usual, the United Kingdom was Malaya's best customer, taking nearly 75 per cent of all exports. Other buyers in order of importance included France, New Zealand, Australia and Canada (235·28 long tons).

Shipments to Canada have been limited for two reasons. First, Malayan production is still only one-fifth of pre-war output and second, Malaya's General Average Quality pineapple does not meet Canadian grading regulations for Standard Quality. Malaya has found a ready market for all its output and efforts to regain the Canadian market have been postponed until new grading regulations have been made effective and production increased. There have been slight increases in the production of most agricultural crops.

Mineral production, other than tin and coal, also showed increases. Ilmenite output jumped from 25 thousand tons in 1950 to nearly 44 thousand last year. Kaolin also increased from 1,435 tons to 1,710 tons. Japanese interest in Malayan iron ore increased output from 500 thousand tons in 1950 to more than 850 thousand tons. It is reported that the Japanese will invest US\$1,160,000 in developing Malayan bauxite resources.

Pakistanis in Training

Twelve junior officers of the Civil Service of Pakistan will arrive in Canada late in April for a five-month stay. Under the auspices of the Colombo Plan, they will study the operations of various federal government departments and municipal administration in smaller centres. To round out their training, they will see something of the work of the RCMP in the less settled areas; attend sessions of county courts; inspect irrigation projects; and gain first-hand information on problems of drought, the storage and transportation of wheat, etc. During their visit, they will live with Canadian families to learn something of the social and cultural life of this country.

Five of the group have already served for two years in the provinces as assistant commissioners or assistant collectors. The others are known as probationers, and are young university graduates who have taken a competitive examination to pass into the Civil Service. Their first nine months were spent in the Civil Service Academy at Lahore. Later, they went to East Bengal for seven months and got their first taste of practical experience by actually working as junior magistrates.

New England Buys Canadian Produce

Steady demand for fresh fruit and vegetables in these six states opens a small but lucrative market to Canadian farmers with a high-quality product.

by Roger R. Parlour
Vice-Consul of Canada and Assistant Trade Commissioner

BOSTON.—Fresh fruits and vegetables from Canada continued to win a large share of the New England market in 1951. This six-state area contains 9¼ million consumers who enjoy a high standard of living and expect a large and varied supply of fresh fruits and vegetables in and out of season. Local production cannot supply this demand entirely and last year 45,662 cars and carlot equivalents of fresh fruits and vegetables arrived in Boston's wholesale produce markets. Canada's share, according to a recent U.S. Department of Agriculture release, was 1,327 railway carlots.

Some 1,147 of these shipments from Canada came by rail, 153 by highway truck, and 27 by ship.* Prince Edward Island led the provinces, with 914 carlots; New Brunswick came second, with 317; British Columbia third, with 59, and Nova Scotia fourth, with 27.

Canadian success in Boston's fresh-produce market ranges from the virtual predominance enjoyed by Prince Edward Island turnips to the moderate share in the market won by Canadian blueberries, potatoes, and apples, and down to the intermittent sales (as conditions permit) of strawberries, cabbage, carrots and onions. Undoubtedly, sales to New England of many varieties of Canadian farm products could be expanded.

Vegetables in Demand

As in previous years, potatoes were a major item in sales to New England, with 338 carlots reported from Prince Edward Island and 307 from New Brunswick. Most of these potatoes arrived by rail but the bringing in of more than 100 carlots by truck showed that the trend towards this means of shipment is continuing. Canadian potatoes seem certain to continue in demand in the New England market because of their competitive price and good quality. The distinctive reddish tinge of the Prince Edward Island potatoes has proved particularly popular with New England consumers.

During 1951, over 90 per cent of all the turnips or rutabagas arriving at the Boston market were from Prince Edward Island and the preference for these turnips remained strong. About 537 carlots came from P.E.I. by rail and 38 carlots by highway truck. New Brunswick contributed eight carlots.

* An estimated 15 per cent of the highway truck shipments are not recorded in these statistics.

Canadian apples and pears, brought in by rail, were also sold in this market in 1951. British Columbia shipped 47 carlots of apples, 12 more than in 1950; New Brunswick supplied two carlots. As is customary in the trade, Canadian apples were brought into New England only after the local crop had been consumed. This meant that shipments from Canada were heaviest in May and June. British Columbia sent 12 carlots of pears which arrived in October and November.

Berries from Canada are a familiar sight in Boston markets. Blueberries arrived from Nova Scotia by boat to the equivalent of 27 carlots. Shipments reached a peak in August. Because local and southern blueberries arrive in June and July, the "Nova Scotia blues" tend to reach the Boston market after other supplies are exhausted. This fact, and their superior quality, promises a continuing demand for these blueberries. Canadian strawberries did not reach this market in 1951, although in recent years strawberries in small quantities came in from New Brunswick by rail and highway truck and from Prince Edward Island by highway truck and by air.

Small shipments of other vegetables continued to arrive from Canadian sources. Cabbage imports from Canada amounted to five carlots by rail and highway truck and from P.E.I. by truck and by air.

Three Factors Favour Canadians

Several factors combine to give Canadian fresh fruits and vegetables certain advantages in the New England market. One of these is the high quality, flavour, and freedom from disease of many Canadian fruits and vegetables. A second is the lateness of the growing season. This means that many perishable products—such as strawberries, blueberries, and lettuce—are just coming on the market in Canada when supplies in New England and regions farther south are exhausted. A third factor is the good reputation which products like Nova Scotia blueberries, New Brunswick potatoes and Prince Edward Island turnips enjoy.

On the other hand, Canadian shippers of fresh fruits and vegetables must meet the high standards of their competitors in many parts of the United States if they are to sell their produce in New England at favourable prices. This means careful cleaning and sorting of the produce; use of modern, attractive containers; and careful packing, storage and shipping so that the produce reaches the market in perfect condition. Because many perishable fruits and vegetables are normally shipped to New England markets on consignment, it is in the best interests of the Canadian shipper to supply a top-quality product which will command premium prices and enhance the good reputation of Canadian agriculture.

Data for Exporters

The International Trade Relations Branch of the Department of Trade and Commerce has prepared bulletins covering shipping documents and customs regulations of the following countries: Austria, Belgium, Belgian Congo, Brazil, Cuba, Dominican Republic, Egypt, Finland, France, Western Germany, Greece, Guatemala, Haiti, Iceland, Israel, Italy, Mexico, Netherlands, Netherlands Antilles, Nicaragua, Norway, Panama, Peru, Surinam (Netherlands Guiana), Sweden, Switzerland and Venezuela.

If you wish copies, write to the Branch. Data on other countries will be compiled from time to time and will be added to this list.

Argentine Flax Production Still Declining

The down-trend in acreage planted to flax and in exports of flaxseed and oil seems likely to continue, despite raising of official price to producers

by W. B. McCullough
Agricultural Secretary for Canada

BUENOS AIRES.—The flax crop in Argentina has declined progressively in recent years. Official estimates put the area seeded in 1951-52 at 664 thousand hectares, or about 40 per cent below last year, and less than 25 per cent of the prewar average. Current production probably will reach only 285 metric thousand tons, compared with 559,200 last year. This means an export surplus of only about 160 thousand tons of flax or the equivalent in oil.

Demand Drops Off

Demand for Argentine flax began to drop off after the war, and with large stocks on hand in 1947, sowings for the 1948-49 crop were not officially encouraged. It was announced that the producer price of 30 pesos per 100 kilos which had been fixed for the previous crop would remain unchanged for the new season. Despite the fact that production in 1948 was lower than for many decades and the 1949 crop showed little improvement, stocks of linseed oil and flax held in Argentina on March 1, 1950, were privately estimated at about 330 thousand tons and 570 thousand tons respectively.

The huge stocks of oil accumulated because of the Government's policy, initiated in 1947, of prohibiting the export of unprocessed flax. Not until mid-1950 was the export of flax as seed again permitted. Exports of flax during 1950 totalled 131,074 tons and of linseed oil, 200,724 tons. The heavy shipments continued in 1951. By August 1951, there was no flax to sell and only about 40 thousand tons of oil. Prospects were that the 1951-52 crop would yield only about half of the previous five-year average.

Yield Low in 1951-52

Moderate to severe drought at seeding time in the principal grain zones in the provinces of Cordoba and Santa Fe, and to some extent in Entre Rios, was the chief factor in the reduced sowings this year. However, flax is following the trend towards decreased acreages of all the principal grain crops. Shortages of machinery and farm labour are a contributing cause. More important is the producers' dissatisfaction with the Government's official purchase prices which, they claim, do not reflect the higher cost of the commodities which they must buy. Given favourable weather—particularly sufficient rain—and a profitable producer price, Argentina could regain her former position in a remarkably short time.

Marketing of flaxseed and linseed oil, as of all grains, is controlled by the Argentine Trade Promotion Institute (I.A.P.I.), the state trading agency. Each year I.A.P.I. announces the prices at which it will purchase the crops. These prices are made public at any time from pre-planting to after harvest. In 1949-50 the prices were established before sowing to encourage production. Wage increases for rural labour, however, enforced before harvest, wiped out the price advantage.

May Sell on Domestic Market

The producer is not compelled to sell to I.A.P.I. He may sell on the domestic market for the highest price obtainable. Since I.A.P.I. has a monopoly on exports, however, the domestic price on grain (of which there is normally an export surplus) is about the same as the official one. In dealing in flaxseed and other oilseeds, the mills may buy direct from the producer or dealer at not less than the officially established price. Because of the competition among mills for available supplies, the domestic price for oilseeds frequently tops the official one.

The network of private grain dealers is still operating throughout the country. They act as buying agents for I.A.P.I. or buy for their own account at not less than the official price, receiving a one per cent commission on the basic price. The head offices of the grain houses in Buenos Aires also act as selling agents abroad for I.A.P.I. on a commission of three-quarter per cent. On the other hand, they may buy grain from I.A.P.I. at a stipulated price or bid for parcels of grain which are offered to exporters from time to time. With quantities of grain thus acquired, the dealers find a market and must account only to the Central Bank for the foreign exchange involved. In recent months, the reduced supplies for export and the active market abroad have brought exporters a substantial profit on earlier purchases of grain and by-products.

Most Export Sales by Dealers

Recently there have been few government-to-government contracts for flax, linseed oil, expellers or cakes, and most of the export sales have been made by grain dealers from stocks acquired by either of the above methods. Quantities of linseed oil and cakes from the 1950-51 crop are still to be delivered to the exporters by I.A.P.I. to cover sales already made abroad.

The guaranteed price to producers for the 1951-52 crop of flaxseed is 50 pesos per 100 kilos. This crop has been sold abroad for prices up to and over 100 pesos—one indication of the enormous profit made by I.A.P.I. and exporters. This explains too the producers' dissatisfaction with state trading, an important factor in reducing grain acreages.

The available supplies of flax in Argentina at the beginning of the crop year, December 1, 1951, and including new crop, are privately estimated at 391 thousand tons, as against 1,369,200 tons on the same date in 1950. Large shipments of flax and linseed during the first half of 1951 greatly reduced the exportable surplus for the remainder of the crop year. Consequently, with the poor crop now being harvested, the quantity for

export in 1952 will be the lowest in decades. The flax position is summarized in the following table. (Data compiled from trade sources.)

Flax Supply Position

1950-51 Crop Year

	Metric Tons
Carryover at beginning of crop year (Dec. 1)	810,000
Production 1950-51	559,200 ¹
Total estimated supplies	1,369,200
Deduct	
Domestic requirements	230,000
Exports seed and oil in terms of seed (Dec. 1, 1950 to Nov. 30, 1951)	1,032,752
	<hr/> 1,262,752
Balance for carryover and export	106,448

1951-52 Crop Year

	Metric Tons
Carryover at beginning of crop year (Dec. 1)	106,000
Production 1951-52	285,000 ²
Total estimated supplies	391,000
Deduct	
Domestic requirements	230,000
Balance for carryover and export	<hr/> 161,000

¹ Official estimate.

² Trade estimate.

Sales to Principal Markets

During 1951, the United Kingdom was the principal customer for Argentine linseed oil, taking 114,117 metric tons up to the end of November. Holland and Germany followed, with 48,578 tons and 34,216 tons respectively. Shipments to Italy and France totalled 24,883 tons and 15,080 tons.

Shipments of flaxseed during 1951 were 182,456 tons and of this, 65,413 tons went to France. The United Kingdom and Holland bought 29,926 tons and 25,016 tons respectively; shipments to Belgium totalled 18,900 tons and to Norway 12,180 tons.

Exports of linseed oil during 1950 totalled 200,724 tons. The United Kingdom bought 83,043 tons, Holland 41,373 tons, Germany 17,376 tons, and France 11,402 tons. The United Kingdom and Holland were the chief destinations for flaxseed during 1950 with 48,405 tons and 43,017 tons respectively. France followed with 25,517 tons and Germany with 6,665 tons.

Just after the war, sales of Argentine linseed oil were made to the United Kingdom at 2,230 pesos per ton f.o.b., and most of the oil exported by Argentina during 1947 and 1948 was sold at this price or higher. In August 1950, oil brought 1,600 pesos per ton and flaxseed 775 pesos per ton. By October 1951 sales were reported at 2,600 pesos per ton for oil and 1,000 pesos per ton for seed and in December 1951 the price for oil reached 2,900 pesos per ton f.o.b. in bulk.

The prospects that Argentina will, in the near future, regain something like her former predominant position in flax are not bright. However, the decline in all grain production and the consequent loss in foreign exchange earnings is causing grave official concern. This was reflected in a recent radio broadcast by President Peron, when he announced the

new official prices for cereals and flax for the crop year 1952-53, and indicates a change in policy. First, the new producer prices are substantially increased over last year. Second, for all cereals they were announced about four months before seeding. The President said that the new price for flax will be 65.00 pesos per 100 kilos, basis on rail in sacks at port, as compared with 50.00 pesos last year, an increase of 30 per cent.

This price in itself is encouraging, but the new price for wheat (50.00 pesos per 100 kilos, same basis) gives a relative and definite price advantage in its favour because, traditionally, the price relationship between flax and wheat is three to two. Consequently, in the main production belts where wheat competes with flax, growers will prefer wheat, if climatic conditions are favourable at seeding time. There will, of course, be some increase in the flax acreage in the areas which suffered from severe drought last year. But unless the disparity between wheat and flax is adjusted before seeding, the increase in wheat will be greater. Flax seedings will then remain far below the traditional average.

South Africa Develops a Fertilizer Industry

Sales of Canadian fertilizers to South Africa, already greatly reduced, will suffer further cuts. New phosphate deposits and increasing ammonium nitrate production will reduce raw material imports.

by Howard E. Campbell
Assistant Canadian Government Trade Commissioner

JOHANNESBURG.—Canadian sales of fertilizers to South Africa have dropped from over one million dollars in 1948 to less than \$20 thousand in 1951. The prospects are that this trend will continue because South Africa is building up its own fertilizer industry. Sparking this development is the Union's shortage of foreign exchange and the world-wide shortage of fertilizer.

The South African fertilizer industry has always relied heavily on imported raw materials because its own sources were limited to small deposits of rock phosphate found in the Cape Province. However, two major developments now under way should, in the short space of two years, make the industry practically self-sufficient.

Ammonium Nitrate Output Rises

African Explosives and Chemical Industries Limited is expanding its ammonium nitrate production to meet the requirements of domestic fertilizer manufacturers. Previously, this company found it difficult to supply the explosive industry with this strategic chemical. Today, it is erecting a £4 million-extension to its Modderfontein plant just north of Johannesburg which will add 33 thousand tons of ammonia to current production of 26 thousand tons per year. Most of this extra production will be used to manufacture ammonium nitrate for explosives, but it is



Canadian fertilizer and phosphate exporters will suffer as South Africa's own fertilizer industry increases production. Here at Consolidated Mining's Trail plant is a conveyor belt carrying chemical fertilizer to storage. In background, phosphate rock stockpile.

—N.F.B. photo.

expected that enough will be left over to supply the entire nitrogen fertilizer industry. Provided there are no delays in delivery of equipment, largely coming from England, the new factory should be in full production early in 1954.

Will Cut Phosphate Imports

The second phase of the Union's development of raw materials for the fertilizer industry may increase the competition in foreign markets for Canadian exporters of phosphates. A few months ago the South African Government bought up the mineral rights to phosphate deposits in the Northern Transvaal. A government-owned company, the Phosphate Development Corporation, has been established and is now installing machinery and equipment capable of extracting 200 thousand tons of ore annually from the deposits. This tonnage, and the 90 thousand tons of rock phosphate mined near Cape Town each year, will almost halve the Union's imports of Moroccan and Egyptian phosphates. These North African suppliers will then be looking for new markets and will provide extra competition for Canadian phosphate exporters. The Phosphate Development Corporation will be ready to begin production in two years.

Fish Harvest Up

February proved a good month for Canadian fishermen, with a total catch double that of February 1951. Landed value of sea fish was \$3,022,000, compared with \$1,602,000 a year ago. Increase was greatest on the Pacific Coast and came largely from a bumper harvest of herring. On the Atlantic coast, the sardine catch jumped from 100 thousand pounds in February 1951 to over five million pounds in February 1952.

Commodity Notes

AUSTRALIA

Television Postponed—Economic considerations have delayed television's introduction into Australia. Plans for the establishment of an experimental station in Sydney were proceeding but curtailment of imports has deferred the development because practically all equipment would have to be imported—Sydney, March 28, 1952.

BRAZIL

Production of Rayon Yarn and Staple Fibre—Six companies produce rayon yarn and staple fibre in Brazil, all in the State of São Paulo. The textile industry is carrying out research on the use of eucalyptus for producing cellulose. Brazil's only producer of rayon tirecord, demand for which is growing, is manufacturing 7.66 metric tons daily and production will be increased this year to 15 metric tons. Tire factories depend on locally-manufactured cord because import licences are not issued for United States cord. Total production of acetate and viscose yarn and staple, including rayon tirecord, was approximately 22,000 metric tons in the first eight months of 1951. Potential annual consumption of nylon yarn is estimated at about one million pounds, increasing to two million pounds in two years. Current imports are approximately 756 thousand pounds annually and are distributed to 37 hosiery mills. Nylon is not produced in Brazil—São Paulo, February 14, 1952.

CHILE

Britain Offers Tractors—According to the Minister of Economy and Commerce, an offer has been received from a British firm to provide up to 5,000 agricultural tractors, payment to be made in sulphur, copper, pyrites, and other national products. Should the offer be taken up, the tractors will be sold to agriculturists at cost, payable over a two-year period—Santiago, March 7, 1952.

CHINA

Iron Curtain Countries Dominate Trade—Business circles in Hong Kong estimate that Communist China's international trade in 1951 was shared 25 per cent by the West, and 75 per cent by Iron Curtain countries. Most of China's trade with the West was carried on via Hong Kong. Trade with the Iron Curtain countries was conducted by land or railway via the USSR and by sea direct from Communist-dominated countries to China ports. A Reuters despatch from Taipeh reported that Russian ships brought one million tons of supplies into China ports in January, 1952—Hong Kong, March 15, 1952.

FRANCE

Battery-Run Watch Introduced—A watch which runs for over a year without winding was presented at a meeting of the French Academy of Sciences on March 19. A French invention, it will be produced in this country and one of the leading watch manufacturers in the United States has also purchased manufacturing rights. Advantages claimed are greater precision, less wear on moving parts and, obviously, no winding—Paris, March 26, 1952.

GUATEMALA

Lead for the U.S.—The Compania Minera de Huehuetenango, Guatemala, has just signed an agreement with the U.S. Government for the delivery of 26,250 tons of lead over a period of five years, beginning in 1954. The Guatemalan company will now proceed to recondition its mining installations and set up new equipment, making a total outlay of \$400 thousand—Guatemala City, February 27, 1952.

ISRAEL

To Export Marble—A 30-ton trial consignment of pink Galilee marble has been shipped to the United States. Prospects of exporting Israel marble (which comes in various colours, not white) to Western Europe and North America, are promising. Quality and price are competitive with Italian marble but freight rates are higher—Athens, February 11, 1952.

JAPAN

Export Control for Canned Fish—Production of canned crab, salmon, and trout has increased and the Canned Goods Export Association has filed a petition with the Ministry of International Trade and Industry for a system of control over the export of these products—Tokyo, February 4, 1952.

Rubber Goods to be Reduced—The Ministry of International Trade and Industry is recommending a reduction of 30 per cent in the production of rubber goods during the period March to June. Use of rubber, it is expected, will be restricted to 10 thousand tons per quarter—Tokyo, February 29, 1952.

Grain Needs Estimated—The Japan Economic Stabilization Board estimates that for the fiscal year April 1, 1952 to March 31, 1953, this country will have to import 1,700,000 tons of wheat; 800 thousand tons of barley; and a million tons of rice.

The demand for wheat will probably total 3,023,000 tons, of which 2,679,000 tons will be for actual consumption and 344 thousand tons for carry-over into the 1953-54 fiscal year. Against this demand Japan will produce 636 thousand tons, carry-over from present fiscal year will amount to 596 thousand tons, and 1,700,000 tons will have to be imported—Tokyo, March 3, 1952.

JAPAN—continued

Aluminum Production Up—Exports Down—Aluminum ingot production during 1951 was 36,906 tons, 50 per cent higher than in 1950. Exports, however, fell to 4,546 tons, from the previous year's total of 14,844 tons—Tokyo, January 28, 1952.

Bicycles Exported—According to the Japan Bicycle Industry Association, the total value of bicycles and parts exported in 1951 was \$10 million—Tokyo, January 31, 1952.

British Negotiating for Steel—Representatives of the British Iron and Steel Corporation are negotiating the purchase of 109 thousand tons of Japanese steel—Tokyo, January 31, 1952.

Apples Marketed—During the next seven weeks, overseas ships will take 642 thousand cases of apples—about half New Zealand's estimated apple crop—to the British, Continental and North American markets. The vessels will load at Napier, Wellington and Nelson. The consignment to North America, which will be equally divided between the United States and Canada, is expected to bring a good return of needed dollars. About 25 thousand cases are destined for Canada and should arrive towards the end of April or early in May—Wellington, March 6, 1952.

UNITED STATES

Kenaf Fibre Purchased—The United States Department of Agriculture will continue to purchase kenaf fibre, to encourage its development in the Western Hemisphere and improve extraction processes. The program, begun last year, provides for purchases by the Commodity Credit Corporation from certain areas in the United States, United States possessions in the Western Hemisphere, and other Western Hemisphere countries.

Under the 1952 program, Commodity Credit Corporation will offer to purchase a maximum of 7,500 tons of high-quality kenaf fibre harvested between March 31, 1952 and March 31, 1953. Purchase contracts will be made with individuals or companies to produce stipulated quantities of kenaf fibre. There will be no direct seed purchase contracts, but under certain circumstances CCC may purchase some kenaf seed resulting from diversion of kenaf fibre acreage to seed production. Prices to be paid range from 10 cents a pound to 32 cents a pound, depending on the grade—Washington, D.C., March 19, 1952.

URUGUAY

Ancap to Make Cement—An increase of 25 per cent in the price of cement was recently announced in Montevideo. The State entity, known by the initials of its Spanish name Ancap, has also been given permission to manufacture cement, though its production will probably fall short of the country's needs. In spite of this, foreign cement manufacturers in Uruguay are not allowed to expand their facilities—Buenos Aires, March 13, 1952.

Mexico's Silver Market

by M. T. Stewart
Commercial Secretary for Canada

MEXICO, D.F.—As the world's leading producer of silver (41 million ounces in 1951) Mexico has a vital interest in the international silver market. If the world price for silver were more attractive, Mexican mines would step up their output. In 1951, largely because of this price factor, production declined from 1950's 49.1 million ounces. This compares with an overall decline in the Western Hemisphere of seven per cent.

The following table gives the comparative production figures for the past three years in the various countries:

Countries	1951 (est.)	1950	1949
(In millions of ounces)			
Mexico	41.0	49.1	49.5
United States	40.0	42.1	34.6
Canada	23.0	22.4	17.6
Peru	13.5	13.5	10.6
Bolivia	6.7	6.6	6.6
Other Central and South American countries	6.5	6.9	6.7
Total for Western Hemisphere	130.7	140.6	125.6
Rest of the world (incomplete)	24.5	24.5	23.0
Total world production (incomplete) ..	155.2	165.1	148.6

The Bank of Mexico is vitally interested in all international developments in the silver market. It does not actively buy or sell in the New York market, but it exercises a considerable stabilizing influence on that market by the policy it adopts within Mexico. In January, there were confirmed press reports that the Bank of Mexico was buying silver in the London market.

In 1951 the Bank bought in Mexico about 34 million ounces, of which 22 million was recent production and 12 million came from conversion of old coinage. Principal foreign buyer was Saudi Arabia, which purchased from the Bank of Mexico 21 million ounces for coinage which was coined in the Mexican mint. Western Germany ranked second, taking about 14 million ounces. Sales to other countries approximated four million ounces. Silver coinage in circulation in Mexico in 1951 totalled about 3½ million ounces and two million ounces were consumed by the arts and silver industry. In 1952, Mexico may find orders dropping. Saudi Arabia has arranged to buy five million ounces for coinage in 1952 and Western Germany is buying five million ounces for immediate delivery. About 14 million ounces will be used in Mexico during 1952 for coinage and the Government is building a new mint.

The Bank of Mexico is vitally interested in maintaining the price of silver at about 90 cents an ounce, in line with the U.S. Treasury purchase price of 90.5 cents an ounce for new silver mined in the U.S. The Bank's shipments to the New York market in 1952 are likely, therefore, to be limited.

Mexico is said to have a theoretical reserve of 127 million ounces of silver in the form of coinage in the hands of the public, a good part of which probably will never be recovered.

General Notes

AUSTRALIA

Electric Power to Be Increased—The electric power generating capacity in Australia is to be greatly increased. Under construction, apart from the Snowy Mountains Project, are electric power stations which will have a generating capacity of two million kilowatts and will cost (excluding transmission and other associated works) almost £192 million. These stations will, it is anticipated, more than double present generating capacity to two million kilowatts—Sydney, March 28, 1952.

EGYPT

Budget to Reduce Living Costs—The 1952-53 budget of the new Ministry of Supply includes a credit of E£29.7 million to reduce the abnormally high cost of living. Almost all this sum—E£24.6 million—is earmarked for covering the Government's losses in buying and selling wheat, mainly to subsidize "Baladi" (country) bread. Of the remainder, E£3.5 million will cover losses of maize, E£1 million losses on oil, and E£20,000 the cost of guarding supply depots—Cairo, March 3, 1952.

FRANCE

Business Forecasts Less Optimistic—A recent survey by the National Statistical Institute revealed that French businessmen are less optimistic about the outlook for the coming year. The same survey in 1951 accurately forecast a rise in production of seven per cent and under-estimated the rise in prices by 22 per cent. Prices actually rose by more than 25 per cent.

For the first six months of 1952, the survey predicts a rise of three per cent in the volume of production and a price rise of ten per cent. Employment and sales volume, on the other hand, are expected to remain the same. The textile and leather industries are particularly pessimistic because of their present depressed state—Paris, March 26, 1952.

IRELAND

Reorganize Fish Industry—Plans to reorganize the fishing industry have been presented to the Legislature in a Sea Fisheries Bill. The present fishing fleet consists chiefly of small craft not capable of operating on distant fishing grounds. The new proposals call for large diesel-engined vessels, which can range as far as Scotland, the Faroes, and the North Sea. They will be fitted with echo-sounding gear, radio-telephones, and all other modern equipment, will have a displacement of 80 to 100 tons, and will be able to stay at sea for 20 days and return with 35 tons of fish, graded and packed hygienically on board. The first six of the new boats, costing £25,000 each and built locally, will be operating next year. A new Sea Fishery Board will run the boats, employing crews on a wage plus share basis.—Dublin, March 14, 1952.

JAMAICA

Hydro-Electric Plant Opened—The new hydro-electric power plant of the Jamaica Public Service Company Limited was opened on March 15. The plant cost £435 thousand and can generate, under normal conditions, about 30 million k.w.h. of electricity a year. The water flows from an artificial lake through a wooden-stave pipeline 9,000 feet long and 6½ feet in diameter to the turbines almost 400 feet below. The company is largely Canadian-owned but a considerable portion of its capital is Jamaican—Kingston, March 21, 1952.

JAPAN

Power Plant Planned—The Economic Stabilization Board has announced that construction will begin this year on 12 power plants along seven rivers. The new plants are scheduled to be completed by 1956 and will add 844,300 kilowatts to the nation's electric power generating capacity—Tokyo, February 15, 1952.

PAKISTAN

New Budget Reduces Taxes—Pakistan's Finance Minister presented the 1952-53 budget to the Constituent Assembly on March 17. Termed an "investment budget," it calls for a surplus of 78·4 million rupees, or approximately \$29 million, and also provides for tax relief and investment aids. Defence estimates will take 53 per cent of total revenue, yet Pakistan is one of the few countries that has been able to reduce taxes in two successive budgets. Many imported items, such as cement, steel, and capital goods (all essential to the development of the country) are taken off the dutiable list. Duties on liquors and spirits are increased—Karachi, March 25, 1952.

Will Improve Railways—The Pakistan Government has approved the expenditure of \$51·1 million for development, rehabilitation and improvement of Pakistan Railways during the year 1952-53. This includes development of the Port of Chittagong where some new jetties will be brought into commission. The program also provides for the purchase of a considerable number of diesel electric locomotives, lightweight passenger cars, and freight cars of the latest design, and for the rehabilitation of locomotive and rolling stock—Karachi, February 7, 1952.

Expand Karachi Telephone Service—Generous measures are being carried out to expand and streamline Karachi's telephone system. Some \$2·9 million is to be spent on a new 5,000-line addition, for which orders are to be placed shortly. Expenditure provides also for large-scale reconstruction and overhaul of the present telephone system, including renovation of private branch exchanges, replacement of internal fittings in subscribers' premises, rearrangement and overhaul of cable distribution points and posts, reconstruction of heavily loaded overhead alignments and their replacement by underground cables, and the laying of cables in heavily congested streets to replace overhead wires—Karachi, February 7, 1952.

Trade and Tariff Regulations

Belgium Revises List of Licence-Free Dollar Imports

Brussels, March 27, 1952—FTS—A revised list of goods which are free from government controls on importation into the Belgium-Luxembourg Economic Union from the dollar area was published in mid-March 1952. Copies of this list may be obtained on application to the Foreign Tariffs Division, Department of Trade and Commerce, Ottawa.

British Guiana Modifies Open General Licence

In two notices of March 29, 1952, the Controller of Supplies and Prices, British Guiana, has cancelled, with effect from that date, the Open General Licence which had admitted scheduled goods from any source, and has replaced it with one admitting only the following: fish, dried, smoked, pickled and salted; animal feeding stuffs (except coconut meal, cotton seed meal, wheat, wheat flour, and poultry feeds); onions; potatoes.

Except for poultry feeds, which were not excluded from the O.G.L. which has been cancelled, the licensing position of the above-mentioned goods therefore remains unchanged.

The effect of the two notices is that the following goods can now be imported only under specific licence: poultry feeds; newsprint; kraft paper; borax; boric acid; jute goods; specified types of iron and steel; and semi-manufactured copper, zinc, and nickel.

The announcement indicates that commodities affected by the cancellation of the former Open General Licence will be permitted to enter the Colony if ordered prior to March 29.

Costa Rica Requires Straw Packing to be Sterilized

Guatemala City, April 1, 1952—FTS—The Veterinary Services Branch of the Costa Rican Department of Agriculture has recommended to importers that they ask shippers in Canada to have straw used for packing sterilized and to include with the usual shipping documents a certificate of sterilization. This supersedes the advice given in *Foreign Trade* of March 15, 1952, that the use of straw, hay and similar products for packing goods shipped to Costa Rica was prohibited.

Italy Requires Declaration of Value on Invoices

Rome, March 20, 1952.—FTS—The Italian Foreign Exchange Control Board requires the following declaration to be made on commercial invoices covering shipments to Italy:

"I hereby declare under my own full responsibility, particularly with regard to the foreign currency regulations at present in force, that the prices indicated in this invoice are true and correct and that therefore no other adjustment or compensation in any form or

Trade and Tariff Regulations—continued

manner whatsoever goes to the favour or to the charge of the firm or company represented by me in connection with the transaction for which this invoice was issued”.

Montreal, Canada, (date)

(Stamp) (Signature)

(Status)

(Manager, Export Manager,
etc. as the case may be.)

(Recipients of the leaflet “Italy—Shipping Documents and Customs Regulations,” compiled by the Foreign Tariffs Division, International Trade Relations Branch, should note this provision on page 1 of their leaflet—Editor.)

Jamaica Permits Imports of Meats from Eastern Canada

The Director of Agriculture, Jamaica, announced on April 4 that the importation of all meats from Eastern Canada (Ontario and East) will be permitted provided such shipments are accompanied by the usual veterinary certificate.

Jamaica Amends Open General Licence

In a notice of April 1, the Control Authorities in Jamaica announce that the Open General Licence issued November 1, 1951, has been amended by the deletion of all scheduled items except: dried, smoked, pickled and salt fish, but excluding codfish; onions.

There is therefore no change as regards these two items, which will continue to be admitted under Open General Licence from all sources.

The effect of the notice is that specific licences will be required from April 1 for animal feeding stuffs; newsprint; kraft paper; borax; boric acid; jute goods; specified types of iron and steel; and semi-manufactured copper, zinc and nickel.

The notice states that import licences will be required for commodities affected by the cancellation of the former Open General Licence unless it can be shown that the goods had been shipped on or before April 1. Import licences will not be granted automatically unless the Control Authorities are satisfied that irrevocable letter of credit had been established or firm offer entered into with suppliers before April 1.

Jamaica Temporarily Suspends Dollar Licensing

The Control Authorities in Jamaica advised importers that effective April 1 no licences involving the release of dollars will be issued to permit the importation of commodities, other than essential items of food, from Canada, the United States, and other hard currency countries.

This temporary suspension of dollar licensing, it is stated, will likely remain in force for approximately six weeks in order that the Control Authorities may survey the field of essential requirements from dollar sources with a view to ascertaining what cuts must be effected to keep within the approved dollar ceiling for 1952.

Trade and Tariff Regulations—*continued*

Holders of unexpired licences for the release of dollars covering importations from hard currency sources have been advised that such licences will cease to be valid after April 5 and will require revalidation. Where irrevocable letters of credit had been established prior to April 1 and/or evidence is produced that a firm contract has been entered into with suppliers, licences will automatically be revalidated; otherwise the original licence will be subject to review, and the Control Authorities will decide whether it should be revalidated or revoked.

The above restriction will not prevent licensing under the B.W.I. Trade Liberalization Plan, and applications for licences for importations from Canada, supported by Script issued by the Canadian authorities under the Plan, will be honoured as usual.

New Zealand Revalidates Dollar Import Licences

Wellington, March 28, 1952.—FTS—On request to the Collector of Customs, dollar import licences will be revalidated for orders placed under valid import licences before March 11, 1952 and accepted on any of the following vessels scheduled to leave the dollar area before April 30—*Waikawa*, due to sail in early April; *Waitomo*, early April; *Clydebank*, April 9; *Aorangi*, April 10; *Ottawa Valley*, April 19; *Paparoa*, April 30 and the *City of Liverpool* in April.

Licences will also be validated in similar circumstances for parcel post shipments carried on the specified vessels and for air freight, up to April 30.

This item was incorrectly worded in our April 5 issue and has now been revised—Editor.

Pakistan Announces Import Licensing Policy

Karachi, March 25, 1952.—FTS—The import trade control policy announced by the Chief Controller of Imports and Exports for January-June, 1952 is substantially the same as it was during the previous licensing period, the amount of dollars available for imports for private account being about the same as for last year. There are, however, some slight changes in items permitted import from the dollar area involving some deletions and some additions to the present list of licensable items.

The following goods are now deleted from the schedule of licensable goods: single barrel shot guns and unspecified types of arms; wireless transmission instruments and component parts thereof; hurricane lamps and parts thereof; certain kinds of hardware and ironmongery, other than domestic, excluding tools; unspecified manufactures of iron or steel; cinematograph films, exposed (up to and 16 mm. only); certain types of photographic films, plates and paper, (including sensitized paper); unspecified kinds of photographic instruments; apparatus and appliances; unframed optical lenses and rough blanks for making lenses; unspecified rubber manufactures (other than tires and tubes); fents, all sorts; fabrics made of synthetic materials including printed and embossed plastic sheeting.

The following have been added to the schedule of goods for which applications to import are invited for importations from the dollar area:

Trade and Tariff Regulations—concluded

asphalt, pitch and tar; electrical insulating material; hides and skins, tanned or dressed including unwrought leather; cinematograph films, not exposed; scientific and surgical instruments apparatus and appliances made of rubber.

Previous reference to Pakistan import control policy was made in Foreign Trade of August 11, 1951, page 195—Editor.

Uruguay Suspends Imports

Buenos Aires, April 7, 1952—FTS—Effective April 5 the Uruguayan Government has prohibited all dollar and all sterling importations, except those covered by documentary credits.

Trade Commissioners on Tour

TO familiarize themselves with conditions in this country and the special requirements of businessmen, Canadian Trade Commissioners return to Canada periodically. Exporters and importers are invited to discuss with the Trade Commissioner the markets and sources of supply in his territory.

H. W. Richardson, who has been Canadian Government Trade Commissioner in Bogotá, Colombia, since 1949, will begin his tour in London, Ontario, on April 15. His itinerary follows:

London—April 15
Preston—April 16
Hamilton—April 17-18
Welland—April 21-22

Toronto—April 23-30
Winnipeg—May 1-2
Vancouver—May 5-8
Montreal—May 12-22

W. Gibson-Smith, Canadian Government Trade Commissioner in Leopoldville, Belgian Congo, began a Canadian tour on March 24. His itinerary is as follows:

Montreal—April 7-18
Edmonton—April 23-24
Vancouver—April 26-May 6

Swift Current—May 9-10
Winnipeg—May 11-13

Businessmen can reach these officers through the Canadian Manufacturers Association offices in Toronto, Winnipeg and Edmonton; Chambers of Commerce in Preston, Hamilton, London and Welland; Boards of Trade in Montreal and Swift Current; the Department of Trade and Commerce, 355 Burrard Street in Vancouver.

Nominal Foreign Exchange Quotations

The following nominal quotations may prove useful in checking prices or considering statistics.

Importers and exporters are, however, urged to check with their banks before making any financial arrangements for the purchase and sale of commodities.

Country	Monetary Unit	—	Nominal Quotations Sept. 17*	Nominal Quotations Mar. 31	Nominal Quotations Apr. 7
Argentina.....	Peso.....	Basic Ex.	.2977	.1974	.1959
		Free	.2085	.0707	.0701
Austria.....	Schilling.....	Export		.0462	.0458
Australia.....	Pound.....		3.2240	2.2200	2.2005
Belgium and Belgian Congo.....	Franc.....		.0228	.0196	.0194
Bolivia.....	Boliviano.....		.0258	.0164	.0163
British West Indies (except Jamaica).....	Dollar.....		.8396	.5781	.5730
Brazil.....	Cruzeiro.....		.0544	.0533	.0529
Burma.....	Rupee.....		.3022		
Ceylon.....	Rupee.....		.3022	.2072	.2057
Chile.....	Peso.....		.0253	.0110	.0109
Colombia.....	Peso.....		.5128	.3947	.3919
Costa Rica.....	Colon.....		.1800	.1762	.1749
Cuba.....	Peso.....		1.0000	.9869	.9797
Czechoslovakia.....	Koruna.....		0.2000	.0197	.0196
Denmark.....	Krone.....		.2084	.1429	.1418
Dominican Republic.....	Peso.....		1.0000	.9869	.9797
Ecuador.....	Sucre.....		.0740	.0651	.0646
Egypt.....	Pound.....		4.1330	2.8339	2.8132
El Salvador.....	Colon.....		.4900	.3914	.3919
Fiji.....	Pound.....		3.6306	2.5000	2.4750
Finland.....	Markka.....		.0062	.0043	.0042
France, Monaco and French North Africa.....	Franc.....		.0037	.0028	.0028
French Empire—African.....	Franc.....		.0073	.0056	.0056
French Pacific Possessions.....	Franc.....		.0201	.0155	.0154
Germany.....	Deutsche Mark		.3000	.2339	.2333
Guatemala.....	Quetzal.....		1.0000	.9869	.9797
Haiti.....	Gourde.....		.2000	.1974	.1959
Honduras.....	Lempira.....		.5000	.4934	.4898
Hong Kong.....	Dollar.....		.2519	.1734	.1719
Iceland.....	Krona.....		.1541	.0606	.0601
India.....	Rupee.....		.3022	.2072	.2057
Iran.....	Rial.....		.0212		
Iraq.....	Dinar.....		4.0300	2.7750	2.7506
Ireland.....	Pound.....		4.0300	2.7750	2.7506
Israel.....	Pound.....		3.0000	2.7750	2.7506
Italy.....	Lira.....		.0017	.0016	.0015
Jamaica.....	Pound.....		4.0300	2.7750	2.7506
Japan.....	Yen.....		.0028	.0027	.0027
Lebanon.....	Piastre.....		.4561		
Mexico.....	Peso.....		.1157	.1141	.1133
Netherlands.....	Florin.....		.3769	.2597	.2578
Netherlands Antilles.....	Florin.....		.5308	.5233	
New Zealand.....	Pound.....		4.0150	2.7750	2.7506
Nicaragua.....	Cordoba.....		.2000	.1974	.1959
Norway.....	Krone.....		.2015	.1382	.1372
Pakistan.....	Rupee.....		.3022	.2983	.2961
Panama.....	Balboa.....		1.0000	.9869	.9797
Paraguay.....	Guarani.....		.3200		
Peru.....	Sol.....		.1538	.0647	.0642
Philippines.....	Peso.....		.4975	.4934	.4898
Portugal and Colonies.....	Escudo.....		.0400	.0344	.0342
Singapore.....	Straits Dollar.....		.4702	.3237	.3209
Spain and Colonies.....	Peseta.....	Off. Free	.0916	.0906	.0252
		Mkt. Ex.			
Sweden.....	Krona.....		.2783	.1908	.1894
Switzerland.....	Franc.....		.2336	.2263	.2249
Thailand.....	Baht.....		.1000		
Turkey.....	Lira.....		.3571	.3525	.3499
Union of South Africa.....	Pound.....		4.0300	2.7750	2.7506
United Kingdom.....	Pound.....		4.0300	2.7750	2.7506
United States.....	Dollar.....		1.0000	.9868	.9796
Uruguay.....	Peso.....		.6583	.6497	.6449
Venezuela.....	Bolivar.....		.2985	.2946	.2924
Yugoslavia.....	Dinar.....		.0200	.0033	.0032

* September 17, 1949.

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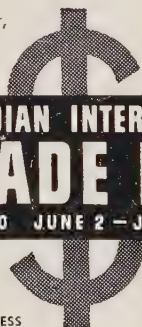
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foreign trade

OL. 11

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VER . . . India's pepper
rts have grown steadily
today rank sixth in its
rt trade. Canada is the
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Published weekly by the Foreign Trade Service,
Department of Trade and Commerce,
Under the Authority of
The Right Hon. C. D. HOWE, Minister, and
WM. FREDERICK BULL, Deputy Minister.

Price: 10 cents per copy.

Subscriptions: \$2.00 in Canada and \$3.50 abroad.

All subscriptions and orders should be forwarded to
The Queen's Printer, Government Printing Bureau, Ottawa

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Dominican Republic Prospers

Bumper crops and good prices for them made 1951 a record year in the Dominican Republic. Imports from Canada increased by 25 per cent.

by A. W. Evans
Commercial Secretary for Canada

HAVANA.—Expanded sugar production with the opening of two new mills, plus favourable prices for other exports, combined in 1951 to give the Dominican Republic the most favourable trade balance in its history. Exports rose more than 30 per cent above the 1950 figure and imports increased by only 13 per cent. Retail trade experienced its usual summer lull, but year-end buying and the beginning of another record sugar crop helped to reduce large inventories.

The value of agricultural production reached a new high during the year mainly because the sugar crop totalled 531 thousand metric tons, an increase of 50 thousand tons over 1950. Good weather and high world prices were also factors in this record.

Signposts of Progress

The Government, with an eye to continued progress, has increased the capital of the Bank of Agricultural and Industrial Development by \$15 million, to be paid in annual instalments of \$3 million. This money will be used exclusively to provide credit for agricultural and livestock development. Small farmers are being encouraged to cultivate undeveloped areas through grants of machinery and seed, and through technical assistance.

Public works continued on a large scale and included new roads, waterworks, 66 new school buildings in various parts of the country, and the construction of a National Palace of Fine Arts in the capital. A new bank building is being erected at a cost of approximately \$1.4 million, and the local radio station is putting up the first television station in the Republic. Good times brought also an increase in private residential construction.

Revenues and expenditures in the Republic reached record levels and the public debt was further decreased. Bank loans rose substantially, reflecting the higher volume of business and, to some extent, inflated inventories. The tourist season set new highs, with airline summer fares helping to maintain business during the off-season.

Foreign Trade Reviewed

Exports for 1951 totalled \$108 million, compared with \$83 million in 1950. On the other hand, imports at \$48 million were only slightly higher than the 1950 figure of \$42 million. Increase in exports was credited largely to sales of sugar and molasses; cocoa, chocolate, coffee and tobacco

accounted for the remainder. Both quantity and prices contributed to the higher dollar value. Trading items on the import list increased only slightly in value.

Great Britain and the United States continued to be the main markets for the Dominican Republic and between them purchased over 80 per cent of the total. Exports to Great Britain (\$50 million) consisted mainly of raw sugar and molasses. Purchases by the United States and Puerto Rico (about \$47.5 million) were widely spread among cocoa, coffee, chocolate, sugar, molasses, starch, bananas, etc.

Principal imports were machinery, foodstuffs, iron and steel products, and cotton goods. The United States continued to supply approximately 75 per cent of total imports; the Dutch West Indies came second, with 5.6 per cent; Canada third, with five per cent, and Great Britain fourth with 4.6 per cent. (These percentages are based on the figures for the first nine months of 1951.)

It is encouraging to report that Canada's exports to the Republic were 25 per cent above the previous year, or \$4 million against \$2.9 million. Leading items were food products, aluminum and other metals, and fertilizers. Imports from the Republic, however, (mainly sugar and coffee) remained about the same as in 1950—\$1.2 million as compared with \$1.1 million, according to DBS figures.

Sugar Brings Good Returns

Favourable weather conditions and expanded cane plantings as two new mills came into production were largely responsible for the increased sugar yield. Another sugar mill is on order and production should be even greater in 1953. The 1951-52 crop, now being harvested, is estimated at 613 thousand metric tons—an all-time high.

The British Ministry of Food has again contracted to purchase most of the 1952 production, with the exception of local consumption requirements of about 64 thousand tons, the Canadian quota of 64,500 tons, and the U.S. quota of 21,500 tons. (The Canadian quota represents a new development.) An average price of US\$5.10 f.o.b. per cwt. has been fixed for the first 100 thousand tons of the British contract, and the price for the remainder is to be based on the monthly average of the daily spot quotations on the New York coffee and sugar exchange. Average price received for the 1951 crop was \$5.75 per cwt., the most satisfactory in many years.

Wages in 1952 will probably be about the same as last year and another profitable year seems certain for the industry. The government tax on sugar production, which in 1950 amounted to over \$12 million, is a major source of revenue, particularly since production increased so markedly in 1951. Molasses production was also disposed of at prices considerably higher than in 1950.

Other Export Crops

Good prices for cacao helped to keep exports high. Little of the 1951 crop remains to be shipped, and exports during the first six months of this year are thus expected to be smaller than usual. Figures are not available but value of exports for 1951 should be substantially above 1950. The winter crop is expected to be of average size.

The 1951 coffee crop was good in both size and quality and was sold at satisfactory prices. The United States was the principal purchaser, though Holland and Italy bought considerable amounts. Chief customer for the toasted product is Puerto Rico. The 1951-1952 crop is reported to be substantially larger and the quality excellent. Growers are receiving about \$34.50 per cwt. for washed coffee as against \$31.00 a year ago. A good year for the industry seems assured.

Drought afflicted the tobacco crop and cut the yield, in both size and quality. Estimated production of 300 thousand cwt. was considerably below that of the previous year with exports alone totalling approximately 14.5 thousand metric tons. The small crop meant, however, firm prices and was reasonably profitable to growers. Spain, France and Holland were the principal buyers. The 1952 crop cannot yet be estimated. Exports of tobacco during the year totalled 16 thousand metric tons, compared with 14.5 thousand metric tons for 1950.

For Domestic Use

Other agricultural crops in the Republic—rice, corn and bananas—are raised largely for local consumption. Bananas, however, are beginning to be exported; about the same quantity was shipped in 1951 as in 1950, largely to the United States. Development work is in progress and competition appears to be increasing.

The Republic now uses about 80 thousand quintals of rice a month. In 1951, local production fell short and the Government authorized the import, duty-free, of 30 thousand quintals. This small amount did little to ease the situation and had no effect on prices. Some 17 thousand metric tons of rough rice were harvested during December, but prices continued firm. The trade predicts that there will be no surplus for export in 1952.

Corn is grown widely and nearly all for local use, and there are no estimates of total production. The mid-year crop, however, was large and exports were in line with 1950's, but prices were higher. Outlook for the 1952 crop is good.

Because of difficulties with the ceiling price in Puerto Rico, the principal market for fresh meats, the export demand was not as heavy as in 1950, although final figures are expected to reach about the same level. Local consumption of meat continues to increase and the industry is gradually being developed. Prospects for it are excellent. Altogether, the Dominican Republic seems assured of another prosperous year. Unless the supply situation becomes tighter, the high level of economic activity will assure the continuation of imports at or above those of 1951. The cost of living shows no sign of decreasing, and will probably remain at the present record level.

Newcomers in 1951

A glance at immigration statistics shows that a total of 179,266 persons sought a new home in Canada in 1951. Of these, just over 30 thousand came from the United Kingdom, about 29 thousand from Germany, some 23 thousand from Italy, and 19 thousand from The Netherlands. Included in the total were 7,732 immigrants from the United States.

Pepper Earns Dollars for India

Wartime destruction in Indonesia has stimulated India's pepper exports. In fact, pepper now ranks second as a dollar earner for that country.

by **Bruce I. Rankin**
Commercial Secretary for Canada

BOMBAY—Before the war, about 85 per cent of the world's pepper supply came from Indonesia. Destruction during the war and political disorders since have reduced pepper crops there to a small fraction of the normal prewar size. As a result, India has almost a monopoly over world pepper supplies.

Despite this favoured position and the high prices, there is little evidence of any appreciable increase in production over the last ten years. In fact, the production of pepper has remained relatively steady at about 32 thousand tons per annum. Area under cultivation in 1949-50 was about 195 thousand acres. In recent years, about one-half the crop has been exported.

In India, pepper is a small grower's crop. It is not cultivated on large plantations as tea, rubber or coffee are, and the size of the holding is usually uneconomic. Uncertain yields (bumper pepper crops can be grown only every other year) and the fact that new vines take from three to five years to produce berries adds up to a lack of incentive to increase production. The grower finds too that a large share of the big profits in the trade go to middlemen.

Ranks Sixth Among Exports

Though production has not increased substantially, post-war pepper exports have grown steadily. Today pepper ranks sixth in India's export trade. Of the total export of spices, pepper accounted for 75 per cent in 1949-50 and 82 per cent in 1950-51.

Before the war, Burma and Germany accounted for 75 per cent of India's small pepper exports. With the disappearance of Indonesian competition, the United States soon became India's largest customer and the Government encouraged diversions to this market by imposing export licensing control. Licences for exports to the dollar area are issued freely; those for exports to soft currency countries are issued only after each application is carefully considered.

Of the Rs.200 million* earned by pepper exports in 1950-51, the United States contributed Rs.140 million. This means pepper came second as a dollar earner for India. The United Kingdom ranked as the second largest customer for India's pepper, taking about 11 per cent, compared to the U.S.A.'s 70 per cent of the 1950-51 crop.

Canadian imports of Indian pepper have also increased considerably since the war. In 1949-50 and 1950-51, Canada ranked as the third most

* One rupee equals approximately 21 cents Canadian.

important buyer of Indian pepper. Canadian imports from 1938-39 to 1945-46 averaged 65 tons a year with a value of Rs.25,000/-. The following figures for the post-war years 1946-47 to 1950-51 show the impressive increase in Canada's pepper purchases from India.

Year	Quantity (Long tons)	Value (Thousand of rupees)
1946-47	500	1,500
1947-48	565	1,174
1948-49	380	1,433
1949-50	698	6,998
1950-51	582	7,682

Spectacular Rise in Price

The prewar price of pepper was mainly determined by the price at which Indonesia was prepared to export. The following table sets out the average price per candy (675 lbs.) in the Indian market and illustrates the fluctuations.

AVERAGE PRICE PER CANDY IN THE INDIAN MARKET

1939	Rs. 113
1940	97
1945	432
1946	729
1947	891
1948	1,485
1949	1,140 on 4-2-1949
1950	3,750 on 4-2-1950

Unfortunately, speculation in Indian pepper has been rampant. With the end of wartime controls on destination and the effects of inflation and devaluation, the Government of India began to control the exorbitant profit of the middleman by introducing in November 1949 an export duty of 30 per cent *ad valorem*. Several changes in methods of assessing the export duty followed until, in March 1951, it was fixed at Rs.150/- per cwt. This export duty did not curb the price boom and speculation continued. During the early part of 1950 the price fell when rumors got about that Indonesia proposed to revalue her currency. With the rise in demand, however, the price rallied until in January 1951 it reached Rs.4,000/- per candy. During the recent collapse of Indian commodity prices, pepper suffered a spectacular drop of Rs.700/- per candy during the first two weeks of March. Current offerings range between Rs.2,500/- and Rs.3,000/-, but buyers appear to be waiting for the commodity markets to stabilize themselves.

Future Depends on Indonesia

Present high prices are not likely to continue over a long period if and when Indonesia comes back in world markets with large supplies of pepper. Increased supplies will no doubt affect the large profits made in recent years from India's pepper exports. As these, however, have mainly been going to the merchants, Indonesia's comeback need not affect the grower's position.

India enjoys many advantages as a competitive grower of pepper. The vine is native to South India (Malabar Coast) where it grows at a height of 4,000 ft. above sea level. It requires an early monsoon and

cannot bear intense rain or heat. The plant needs about 60 inches annual rainfall. The harvesting season is from November to April. The berries grow in bunches and are plucked while green and dried in the sun to produce black pepper, or allowed to ripen without plucking to produce white pepper. The vine grows best in red gravel soil under the shade of coconut or mango trees. The Indian industry thus has the proper climate and other factors in its favour. To retain its footing in world pepper markets, however, the industry needs to increase production at a lower unit cost and organize the marketing of pepper on sound and scientific lines.

South African Mines Have Good Year

Drop in production and value of gold mining in 1951 was more than offset by large reserves. Diamond sales were at an unprecedented high; base minerals continued to grow in importance.

by C. B. Birkett
Canadian Government Trade Commissioner

JOHANNESBURG—South Africa's mining industry prospered during 1951. While figures of output and sales, according to statistics recently published by the Minister of Mines, do not in all cases measure up to the records established in 1950, the industry as a whole gave a very good account of itself.

Gold production, though somewhat less in quantity and value than in 1950, maintained the industry's place as the greatest single factor in the Union's foreign trade and in its external purchasing power. Value of the production in 1951 was £142·9 million, a decrease of £1·8 million from the 1950 figure. The weight dropped to 11·5 million fine ounces compared with 11·7 million in the previous year. This lower yield was the result not only of the smaller tonnage, (61·6 million tons milled—627,353 tons less than in 1950) but of a constant average decrease in the grade of ore mined. Shortage of native labour caused the decreased tonnage.

Reserves Offset Value Drop

The decrease in value was more than offset by reserves worth £6·7 million (£4 million higher than in 1950) obtained from sales of gold for industrial and artistic purposes.

An outstanding example of an industry unable to pass on increased costs to the consumer, gold mining struggles on against rising costs of production. For the whole of 1951, working costs of 43 Transvaal mines averaged 31/9 per ton milled compared with 29/7 during 1950. For the last quarter of 1951, working costs touched as high as 33/3 per ton milled—



Shortage of native labour lowered the tonnage of gold produced by South African mines last year. In spite of the drop in tonnage and lower value, gold output continued to be the greatest single factor in the Union's foreign trade. Native miners shown here are laying track in a mine.

—South African Information Bureau.

almost nine per cent above the figures for December 1950. Working profits have accordingly decreased $12\frac{1}{2}$ per cent—from $17\frac{3}{4}$ per ton milled in 1950 to $15\frac{1}{2}$ in 1951. The rise in working costs, it is said, has already absorbed more than 37 per cent of the benefits stemming from devaluation. Mines operating on marginal profits have now increased from six to ten.

Indications are that gold output will remain well in excess of the present figures for at least thirty years. Tonnage milled is expected to increase and continue above the present level each year for at least twenty years. After that, the downward trend will be compensated for by the richer ore from the new mines now coming into production in the Orange Free State and in Klerksdorp.

The St. Helena and Welkom Mines, Orange Free State, began producing in 1951. Other mines in this area and in the Transvaal are nearing the production stage. Results of drilling operations in the Klerksdorp area are promising and further prospecting may uncover additional mines.

Uranium production is expected to begin this year. An agreement has been concluded with British and American interests. Under this agreement, plants are financed to recover uranium from the gold slimes of certain mines. The financing is done by loans to be refunded from the proceeds of the sale of uranium. The scheme is regarded favourably and is fully supported by the Ministry of Mines.

Record Diamond Sales

The year 1951 was an outstanding one for the diamond industry. Value of sales at £16·3 million set a record, exceeding the 1950 figure by almost £2 million. However, production fell far short of demand, despite capacity operations by all producers. Particularly short were industrial diamonds, the demand for which has increased steadily. Diamond sales, regarded as one of the Union's principal sources of foreign currency, have increased in value from £3 million in 1942 to £16 million last year.

The Union's coal exports were 1.1 million tons lower than in 1950, because the railways could not adequately handle domestic and export demand at the same time. As a result, exports were banned. Much valuable foreign exchange was lost because of this transport problem. In 1950 coal exports were valued at £5.4 million—in 1951 the value fell to £3.3 million.

The total value of sales of chrome, asbestos, copper, iron ore, tin, antimony, tungsten, nickel, corundum, lead and beryl was higher—in several cases much higher—than in the previous year.

The Union's base mineral industry is growing in importance. Within three years the value of sales has more than doubled and in 1951 totalled over £38 million, more than twice the value of diamond sales and over a quarter of the value of the total gold output.

Venezuela Builds Up National Industries

Output from Venezuelan plants is increasing, though industrialization is still in early stages. Government is negotiating commercial treaty with the U.S.

by J. A. Stiles

Consul of Canada and Trade Commissioner

CARACAS.—The general level of Venezuelan industrial production increased slightly during 1951. Although some industries—such as canned fish, soap, cotton textile, metalworking, tanning and footwear—still faced difficulties because of increasing foreign competition, steady advances were made by cement, beer, tire, hosiery, and rayon textile manufacturers. Electric power production also developed substantially, as did sugar refining and the assembly of automobiles and trucks.

The output of the new match factory opened last August has found a ready market and it appears likely that within a year or two this plant will be supplying total Venezuelan match requirements. The establishment of a rayon yarn and staple plant in Valencia by the Celanese Corporation of America—to be ready in August, 1952—will undoubtedly aid the rapidly expanding production of rayon textiles. Despite these advances Venezuela must rely on imports for a great variety of capital and consumer goods, and is still in the early stages of industrialization.

Negotiates New Treaty

An important event last year was the agreement by the Venezuelan and United States Governments to revise their existing commercial treaty through which Canada receives the benefit of most-favoured-nation rates of duty. This treaty came into force on November 6, 1939, and Venezuela feels that its industrial situation has since altered greatly. The expansion

of Venezuelan industries during the past twelve years has been hampered by some of the provisions of this treaty, and local interests are pressing the Government to make more advantageous arrangements.

Seek Lower U.S. Duty on Oil

The Venezuelan Government undoubtedly will seek a lower United States import duty on Venezuelan oil to improve the competitive position for Venezuelan petroleum in the United States market. Approximately 25 per cent of Venezuelan petroleum sent to the United States has been subject to a duty of 10½ cents per barrel—the remainder entering at 21 cents—since the abrogation of the United States-Mexican treaty a year ago. While this treaty was in force all Venezuelan oil entered the United States at the 10½ cent rate under most-favoured-nation treaty arrangements.

Interests Will Clash

It is likely that the interests of United States exporters of some food-stuffs and consumer goods will clash with the desire of the Venezuelans to build up their national industries. After the announcement of the proposed revision of the treaty a great deal of publicity appeared in the local press defending the interest of various local industries. The advantages for which the Venezuelan representatives will strive are abundantly clear, although the same cannot be said of the concessions which Venezuela is prepared to make in exchange.

The Venezuelan point of view is that it is prepared to buy as much from the United States as that country does from Venezuela, but the Government must be left free to determine the nature of these imports. Agricultural and industrial machinery and many raw materials, as well as consumer goods, will be required in large measure in the future. The Government, however, wishes to have full authority to regulate the latter where they compete with national production. Local officials believe their opinions are in accordance with the spirit of the United States Point Four program which urges under-developed countries to make every effort to increase their productive capacity.

Foreign Investment Needed

It has been the Government's industrial policy during the past few years to grant all possible aid to local industries, at the same time endeavouring to ensure an attractive investment climate for the foreign capital still urgently required. Foreign investors have not been discriminated against up to the present time.

Venezuelans realize that there is a limit to the length of time their country can depend on the prosperity of the oil industry. Serious efforts are being made to foster local agricultural and industrial production, and increasing sums are being allocated to government departments and autonomous institutions charged with this responsibility. This policy has been called "sowing the petroleum," and there is considerable evidence to support the belief that it will be maintained for many years as Venezuela continues to strive for economic independence.

Agriculture: Pakistan's Leading Industry

Good crops and firm prices for them marked the past year. More important, progress was reported on long-term measures for improved use of land.

by C. E. Butterworth
Assistant Commercial Secretary for Canada

KARACHI.—Despite the ambitious plans for industrial development now going forward, Pakistan is essentially an agricultural country. Ninety per cent of its 75 million inhabitants till the soil. Most of them are small cultivators and they use the primitive implements of ancient Egypt.

In ordinary times, Pakistan is self-sufficient in food. The East and West wings, separated by 1,000 miles, grow enough wheat and rice to meet their internal requirements with usually a small amount of wheat left over for export. The country produces valuable cash crops such as cotton, wool, hides and skins, tea, and 75 per cent of the world's jute.

At Partition in 1947, the bulk of the magnificent irrigation works of undivided India went to Pakistan, giving her an irrigated acreage of 21 million acres—the most extensive in the world. However, despite the fertility of the soil and this large system, the yield per acre is well below that of most other parts of the world, largely because of inadequate farming methods.

Irrigation Works Developed

The year 1951, however, has seen agriculture make good progress; crops were good, though prices fluctuated considerably. Development plans moved ahead. The lower Sind Barrage and the Thal Project, which will irrigate 2·5 million and two million acres respectively, were pushed on. The former will be finished in 1953 and together these two schemes will go a long way to ease the refugee problem and produce 400 thousand more tons of food grains. The Central Government granted the provinces a total of Rs.20 million, and they have drawn on it to finance 45 development schemes, mainly irrigation projects.

Reform of the land tenure system, regarded as one of the major factors in the low yield per acre, has begun. In May 1951 East Bengal became the first Provincial Government to enact legislation for the abolition of the Zamindars (large landowners) and since that time, a number of the larger estates have been taken over by the Government and distributed among the peasants. Other provinces approve the idea and have decided to appoint a commission to investigate land reforms.

One of the more far-reaching events of 1951 was the appointment of an Agricultural Inquiry Commission under the chairmanship of Lord

Boyd Orr. This committee was set up to study measures for introducing modern methods of agriculture; to recommend marketing practices that will bring better prices, and to review facilities for financing agriculture and agricultural marketing, etc. Pakistanis are looking to this report, and the work of the commission on land reforms, to help solve major agricultural problems.

Good Market for Jute

Jute ranks first among East Pakistan's important cash crops and the country enjoys a monopoly of the better grades. Practically the entire crop is exported.

The last jute year (July 1, 1950 to June 30, 1951) closed with practically no carry-over. A good part of the crop, estimated at 6.5 million bales of 400 pounds each (compared with 3.33 million bales the previous year) was sold to foreign buyers, other than India, at high prices resulting from stockpiling and rearmament drives. The price in January 1951 was Rs.27/6/- per maund and rose continuously till the end of the crop year in June to a peak of Rs.61/13/-. The most noticeable stimulus to the market, in addition to the international situation, was the resumption of trade with India in February 1951.

The crop for the 1951-52 jute season is estimated at 7 to 7.5 million bales, an increase of seven to 15 per cent. Exporters do not think it will be difficult to sell this larger crop, with about 2.5 million bales going to India, 4.5 million bales to other countries, and the remainder used locally. Although prices came down considerably from their peak, recently they have turned up again. The Government, in anticipation of further advances, increased the export duty from November 1, 1951.

Cotton Prices Fluctuate

Cotton is the principal cash crop of West Pakistan. About 85 per cent of production consists of American varieties. The Central Cotton Committee, which is backed by the Government, has so far sanctioned 19 research and development schemes involving an annual expenditure of Rs.490,000/-. Sixteen of these schemes are already in operation, covering the improvement of cotton, supply of pure seeds, resistance to pests and diseases, etc.

The 1950-51 season (September 1, 1950 to August 31, 1951) witnessed an unprecedented rise in prices and a fall almost as spectacular. The crop of 1.4 million bales (392 pounds each) compared favourably with the 1949-50 crop of 1.17 million bales and the 1948-49 crop of .914 million bales. Following the world trend, prices rose to an all-time peak of Rs.170/- (289 F. Roller), during February 1951 and then declined, with minor fluctuations, to just above Rs.100/- in September. On September 10 the Government announced a reduction in export duty and re-opened forward trading. Fortunately most of the crop was sold during the period of high prices, and there was a negligible carry-over.

Prices have recently again risen (Rs.130/- November 11) in response to the reduced U.S. crop estimated by the American Cotton Bureau. The new crop is reported to be progressing satisfactorily.

The 1950-51 crops of both rice and wheat, the staple diet of East Pakistan and West Pakistan respectively, were slightly above normal and sufficient to meet the internal requirements of the country. A small

amount of wheat was left over for export. A total of 136 thousand tons was sold to Japan, West Germany and Turkey late in 1950, with the remainder going to several countries which have bilateral trade agreements with Pakistan.

The wool clip, which comprises mostly carpet grades, was slightly above the normal of 300 million pounds this year and here too prices have varied widely. In some varieties prices rose in March 1951 to over 150 per cent of those of June 1950. In April 1951 the abrupt stoppage of American purchases both for normal use and for stockpiling, increasing consumer resistance in U.K. and elsewhere, and inferior quality led to a sharp decline which continued until September. Since then, prices have firmed and even risen slightly.

Markets for hides and skins were at first good, then slumped, but prices rose later in the year. The United States, which has been the largest purchaser of goat skins, bought rather less but was easily replaced by European countries.

Demand for Tea Slackens

Total acreage under tea has been increased by about five per cent, in accordance with the quota fixed by the International Tea Agreement. Yield this year has been estimated at between 50 and 52 million pounds. The level of exports was low during the year because the U.K. Ministry of Food was late with its orders. Efforts are being made to increase internal consumption and find foreign markets for the surplus. A Tea Board is being set up and auctions at Chittagong this year for the first time were a success. However, notwithstanding the efforts of the Government, depressed prices have forced fifteen out of the 136 tea gardens to close down.

Livestock raising occupies a vital place in Pakistan's agricultural economy. Animal power is used almost altogether to cultivate the country's 45 million acres and at the same time livestock brings in a substantial farm income. The industry of Pakistan is valued at Rs.90,000 million. There is no complete census of the number of livestock, but estimates for 1948 put it at approximately 30 million head of cattle, including 5.5 million buffalo, about ten million goats, nearly 6,225,000 drought-resisting sheep and about two million hooved animals of other descriptions. This total appears impressive, but does not meet Pakistan's need for more effective farming power and increased supplies of meat and dairy products.

A Central Red Sindhi Cattle Breeding Station has been established near Karachi and a Commonwealth Livestock Farm is proposed under the Colombo Plan. This will be financed jointly by Australia, New Zealand and Canada.

Data for Exporters

The International Trade Relations Branch of the Department of Trade and Commerce has prepared bulletins covering shipping documents and customs regulations of the following countries: Austria, Belgium, Belgian Congo, Brazil, Cuba, Dominican Republic, Egypt, Finland, France, Western Germany, Greece, Guatemala, Haiti, Iceland, Israel, Italy, Mexico, Netherlands, Netherlands Antilles, Nicaragua, Norway, Panama, Peru, Surinam (Netherlands Guiana), Sweden, Switzerland and Venezuela.

If you wish copies, write to the Branch. Data on other countries will be compiled from time to time and will be added to this list.

Commodity Notes

FRANCE

Modern Home Equipment Little Used—Traditional methods of cooking, heating and washing are still the rule in most French households, a recent survey revealed. Central heating is used in 12 per cent of households, electric or gas heaters are used in four per cent, and the coal or wood stove still does duty in 77 per cent of all homes. The famous French chef performs at home on a coal or wood range in 56 per cent of households, on a gas stove in 30 per cent and on an electric stove in eight per cent. Six per cent of households cook by other means—unspecified, but presumably open fires or primus stoves.

Household machinery is still somewhat of a novelty, only one household in five having a water-heating installation, one in 15 a refrigerator, and one in 25 a washing machine. The availability of domestic help is perhaps the main reason for the French householders' unwillingness to provide machines in his home, because well-designed equipment is freely available and well-advertised. The price factor is also important—both machines and electricity cost much more than in Canada—Paris, March 24, 1952.

IRELAND

May Produce Zinc Oxide—To cut down on dollar imports, the Silvermines Lead and Zinc Co. Ltd. are considering the production of high-quality zinc oxide. At present calamine ore deposits are treated in a Waelz Kiln and the burnt ores are chiefly exported to Great Britain for further processing. Plans are to install a Wetherill furnace which will enable the company to produce a high-grade oxide to compete with the imported product. In 1951 the Republic of Ireland imported 17,275 cwts (of 112 lbs) of zinc white or zinc oxide valued at £176,125. Canada was the principal supplier, contributing 9,266 cwts valued at £84,557—Dublin, March 6, 1952.

Mechanize Sugar Beet Harvesting—At the request of the Irish Sugar Company, ECA arranged last year for Mr. Austin Armer, Agricultural Engineer of the Spreckels Sugar Company of America, to come to Ireland on a Technical Assistance project to advise on the mechanical harvesting of sugar beet.

Mechanical harvesting difficulties in Ireland include heavy rainfall, the frequently stony small fields, and the fact that these are often on steep hills. No existing machinery could be adopted to harvest beet under all the conditions of climate found in Irish beet-growing areas, but it should be possible to start from scratch and design a machine which will do the job. Mr. Armer drew up specifications for a machine which involved the use of several untried principles and the staff of the Irish Sugar Company have already put together a prototype harvester based on these specifications—Dublin, March 13, 1952.

Aluminum Vats for Brewery—Guinness's Brewery, Dublin, has substituted aluminum vats for its 100-year-old oak vats. This is part of a £3 million modernization program. A few of the old oak vats will still be used for maturing high-grade stout for export. Twenty-one aluminum vats, 27 feet high and 25 feet in diameter, each of 2,000-barrel capacity and each requiring 8½ tons of sheet aluminum, are being installed. Production and installation is being done by a United Kingdom firm, said to be using Canadian aluminum—Dublin, March 13, 1952.

ISRAEL

Textile Production Cut—Raw material shortages have forced many textile mills to work part-time during the past few months. Of the 280 items of textile goods rationed in 1951, only 58 will be available to the public this year. Production of some items will be discontinued, others will be available for export only. No textiles will be derationed, and the number of items available for local purchase will be only 20 per cent of that available last year. (Source: Jerusalem Post—February 11, 1952)—Athens, March 5, 1952.

JAMAICA

Gasoline Prices Rise—The fixed retail price of gasoline was increased on March 11 from 3s. to 3s. 0½d. per gallon. Retail operators had asked the Government for a price increase on the grounds of insufficient profit margins. However, most persons consider the increase of ½d. inadequate and retailers are threatening to strike in protest against the Government's decision—Kingston, Jamaica, March 12, 1952.

JAPAN

Binocular Exports Increase—Japan exported 277 thousand binoculars valued at 2.8 million—about 5,000 units more than in 1950. Exports accounted for 90 per cent of the total output of 296,118 units. The United States, Canada, Australia, Brazil and Sweden were the chief markets during the past year—Tokyo, March 1, 1952.

Clock and Watch Exports Decline—The Nippon Horological Association reports exports of clocks and watches for 1951 at 382 thousand pieces, 5,000 less than in 1950. The United States took 25,000 units; Okinawa, 24,000; Formosa, 23,000; Thailand, 25,000; Philippines, 13,000; and the sterling area countries 191 thousand—Tokyo, March 1, 1952.

Foreign Ships to be Purchased—The Ministry of Transportation has announced that private firms will be permitted to purchase 54 old foreign ships, totalling 301,048 tons, from January-March of this year. About \$35,480,000 in foreign exchange will be allotted—Tokyo, February 20, 1952.

Increase Asbestos Slate Production—The Asbestos Slate Council reports that in 1951 Japan produced 5·2 million sheets of asbestos slate, 1·4 million sheets more than in 1950. Overseas sales at 150 thousand sheets were five times 1950 exports—Tokyo, March 1, 1952.

Larger Iron Ore Imports—Blast furnace pig iron production for the 1952 fiscal year is estimated at 4·3 million tons. To meet this production figure Japan will have to import 6·2 million tons of iron ore, an increase of 61 per cent over current fiscal year imports of 3·8 million tons—Tokyo, March 1, 1952.

Paper Production Up—The Japan Western Style Paper Manufacturers' Association reports that 1,599 million pounds of western style paper were produced in Japan during 1951, an increase of 305·7 million pounds over 1950—Tokyo, March 1, 1952.

SOUTH AFRICA

Win Whaling "Blue Riband"—For the second season running, the South African whaling fleet has captured the "blue riband" of the Antarctic whaling season with a total production of more than 30 thousand tons of whale and sperm oil, valued at more than £3 million. The entire output has been bought by the British Ministry of Food. The Union Whaling Company also held the record last year with an output of 27 thousand tons of whale and sperm oil, valued at £2·7 million. This year's production was completed in a short season—64 days compared with 78 last year—and competition among the expeditions of the seven whale-hunting countries was probably the strongest ever. Nineteen factory ships were in the ice—one South African, three British, ten Norwegian, two Japanese, one Russian, one Dutch and one Panamanian. With these there were 280 catchers and 9,000 men—Johannesburg, March 14, 1952.

Platinum Production Stepped Up—South Africa's annual platinum production, of approximately 300 thousand fine ounces with about £9 million, may be considerably increased during the next few years, according to a press report from Rustenburg where the Union's only producing platinum mine is situated. Production of platinum in the Union since the war has increased gradually but now, with the unprecedented demand from chemical and electrical industries, all deposits are being developed much more rapidly—Johannesburg, March 13, 1952.

Develop Asbestos Deposits—New asbestos deposits in the Transvaal are being opened up and old abandoned ones revived following the rise in value of the fibre. Southern Rhodesia supplies about ten per cent of the world's needs, exporting at the rate of £5 million a year. South Africa is close behind; its exports in the first nine months of last year were valued at £3 million. Local sales (for manufacture in South Africa) were, in the July-September quarter alone, worth £115 thousand. Of the four principal varieties, amosite is the biggest contributor to the total, although chrysolite brings by far the highest price, followed by Transvaal blue and Cape blue—Johannesburg, March 14, 1952.

New Secondary Industries Springing Up in Mexico

First ammonium sulphate plant in Latin America opened in 1951, and further projects will include a coking plant, and a Fiat diesel factory.

by M. T. Stewart
Commercial Secretary for Canada

MEXICO.—The first ammonium sulphate plant in Latin America opened in mid-1951 near Mexico City. Constructed at a cost of approximately \$10 million, the plant can produce some 65,000 metric tons of ammonium sulphate annually. It consumes four million cubic feet of natural gas and 65 metric tons of sulphur a day.

Projected for the near future is a coking plant to be established by the Nacional Financiera (the development and investment corporation of the Mexican Government) in the state of Coahuila at a cost of 80 million pesos. The plant will be built by a German firm of contractors who will loan engineers and foremen to start production and supervise operations. The Nacional Financiera estimates production will be about 45 thousand tons of coke a month. Ammonia, benzol and sulphuric acid will be produced as by-products.

Sulphur Exports Possible

The gas washing plant at the Poza Rica oil fields, completed last year, is performing satisfactorily and daily production is about 125 metric tons. The output of the sulphur mine at San Luis Potosi is about 50 tons daily and can be doubled or trebled if sufficient equipment is added. A number of sulphur mines are being developed, and with the aid of loans from the Export-Import Bank it seems likely that Mexico may become a substantial exporter of sulphur by the end of 1952.

Newsprint from Bamboo

Seventy thousand metric tons of newsprint a year will be produced from bamboo, sugar cane, straw and other vegetable fibres, the Banco Nacional de Mexico announced. The world shortage of newsprint has given this project prominence and it is reported that the Nacional Financiera will invest heavily in it. The domestic demand for newsprint in Mexico is generously estimated at 70 thousand tons per year and Canada has contracts to ship 45 thousand tons of this annually.

Expand Steel Production

A 50-million peso expansion program that will raise output of steel products to 250 thousand tons a year has been announced by the Compania Fundidora, the oldest pig-iron producer in the republic and one of the largest.

The Fiat Company of Turin, Italy, signed a contract with the Mexican authorities early last year and are proceeding with the construction of a plant for production of Fiat diesel trucks and tractors. The company will invest some 75 million pesos in the initial stages but subscriptions from the Nacional Financiera, a government agency, and a group of Mexican investors will bring the operating capital of the Fiat enterprise up to more than 150 million pesos. The integral production of diesel engines in Mexico by this world-renowned group will be a notable contribution to the industrialization program and further important developments may be expected.

The Wool Situation in the United Kingdom

*Joint organization sold accumulated wartime stocks
at great profit, but now picture has changed and
production of wool exceeds consumption.*

by M. J. Vechsler
Canadian Government Trade Commissioner

LIVERPOOL.—The United Kingdom-Dominion Wool Disposal Limited, better known as the Joint Organization, recently issued its Statement of Accounts as of June 30, 1951. This organization took over on July 31, 1945, the disposal of the original wartime accumulation of wool—10.4 million bales. By June 30, 1951, only 17,800 bales remained for sale. In the six-year period, sales were made on a continually rising market with the huge profit of £198.5 million. For the year ended June 30, 1951, the profit was £44.9 million, and for the preceding year, about £40 million. During the year under review, the member governments (United Kingdom, Australia, New Zealand, South Africa) were paid £78 million, one-half of this sum going to the United Kingdom Government. The Statement shows a total distribution of £128 million and a further £70 million has since been paid.

Consumption Dropping

World wool consumption has decreased appreciably, (contrary to expectations in some quarters) and production now appears to exceed consumption. Total consumption in the United Kingdom in 1951 was 404.5 million pounds compared with 528 million pounds in 1950. Present indications are that consumption in 1952 will be still lower.

The Wool Industry Bureau of Statistics' figures show a total consumption in top making of 246 million pounds in 1951, as compared with 327 million pounds in 1950. The woollen section of the industry used 157



A close-up of one of the most highly skilled operations in the wool industry. Long training and experience give the wool sorters skill at separating the various qualities of fleece. The United Kingdom's emergency wool stockpile is below normal and will be increased to 240 thousand bales.

—U.K. Information Office.

million pounds as against 201 million pounds in 1950. Other fibres used in the woollen section, on the other hand, increased from 153 million pounds in 1950 to 166 million pounds in 1951.

Worsted tissues delivered during the year amounted to 173 million square yards as against 180 million in 1950. Deliveries of woollen fabrics were 243 million square yards in 1951 in comparison with 269 million square yards in 1950.

Stocks of wool in the United Kingdom are below normal and the emergency stockpile will be increased to 240 thousand bales. One-half of this quantity, comprising many qualities, has already been purchased. At the end of 1951 the United Kingdom's stocks totalled 141 million pounds, as compared with some 205 million at the end of the previous year. Stocks of merino wool were equivalent, at present consumption rates, to approximately $4\frac{1}{2}$ months' supply, and stocks of crossbreds to about $6\frac{1}{2}$ months' supply. Stocks of tops were 37 million pounds (about two-thirds merino) in comparison with 51 million pounds at the end of 1950.

TRANSPORTATION

The Transportation and Communications Division of the Department of Trade and Commerce will be glad to supply shippers and others interested with information on water, rail, air and road transport services to and from Canada.

The Division has compiled a list of the principal Canadian trade routes and of the steamship companies maintaining services on them. To obtain this list and any further help with international transportation problems, write to the Director, Transportation and Communications Division, Department of Trade and Commerce, Ottawa.

General Notes

BRAZIL

Trade with Germany Grows—Brazil's exports to Germany, January to August, 1951, increased 480 per cent over the same period in 1950. Exports to the United States increased by only 30 per cent. German exports to Latin America from September to December, 1951, reached \$31·6 million, compared with \$10 million for the same period the year before. German success, claims the press, stems from lower prices and facility of payments—Rio de Janeiro, March 28, 1952.

CHILE

Loans for Dairy Development—The Institute of Agricultural Economy has agreed to grant a loan of Ch.\$1·5 million for construction of dairies, and also Ch.\$4 million to a newly-formed milk-distributing company for machinery—Santiago, March 24, 1952.

Irrigation Plans Progress—The Council entrusted with the Agrarian Plan has authorized funds for irrigation works on a small scale in zones with a minimum rainfall. The regulation of the available water would help farmers through periods of drought in districts where the soil is good and the climate favourable for agricultural production—Santiago, March 28, 1952.

Increase Electric Power—Long-term arrangements to increase hydro-electric power throughout Chile are reported. Preference will be given to the Rapel Plant in the south, where preliminary studies have been completed. This plant will eventually benefit an important district—Santiago, March 27, 1952.

FRANCE

Foreign Trade Deficit Serious—France's adverse balance of trade grew worse during February, in spite of severe import restrictions intensified during the month. Only 48 per cent of imports from foreign countries were financed by exports during February, as against 53 per cent during January and 72 per cent for the year 1951. During the first two months of the year, exports amounted to 137,956 million francs (\$393 million) while imports were 272,192 million francs (\$779 million).

On February 4, a large proportion of commodities formerly imported freely under the European Liberalization Scheme was again put under licensing. Two weeks later the restrictions were tightened so that all goods imported required import licences. Improvements in the commercial balance of payments have not yet shown up in the trade statistics. However, the figures for March should reflect the new measures.

On the other hand, trade with French overseas territories shows an export surplus. During the first two months of 1952 exports totalled 109,595 million francs while imports amounted to only 59,910 million—Paris, March 26, 1952.

MEXICO

January Trade Balance Unfavourable—Exports in January this year were valued at 515·5 million pesos, as compared with 514·7 million in January, 1951. Imports were up from 505·9 million pesos in January, 1951, to 594·5 million in January this year, leaving an unfavourable balance for the month of 89 million pesos. Mexico's foreign trade deficit in 1951 reached 1,326·7 million pesos, according to figures published here by the Secretariat of National Economy—Mexico, D.F., March 29, 1952.

PAKISTAN

Telephone Exchange Installed—A new 1,000-line telephone exchange was opened on March 13 at Chittagong, East Pakistan. The Exchange was installed by Pakistan personnel assisted by only one outside engineer, provided by the company supplying the equipment. This is the largest automatic telephone exchange ever installed in East Pakistan and it replaces a manual system of 400 lines—Karachi, March 27, 1952.

Fisheries Research Planned—The Pakistan Minister of Food and Agriculture has allocated approximately \$600 thousand for the purchase of two new fishing vessels to be fitted with fish meal and liver oil plants. These vessels will undertake research and investigation work and sponsor pilot projects for the development of marine fisheries in both East and West Pakistan—Karachi, March 27, 1952.

Port Development Pushed—A survey of the development of Pakistan ports during the past year reveals steady progress. In Karachi the shed accommodation for cargo storage has been increased from 541,600 sq. ft. to 705,138 sq. ft. Construction of a commercial drydock at an estimated cost of approximately \$4 million has been approved. When completed, it will make Pakistan self-sufficient in drydocking facilities for the mercantile marine.

Plans for the development of Chittagong Port are both immediate and long-term. The immediate plan—extension of transit sheds and jetties, purchasing and erection of storage sheds, etc.—has almost been completed. The long-term plan for construction of seven jetties, bonded warehouses, sheds, railway and road bridges, etc., is well in hand. The port can now handle 15 ships at a time compared with four at a time in 1947—Karachi, March 27, 1952.

Exports to India Exceed Imports—Pakistan's exports to the Indian Republic across land frontiers during 1951 were \$153·8 million. Imports from the Indian Union, however, amounted to \$41·4 million, giving a balance of \$112·4 million in favour of Pakistan, the Central Statistical Office announced.

Pakistan's principal export—raw jute—made up 87·7 per cent of the land-borne trade with the Indian Union, totalling 446 thousand tons valued at \$135 million. The other important export items were fruits and vegetables (\$3·1 million) and fish (\$2·8 million)—Karachi, March 27, 1952.

Trade and Tariff Regulations

Dominica Amends World Open General Licence

In a notice of March 3, 1952, the Controller of Supplies, Dominica, has amended World Open General Licence issued December 17, 1951, by the cancellation of all the items therein with the exception of dried, smoked and pickled fish (excluding salted fish); onions; potatoes.

The effect of the notice is that the following goods can now be imported only under specific licence: animal feeding stuffs; newsprint; kraft paper; borax; boric acid; jute goods; specified types of iron and steel; and semi-manufactured copper, zinc and nickel.

Ireland Announces Further Quota for Sparking Plugs

Dublin, April 1, 1952—FTS—By an Order of the Government of the Republic of Ireland, issued under the Control of Imports Acts, 1934 and 1937, a further quota and quota period have been announced for certain sparking plugs and component parts thereof for the period May 1 to October 31, 1952. The amount fixed for the period is 5,000 articles, compared with 30,000 for the previous six months' period.

St. Lucia Amends Rates of Import Duties

Port of Spain, April 2, 1952—FTS—By Statutory Rules and Orders, 1952, No. 15, dated March 18, St. Lucia amended rates of import duty on a number of items.

The rates shown hereunder on items included in the British West Indies Trade Liberalization Plan, are respectively those of the new Preferential and General tariffs, with the former rates under both tariffs shown in parentheses: wireless sets, components and other kinds of electrical apparatus, other than batteries, 15 per cent and 20 per cent ad val. (10 per cent and 15 per cent ad val.); apples, \$1.00 per 100 lb. under both tariffs (free under both tariffs); nuts edible, other than coconuts and groundnuts, 2¢ and 3¢ per lb. (1d. and 1½d. per lb.); toilet and wrapping paper, 5 per cent and 7½ per cent ad val. (15 per cent and 22½ per cent ad val.); perfumery and toilet preparations including tooth paste, dental powder, dentrifices, shaving cream, not being perfumed spirits, 12½ per cent and 22½ per cent ad val. (tooth paste, talcum powder, dental powder, dentrifice and shaving cream 20 per cent and 30 per cent ad val.; other kinds of perfumery and toilet preparations, not including perfumed spirits, 50 per cent and 62½ per cent ad val.); unmanufactured tobacco (other than dark leaf or black fat), \$2.20 per lb. under both tariffs (2s. 8d. per lb. under both tariffs); cigarettes, \$3.70 and \$4.66 per lb. (10s. 10d. and 14s. 10d. per lb.); dried, canned or preserved vegetables, 80¢ and \$1.20 per 100 lb. (3s. 4d. and 5s. per 100 lb.)

(B.W.I. dollar=4s. 2d.=about 58 cents Canadian at current exchange.)

Trade Commissioners on Tour

TO familiarize themselves with conditions in this country and the special requirements of businessmen, Canadian Trade Commissioners return to Canada periodically. Exporters and importers are invited to discuss with the Trade Commissioner the markets and sources of supply in his territory.

H. W. Richardson, who has been Canadian Government Trade Commissioner in Bogotá, Colombia, since 1949, began his tour on April 15. His itinerary follows:

Welland—April 21-22
Toronto—April 23-30
Winnipeg—May 1-2

Vancouver—May 5-8
Montreal—May 12-22

W. Gibson-Smith, Canadian Government Trade Commissioner in Leopoldville, Belgian Congo, began a Canadian tour on March 24. His itinerary is as follows:

Edmonton—April 23-24
Vancouver—April 26-May 6

Swift Current—May 9-10
Winnipeg—May 11-13

Businessmen can reach these officers through the Canadian Manufacturers Association offices in Toronto, Winnipeg and Edmonton; Chamber of Commerce in Welland; Boards of Trade in Montreal and Swift Current; the Department of Trade and Commerce, 355 Burrard Street in Vancouver.

Fourth Munich Electrical Fair

Munich's 4th Electrical Fair will be held from September 20 to October 5. Foreign firms or their authorized representatives are invited to exhibit. Only products of the electrical industry will be shown, and the following branches will be represented—electric current generation and transformation, current distribution, electrical consumers' articles, electrical measuring instruments, electrical supervisory apparatus, electric lamps and tubes, electro-medical apparatus, special fields of electro technique, technical books and periodicals.

TCA Plans Expansion

Record traffic on both North American and overseas routes during 1951 and prospects of even heavier demands have led Trans-Canada Air Lines to place orders for additional aircraft. Three more *North Stars* will shortly be in service; by 1953, the company will take delivery of five Lockheed *Super Constellations* to be used on the overseas run. At the moment the TCA fleet consists of 20 *North Stars* and 27 DC 3's. With these, the company provides service on 8,641 miles of North American and 8,688 miles of overseas routes and, during 1951, flew a total of 973,337 passengers.

Foreign Trade Service Abroad

† Indicates a change since previous publication.

Bentley's Second Phrase Code is used by Canadian Trade Commissioners.

TERRITORY	OFFICER	CITY ADDRESS	MAIL AND CABLE ADDRESSES
Argentina Paraguay, Uruguay	C. S. Bissett, Commercial Secretary	Canadian Embassy, Bartolome Mitre 478, BUENOS AIRES	<i>Mail:</i> (City Address) <i>Cable:</i> CANADIAN
	W. B. McCullough, Agricultural Secretary	Canadian Embassy, Bartolome Mitre 478, BUENOS AIRES	<i>Mail:</i> (City Address) <i>Cable:</i> CANADIAN
Australia Capital Territory, New South Wales, Queensland, Northern Territory, Dependencies	C. M. Croft, Commercial Counsellor for Canada	City Mutual Life Building, 60 Hunter Street, SYDNEY	<i>Mail:</i> P.O. Box 3952 G.P.O. <i>Cable:</i> CANADIAN
Australia Victoria, South Australia, Western Australia, Tasmania Australia	F. W. Fraser, Commercial Counsellor for Canada	83 William Street, MELBOURNE	<i>Mail:</i> (City Address) <i>Cable:</i> CANADIAN
	R. W. Blake, Agricultural Secretary for Canada	83 William Street, MELBOURNE	<i>Mail:</i> (City Address) <i>Cable:</i> CANADIAN
Belgian Congo Angola, French Equatorial Africa	W. Gibson-Smith, Canadian Government Trade Commissioner	Forescom Building, LEOPOLDVILLE	<i>Mail:</i> Boite Postale 373 <i>Cable:</i> CANADIAN
Belgium Luxembourg	B. A. Macdonald, Commercial Counsellor	Canadian Embassy, 35 rue de la Science, BRUSSELS	<i>Mail:</i> (City Address) <i>Cable:</i> CANADIAN
Brazil	C. R. Gallow, Commercial Secretary	Canadian Embassy, Edificio Metropole, Av. Presidente Wilson 165, RIO DE JANEIRO	<i>Mail:</i> Caixa Postal 2164 <i>Cable:</i> CANADIAN
Brazil	C. J. Van Tighem, Consul of Canada and Trade Commissioner	Canadian Consulate, Edificio Alois, Rua 7 de Abril 252, SAO PAULO	<i>Mail:</i> Caixa Postal 6034 <i>Cable:</i> CANADIAN
Ceylon	Paul Sykes, Canadian Government Trade Commissioner	Galle Face Hotel, COLOMBO	<i>Mail:</i> P.O. Box 1006 <i>Cable:</i> CANADIAN
Chile	M. R. W. Dale, Commercial Secretary	Canadian Embassy, Bank of London and South America Building, SANTIAGO	<i>Mail:</i> Casilla 771 <i>Cable:</i> CANADIAN
Colombia Ecuador	W. J. Millyard, Canadian Government Trade Commissioner	Calle 19, No. 6-39 BOGOTA	<i>Mail:</i> Apartado 1618 <i>Airmail:</i> Apartado Aereo 3562 <i>Cable:</i> CANADIAN
Cuba Dominican Republic, Haiti, Puerto Rico	A. W. Evans, Commercial Secretary	Canadian Embassy, Avenida de las Misiones 17, HAVANA	<i>Mail:</i> Apartado 1945 <i>Cable:</i> CANADIAN
Egypt Aden, Anglo-Egyptian Sudan, Cyprus, Ethiopia, Hashemite Kingdom of the Jordan, Iraq, Lebanon, Saudi Arabia, Syria	Acting Canadian Government Trade Commissioner	Osiris Building, Sharia Walda, Kasr-el-Doubara, CAIRO	<i>Mail:</i> P.O. Box 1770 <i>Cable:</i> CANADIAN
France Algeria, French Morocco, Tunisia France	J. P. Manion, Commercial Counsellor for Canada J. H. Tremblay, Agricultural Secretary for Canada	3 rue Scribe, PARIS 3 rue Scribe, PARIS	<i>Mail:</i> (City Address) <i>Cable:</i> CANADIAN <i>Mail:</i> (City Address) <i>Cable:</i> CANADIAN
Germany	Acting Commercial Secretary	Canadian Embassy, 22 Zittelmann Strasse, BONN	<i>Mail:</i> (City Address) <i>Cable:</i> CANADIAN

TERRITORY	OFFICER	CITY ADDRESS	MAIL AND CABLE ADDRESSES
Germany	Wm. Van Vliet, Agricultural Secretary	Canadian Embassy, 22 Zittelmann Strasse, BONN	<i>Mail:</i> (City Address) <i>Cable:</i> CANADIAN
Greece Israel	T. J. Monty, Commercial Secretary	Canadian Embassy, 31 Vassilissis Sophias Ave., ATHENS	<i>Mail:</i> (City Address) <i>Cable:</i> CANADIAN
Guatemala Costa Rica, El Salvador, Honduras, Nicaragua, Panama and Canal Zone	J. C. Depocas, Canadian Government Trade Commissioner	28, 5a Avenida Sud, GUATEMALA CITY	<i>Mail:</i> P.O. Box 400 <i>Cable:</i> CANADIAN
Hong Kong Indo-China, South China	T. R. Fletcher, Canadian Government Trade Commissioner	Hong Kong Bank Building, HONG KONG	<i>Mail:</i> P.O. Box 126 <i>Cable:</i> CANADIAN
India	Richard Grew, Commercial Counsellor	Office of the High Commissioner for Canada, 4 Aurangzeb Road, NEW DELHI	<i>Mail:</i> P.O. Box 11 <i>Cable:</i> CANADIAN
India Burma	B. I. Rankin, Commercial Secretary for Canada	Gresham Assurance House, Mint Road, BOMBAY	<i>Mail:</i> P.O. Box 886 <i>Cable:</i> CANADIAN
Ireland	H. L. E. Priestman, Commercial Secretary for Canada	66 Upper O'Connell St., DUBLIN	<i>Mail:</i> (City Address) <i>Cable:</i> CANADIAN
Italy Libya, Malta, Yugoslavia	S. G. MacDonald, Commercial Secretary	Canadian Embassy, Via Saverio Mercadante 15, ROME	<i>Mail:</i> (City Address) <i>Cable:</i> CANADIAN
Italy Libya, Malta, Yugoslavia	M. S. Strong, Canadian Trade Commissioner (Fisheries)	Canadian Embassy, Via Saverio Mercadante 15, ROME	<i>Mail:</i> (City Address) <i>Cable:</i> CANADIAN
Jamaica Bahamas, British Honduras	M. B. Palmer, Canadian Government Trade Commissioner	Canadian Bank of Commerce Chambers, KINGSTON	<i>Mail:</i> P.O. Box 225 <i>Cable:</i> CANADIAN
Jamaica	E. M. Gosse, Canadian Trade Commissioner (Fisheries)	Canadian Bank of Commerce Chambers, KINGSTON	<i>Mail:</i> P.O. Box 225 <i>Cable:</i> CANADIAN
Japan Korea	J. C. Britton, Commercial Representative	Canadian Liaison Mission, Canadian Legation Bldg., TOKYO	<i>Mail:</i> (City Address) <i>Cable:</i> CANADIAN
Mexico	M. T. Stewart, Commercial Secretary	Canadian Embassy, Edificio International, Paseo de la Reforma, MEXICO, D.F.	<i>Mail:</i> Apartado 126-Bis <i>Cable:</i> CANADIAN
Netherlands	J. A. Langley, Commercial Counsellor	Canadian Embassy, Sophialaan 1-A, THE HAGUE	<i>Mail:</i> (City Address) <i>Cable:</i> CANADIAN
Netherlands Belgium, Denmark, Luxembourg	Acting Agricultural Secretary	Canadian Embassy, Sophialaan 1-A, THE HAGUE	<i>Mail:</i> (City Address) <i>Cable:</i> CANADIAN
New Zealand Fiji, Western Samoa	P. V. McLane, Commercial Secretary	Office of the High Commissioner for Canada, Government Life Insurance Bldg., WELLINGTON	<i>Mail:</i> P.O. Box 1660 <i>Cable:</i> CANADIAN
Norway Denmark, Greenland	J. L. Mutter, Commercial Secretary	Canadian Legation, Fridtjof Nansens Plass 5, OSLO	<i>Mail:</i> (City Address) <i>Cable:</i> CANADIAN
Pakistan Afghanistan, Iran	A. P. Bissonnet, Commercial Secretary	Office of the High Commissioner for Canada, Hotel Metropole, Victoria Rd., KARACHI	<i>Mail:</i> P.O. Box 531 <i>Cable:</i> CANADIAN
Peru Bolivia	R. E. Gravel, Commercial Secretary	Canadian Embassy, Edificio Boza, Carabaya 831, Plaza San Martin, LIMA	<i>Mail:</i> Casilla 1212 <i>Cable:</i> CANADIAN

TERRITORY	OFFICER	CITY ADDRESS	MAIL AND CABLE ADDRESSES
Philippines	F. H. Palmer, Consul General of Canada and Trade Commissioner	Tuason Building, 8-12 Escolta, Binondo, MANILA	<i>Mail:</i> P.O. Box 1825 <i>Cable:</i> CANADIAN
Portugal Azores, Madeira	L. S. Glass, Commercial Counsellor	Canadian Legation, Rua Rodrigo de Fonseca 103, LISBON	<i>Mail:</i> (City Address) <i>Cable:</i> CANADIAN
Puerto Rico	E. Templeman, Canadian Trade Commissioner (Fisheries)	23 Clinica Miramar Apt., 604 Olimpo Avenue, San Turce, SAN JUAN	<i>Mail:</i> P.O. Box 3981 <i>Cable:</i> CANADIAN
Singapore Brunei, Federation of Malaya, Indonesia, North Borneo, Sarawak, Thailand	D. S. Armstrong, Canadian Government Trade Commissioner	Room D-2, Union Building, SINGAPORE	<i>Mail:</i> P.O. Box 845 <i>Cable:</i> CANADIAN
South Africa Natal, Transvaal, Southern Rhodesia, Northern Rhodesia, Nyasaland, Portuguese East Africa, Kenya, Tanganyika, Uganda, Zanzibar	C. B. Birkett, Canadian Government Trade Commissioner	Mutual Building, Harrison Street, JOHANNESBURG	<i>Mail:</i> P.O. Box 715 <i>Cable:</i> CANTRACOM
South Africa Cape Province, Orange Free State, South- West Africa, Mauritius, Madagascar	K. F. Noble, Canadian Government Trade Commissioner	Grand Parade Centre Bldg., Adderley Street, CAPE TOWN	<i>Mail:</i> P.O. Box 683 <i>Cable:</i> CANTRACOM
Spain Balearic Islands, Canary Islands, Gibraltar, Rio de Oro, Spanish Morocco, Tangiers	E. H. Maguire, Canadian Government Trade Commissioner	70 Avenida Jose Antonio, MADRID	<i>Mail:</i> Apartado 117 <i>Cable:</i> CANADIAN
Sweden Finland	B. J. Bachand, Commercial Secretary	Canadian Legation, Strändvägen, 7-C, STOCKHOLM	<i>Mail:</i> P.O. Box 14042 <i>Cable:</i> CANADIAN
Switzerland Austria, Czechoslovakia, Hungary	Yves Lamontagne, Commercial Counsellor	Canadian Legation, Thunstrasse 95, BERNE	<i>Mail:</i> (City Address) <i>Cable:</i> CANADIAN
Trinidad Barbados, Windward and Leeward Islands, British Guiana, Dutch Guiana, French Guiana, French West Indies	T. G. Major, Canadian Government Trade Commissioner	43 St. Vincent Street, PORT-OF-SPAIN	<i>Mail:</i> P.O. Box 125 <i>Cable:</i> CANADIAN
Turkey	G. F. G. Hughes, Commercial Secretary for Canada	Istiklal Caddesi, Lion Magazasi Yaninda, Kismet Han 3/4, Beyoglu, ISTANBUL	<i>Mail:</i> P.O. Box 2220, Beyoglu, Istanbul <i>Cable:</i> CANADIAN
United Kingdom South of England, East Anglia, Scotland, also Iceland, British West Africa (Gambia Gold Coast, Nigeria, Sierra Leone) United Kingdom	R. P. Bower, Commercial Counsellor R. Campbell Smith, Commercial Secretary D. A. B. Marshall, Commercial Secretary (Agricultural)	Office of the High Commissioner for Canada, Canada House, Trafalgar Square, LONDON, S.W.1. Office of the High Commissioner for Canada, Canada House, Trafalgar Square, LONDON, S.W.1.	<i>Mail:</i> (City Address) <i>Cable:</i> SLEIGHING <i>Mail:</i> (City Address) <i>Cable:</i> SLEIGHING

TERRITORY	OFFICER	CITY ADDRESS	MAIL AND CABLE ADDRESSES
United Kingdom	R. D. Roe, Commercial Secretary (Timber)	Office of the High Commissioner for Canada, Canada House, Trafalgar Square, LONDON, S.W. 1.	<i>Mail:</i> (City Address) <i>Cable:</i> TIMCOM
United Kingdom Midlands, North England, Wales	M. J. Vechsler, Canadian Government Trade Commissioner	Martins Bank Building, Water Street, LIVERPOOL	<i>Mail:</i> (City Address) <i>Cable:</i> CANADIAN
United Kingdom Northern Ireland	H. L. E. Priestman, Canadian Government Trade Commissioner	36 Victoria Square, BELFAST	<i>Mail:</i> (City Address) <i>Cable:</i> CANADIAN
United States Delaware, Maryland, Virginia, West Virginia	J. H. English, Commercial Counsellor	Canadian Embassy, 1746 Massachusetts Ave., N.W., WASHINGTON, D.C.	<i>Mail:</i> (City Address) <i>Cable:</i> CANADIAN
United States	Dr. W. C. Hopper, Agricultural Counsellor	Canadian Embassy, 1746 Massachusetts Ave., N.W., WASHINGTON D.C.,	<i>Mail:</i> (City Address) <i>Cable:</i> CANADIAN
United States Connecticut, New Jersey, Pennsylvania, eastern New York State, also Bermuda	A. E. Bryan, Deputy Consul General of Canada and Trade Commissioner	Canadian Consulate General, 620 Fifth Ave., NEW YORK CITY	<i>Mail:</i> (City Address) <i>Cable:</i> CANTRACOM
United States	M. B. Bursey, Consul of Canada and Trade Commissioner (Fisheries)	Canadian Consulate General, 620 Fifth Ave., NEW YORK CITY	<i>Mail:</i> (City Address) <i>Cable:</i> CANTRACOM
United States Massachusetts, Maine, Rhode Island, Vermont, New Hampshire	J. A. Strong, Consul General of Canada	Canadian Consulate General, 532 Little Building, 80 Boylston Street, BOSTON 16	<i>Mail:</i> (City Address) <i>Cable:</i> CANADIAN
United States Illinois, North Dakota, South Dakota, Minnesota, Wisconsin, Indiana, Iowa, Kansas, Nebraska, Kentucky, Missouri	D. S. Cole, Consul General of Canada	Canadian Consulate General, Chicago Daily News Bldg., 400 West Madison Street, CHICAGO	<i>Mail:</i> (City Address) <i>Cable:</i> CANADIAN
United States Michigan, Ohio, west- ern New York State	B. C. Butler, Consul of Canada and Trade Commissioner	Canadian Consulate, 1035 Penobscot Building, DETROIT, 26	<i>Mail:</i> (City Address) <i>Cable:</i> CANADIAN
United States City of Los Angeles, Southern California, Arizona	V. E. Duclos, Canadian Government Trade Commissioner	510 West Sixth Street, LOS ANGELES	<i>Mail:</i> (City Address) <i>Cable:</i> CANADIAN
United States Louisiana, Texas, Oklahoma, Arkansas, Mississippi, Tennessee, Alabama, North Carolina, South Carolina, Georgia, Florida	G. A. Newman, Consul of Canada and Trade Commissioner	Canadian Consulate, 201 International Trade Mart, NEW ORLEANS	<i>Mail:</i> (City Address) <i>Cable:</i> CANADIAN
United States Northern California, Montana, Oregon, Idaho, Washington, Wyoming, Nevada, Utah, Colorado, New Mexico, also Hawaii	Acting Consul General of Canada	Canadian Consulate General, 3rd Floor, Kohl Building, 400 Montgomery Street, SAN FRANCISCO	<i>Mail:</i> (City Address) <i>Cable:</i> CANADIAN
Venezuela Netherlands Antilles	J. A. Stiles, Consul of Canada and Trade Commissioner	Canadian Consulate General, Edificio Pan American, Puente Urapal, CARACAS	<i>Mail:</i> Apartado 3306 <i>Cable:</i> CANADIAN
Venezuela Netherlands Antilles, Colombia, Ecuador, Central America	Vice-Consul of Canada and Acting Agricultural Trade Commissioner	Canadian Consulate General, Edificio Pan American, Puente Urapal, CARACAS	<i>Mail:</i> Apartado 3306 <i>Cable:</i> CANADIAN

Nominal Foreign Exchange Quotations

The following nominal quotations may prove useful in checking prices or considering statistics.

Importers and exporters are, however, urged to check with their banks before making any financial arrangements for the purchase and sale of commodities.

Country	Monetary Unit	—	Nominal Quotations Sept. 17*	Nominal Quotations Apr. 7	Nominal Quotations Apr. 15
Argentina.....	Peso.....	Basic Ex.	.2977	.1959	.1964
		Free	.2085	.0701	.0702
Austria.....	Schilling.....	Export		.0458	.0459
Australia.....	Pound.....		3-2240	2-2005	2-2060
Belgium and Belgian Congo.....	Franc.....		.0228	.0194	.0195
Bolivia.....	Boliviano.....		.0238	.0163	.0163
British West Indies (except Jamaica).....	Dollar.....		.8396	.5730	.5745
Brazil.....	Cruzeiro.....		.0544	.0529	.0530
Burma.....	Rupee.....		.3022		
Ceylon.....	Rupee.....		.3022	.2057	.2062
Chile.....	Peso.....		.0233	.0109	.0110
Colombia.....	Peso.....		.5128	.3919	.3927
Costa Rica.....	Colon.....		.1800	.1749	.1753
Cuba.....	Peso.....		1-0000	.9797	.9819
Czechoslovakia.....	Koruna.....		0-2000	.0196	.0196
Denmark.....	Krone.....		.2084	.1418	.1422
Dominican Republic.....	Peso.....		1-0000	.9797	.9819
Ecuador.....	Sucre.....		.0740	.0646	.0648
Egypt.....	Pound.....		4-1330	2-8132	2-8195
El Salvador.....	Colon.....		.4000	.3919	.3927
Fiji.....	Pound.....		3-6306	2-4780	2-4842
Finland.....	Markka.....		.0062	.0042	.0042
France, Monaco and French North Africa.....	Franc.....		.0037	.0028	.0028
French Empire—African.....	Franc.....		.0073	.0056	.0056
French Pacific Possessions.....	Franc.....		.0201	.0154	.0155
Germany.....	Deutsche Mark.....		.3000	.2333	.2338
Guatemala.....	Quetzal.....		1-0000	.9797	.9819
Haiti.....	Gourde.....		.2000	.1959	.1964
Honduras.....	Lempira.....		.5000	.4898	.4909
Hong Kong.....	Dollar.....		.2519	.1719	.1723
Iceland.....	Krona.....		.1541	.0601	.0603
India.....	Rupee.....		.3022	.2057	.2062
Iran.....	Rial.....		.0212		
Iraq.....	Dinar.....		4-0300	2-7506	2-7575
Ireland.....	Pound.....		4-0300	2-7506	2-7575
Israel.....	Pound.....		3-0000	2-7506	2-7575
Italy.....	Lira.....		.0017	.0015	.0015
Jamaica.....	Pound.....		4-0300	2-7506	2-7575
Japan.....	Yen.....		.0028	.0027	.0027
Lebanon.....	Piastre.....		.4561		
Mexico.....	Peso.....		.1157	.1133	.1135
Netherlands.....	Florin.....		.3769	.2578	.2584
Netherlands Antilles.....	Florin.....		.5308		.5206
New Zealand.....	Pound.....		4-0150	2-7506	2-7575
Nicaragua.....	Cordoba.....		.2000	.1959	.1964
Norway.....	Krone.....		.2015	.1372	.1375
Pakistan.....	Rupee.....		.3022	.2961	.2968
Panama.....	Balboa.....		1-0000	.9797	.9819
Paraguay.....	Guarani.....		.3200		
Peru.....	Sol.....		.1538	.0642	.0644
Philippines.....	Peso.....		.4975	.4898	.4909
Portugal and Colonies.....	Escudo.....		.0400	.0342	.0342
Singapore.....	Straits Dollar.....		.4702	.3209	.3217
Spain and Colonies.....	Peseta.....	Off. Free Mkt. Ex.	.0916	.0252	.0252
Sweden.....	Krona.....		.2783	.1894	.1898
Switzerland.....	Franc.....		.2336	.2249	.2261
Thailand.....	Baht.....		.1000		
Turkey.....	Lira.....		.3571	.3499	.3507
Union of South Africa.....	Pound.....		4-0300	2-7506	2-7575
United Kingdom.....	Pound.....		4-0300	2-7506	2-7575
United States.....	Dollar.....		1-0000	.9796	.9818
Uruguay.....	Peso.....		.6583	.6449	.6464
Venezuela.....	Bolivar.....		.2985	.2924	.2931
Yugoslavia.....	Dinar.....		.0200	.0032	.0032

* September 17, 1949.

EDMOND CLOUTIER, C.M.G., O.A., D.S.P.
QUEEN'S PRINTER AND CONTROLLER OF STATIONERY
OTTAWA, 1952

"Dear Jack



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"To me the Trade Fair is a place to get new ideas and broaden your contacts. In no other way can I see so much . . . buy so easily and economically . . . and make sure that my competitors aren't getting ahead of me. See you on June 2nd —without fail."

Yes, a visit to the Trade Fair is a must for the Canadian businessman. Canada, Britain, Germany, France, The Netherlands, Italy and many other countries will have goods to show and sell.

For full information ask your Trade Association, or write The Administrator, Canadian International Trade Fair, Toronto 2B, Ont.

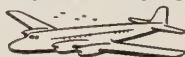
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**CANADIAN INTERNATIONAL
TRADE FAIR**

TORONTO JUNE 2 — JUNE 13, 1952

**CANADA'S OUTSTANDING INTERNATIONAL
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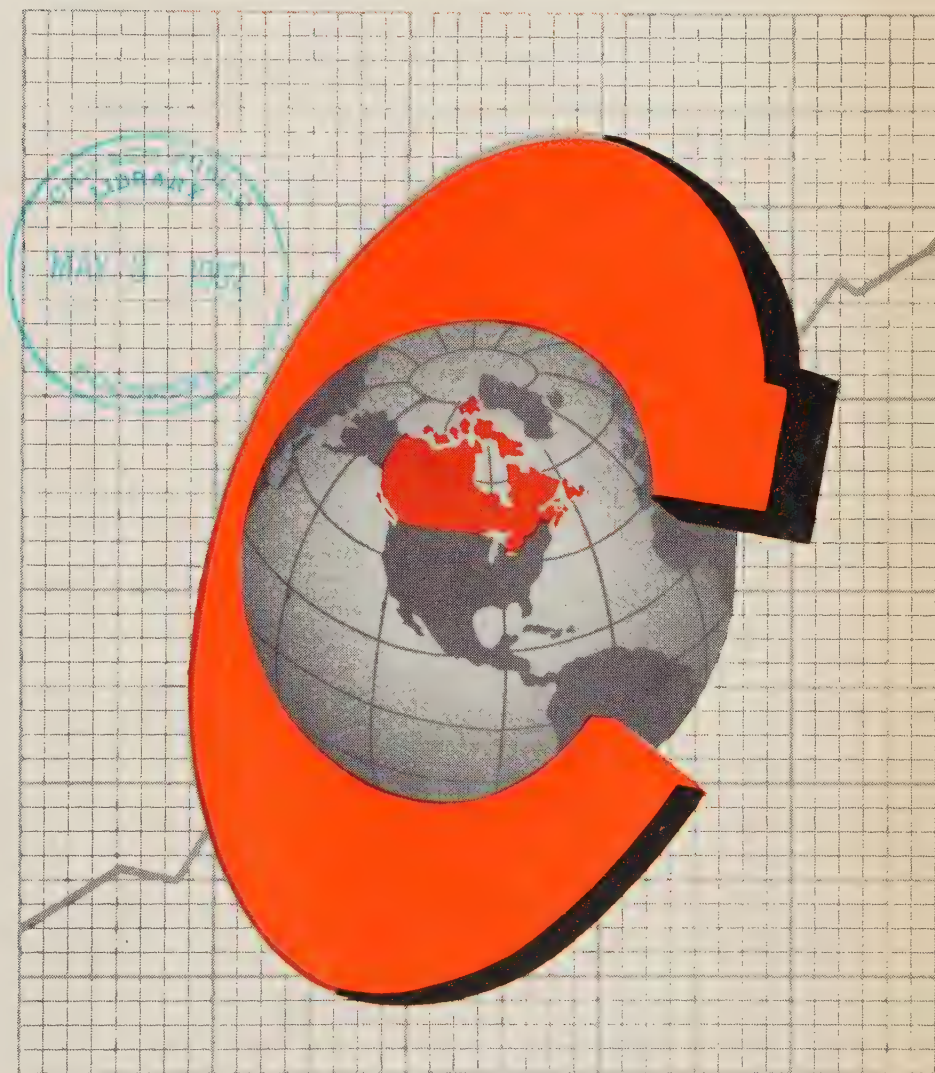


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The Chicago Public Library,
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U.S.A.
W.F.-80-

foreign trade

APRIL 26, 1952



FEATURING . . .

The Canadian International Trade Fair

Toronto

June 2-13



COME TO THE FAIR . . .

The dates, June 2-13, are circled on office calendars in some 26 different countries. Beside the circles is a scribbled note: "Canadian International Trade Fair, Toronto". Soon the travellers to the Fair will be on their way.

Some business men think of the Fair only as a showroom, a place to examine or display merchandise, to test out new lines, to buy and sell. But, like the colourful Eastern bazaars, the Fair is both a marketplace and a meeting-ground. It is buyers as well as products.

At the Fair, the executive can meet, in one place, customers from far and near. He can make new contacts, find distributors, study his competition, discover new sources of supply. He can discuss his problems with experts from the Department of Trade and Commerce, men trained to help him with the complexities of trade in the modern world.

Perhaps you have not circled those dates on your calendar. Perhaps you are hesitating, are wondering: "What's in it for me?" To answer that question, we are devoting this issue of "Foreign Trade" to a preview of the 1952 CITF. Here are the products you will see, the companies that are exhibiting them, some of the people you will meet.

The opening is five weeks away. There is time to study what the Fair offers you, to make your plans, and to resolve to join business men the world over at the fifth Canadian International Trade Fair.

—The Editor



foreign trade

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OTTAWA, APRIL 26, 1952.

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Published weekly by the Foreign Trade Service,
Department of Trade and Commerce,
Under the Authority of
The Right Hon. C. D. HOWE, Minister, and
WM. FREDERICK BULL, Deputy Minister.

Price: 10 cents per copy.

Subscriptions: \$2.00 in Canada and \$3.50 abroad.

All subscriptions and orders should be forwarded to
The Queen's Printer, Government Printing Bureau, Ottawa.

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NOTE:

This preview of the Fifth Canadian International Trade Fair was prepared before the official Catalogue came from the press. The listings, therefore, are not complete and may, in some cases, contain certain errors or omissions.



DR. J. R. M. VAN DEN BRINK

Netherlands Minister
of Economic Affairs

The fifth Canadian International Trade Fair will be opened on June 2 by Dr. J. R. M. van den Brink, Minister of Economic Affairs in The Netherlands Government.

Since he took over his present post in 1948, Dr. van den Brink has become deeply interested in promoting Dutch exports to Canada and in furthering commercial and cultural relations between the two countries. These ties, made stronger by the coming of hundreds of Netherlands families to settle here, will be drawn even closer by the Minister's presence at the Fair on the invitation of the Canadian Government.

An economist by profession, Dr. van den Brink first joined the Ministry of Trade and Commerce in 1940, while he was completing the requirements for his doctor's degree. During the Nazi occupation he identified himself with the underground study group "Je Maintiendrai". With the coming of peace he was made professor of political economy and statistics at the University of Nijmegen. He has written widely on economic subjects and contributed to many professional journals.

Before his appointment to the Cabinet four years ago, Dr. van den Brink was a member of the Senate of the Netherlands, economic adviser to the Catholic Labor Movement, and a member of the executive committee of the Catholic Party.

THERE'S BUSINESS UNDER THE BIG



THIS year it's a new Fair.

The setting is the same. The flags will wave over the big buildings beside Lake Ontario; the Mounties will stand guard; the Minister of Trade and Commerce will again preside over the traditional opening ceremony. Inside, exhibitors and buyers who parted last June with a hearty, "See you at next year's Fair," will renew acquaintance. To the casual observer, the fifth CITF will be "the mixture as before".

But each succeeding Fair, as each new child in a family, has its distinctive character. Each reflects the developments and even the stresses of the year in which it is born. Each has its innovations. Each has its newcomers—and its absentees.

In the Wake of War

Trade Fairs seem to spring up, like fireweed, in the wake of war, in the confident hope that peacetime trading ties can be quickly re-established. The Lyons and the Utrecht Fairs began in 1916; Milan in 1919. Brussels, Paris, Prague, and other cities revived their Trade Fairs in 1946. That same year, the Canadian Government turned its attention to planning, for 1948, the first international Trade Fair in North America. Canada visualized the CITF as a great marketplace where business men the world over might come to trade with us and with each other. It was a gesture of faith in, and a practical step towards, the return of unhampered trading.

The goal is nearer but it still eludes our grasp. The absentees tell part of that story—China and Czechoslovakia, for example, withdrawn to work out their economic destinies in the Soviet orbit. Trade is still fenced in by import licences and currency controls, by customs restrictions and tariffs. In the past few months, the sterling area countries have been forced again to build up barriers against dollar goods, and eliminate or cut down their exhibits at the Trade Fair. Even the United Kingdom has reduced her display space by over 55 per cent.

Illustrates Europe's Recovery

But the fabric of the 1952 Fair has more bright threads than sombre ones. A visit to the Fair will illustrate, far better than mere statistics, Europe's dramatic postwar come-back. Western Germany has reserved over 14 thousand square feet, to show products ranging from machine tools to fine leatherwork—and ranks as the third largest exhibitor. Belgium is taking a strong interest; France too is bringing the largest exhibit yet. The Netherlands will be back again—and beaming with pride that her Minister for Economic Affairs has been chosen to open the Fair. Denmark is returning after an absence of four years. Finland is making her debut.

Last year, Canada's representation was down. Canadian business men, said the pessimist, were not interested in the Fair as a trading instrument. They had not realized that, in a time of trade restrictions, the Fair provides a place to discover new sources of supply or seek new markets. They were not using it to further their domestic as well as foreign business.

These doubts have been triumphantly resolved. Canadian firms have taken over 50 per cent of the space in a larger Fair and lead in almost every category. The 1952 Fair has full and lively Canadian support.

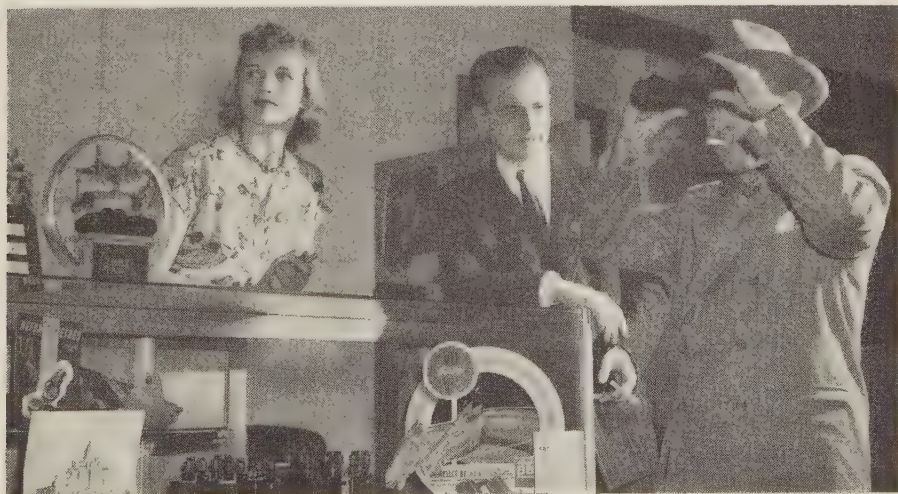
Canada, the United Kingdom, Germany, the United States, France—these will be the leaders. But the international flavour will be heightened by those smaller displays from far-off countries—from Iran, Lebanon and Finland, exhibiting for the first time; from French Morocco and Pakistan, from Barbados and South Africa. On the roster will be not less than 23 countries.

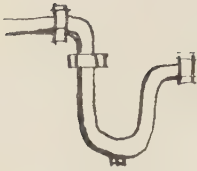
Every Fair has its innovations. This year, it's a "road show". It's not the circus type, but an outdoor display of the huge and ingenious machines that are revolutionizing roadbuilding and construction.

It does not need statistics (such as 35 thousand registered business visitors last year) to prove that the CITF has become a valued rendezvous for world traders—and that much of the trade developed there comes Canada's way. Originally, Canadian exhibitors looked for immediate results. They expected orders to flood in from contacts at the Fair. Now they recognize that the effect is a long-term one; several years later, new business may come of an almost forgotten meeting at the Fair.

One tangible proof of success can be discovered by taking a different approach. Some time ago, researchers investigated how many of the foreign companies exhibiting at the Fair later set up branch plants in Canada. Records disclosed that at least 31 of the exhibitors at the first four Fairs, drawn from seven countries, subsequently established plants in Canada.

The fifth Canadian International Trade Fair is both old and new. It inherits a tradition that stretches back to Tyre and Troyes, to Antwerp and Aix-la-Chapelle. It has adapted that tradition and made of the Fair a flexible and valuable means of promoting trade in a complex world. In 1952, as in the years before, there's business to be done under the big "C".





BUILDING MATERIALS, PLUMBING AND HEATING

Radiant glass heating, engineers predict, will outstrip other heating systems in popularity within ten years. Visitors to the plumbing and heating section of the Fair will see a preview of this heating system, arranged by the new Canadian subsidiary of the American firm that introduced it on this continent.

Radiant glass heating uses electrically heated glass panels that, unlike conventional heaters, send out rays which transmit most of their heat to the object they strike rather than dissipate it in the air. About 80 per cent of the heat released by steam radiators warms the air and only 20 per cent acts as radiant heat. In radiant glass heating, the proportions are reversed.

Heart of the heating panel is a glass plate with an aluminum grid fused on the back of it. The glass is mounted in an aluminum reflector pan that catches the heat and sends it back into the room. The reflector, in turn, is enclosed in a metal unit installed on the wall and connected with the normal electrical system. (Engineers will be on hand at the Fair to explain the technical points.)

Moving on to the building materials, the visitor's eye will be caught by improved locks and door handles shown by the Canadian branch of an American company. One lock features a "long backset", which knocks on the head the conventional idea that a lock has to be placed right at the edge of the door. The "long backset" means that it can be put wherever it fits in best with the architectural design. Other locks and door handles for hospitals, apartment buildings, clubs, etc., will be on display. Many of them have patented locking features.

A Canadian manufacturer anxious to develop export business is exhibiting new plastic signs lighted from inside, for display advertising.

Three countries are represented in this section—Canada, England, and the Netherlands—with Canada the major exhibitor. So far space totals 3,120 sq. ft., 1,000 sq. ft. more than last year.

Exhibitors in this classification are:

CANADA

American Merchandise Distributors Inc... Montreal, Que.	Lacquers, enamels, varnishes, newest European formulas for all types of industries.
Canadian Ventilating Shades Ltd. Peterborough, Ont.	Venetian blinds, folding doors and plastic roller shades.
Coleman Lamp and Stove Co. Ltd. Toronto, Ont.	Furnaces, heaters, lamps, stoves.
Glassheat (International) Ltd. Toronto, Ont.	Electric radiant glass heating.
Impexco Reg'd. Montreal, Que.	Electrical and mechanical displays.
Jenkinson and Co. Ltd. Toronto, Ont.	Hardware, heating and plumbing specialties.
Parsons Sign and Display Advertising Ltd. Tillsonburg, Ont.	Plastic indoor and outdoor electric signs.

CANADA (continued)

Roofers Supply Co. Ltd. Toronto, Ont.	Skid boxes and pallets, metal stampings, formed aluminum roofing, portable tropical buildings, sheet metal products.
Schlage Lock Co. of Canada Ltd. Vancouver, B.C.	Door locks, featuring designs for entrance doors.
Toronto Hardware Mfg. Co. Ltd. Toronto, Ont.	Automatic gas water heaters, domestic gas heating equipment.

NETHERLANDS

N.V. Ontwikkelingmaatschappij Polynorm Amersfoort.	Transportable, lightweight, prefabricated buildings.
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UNITED KINGDOM

Acrow (Engineers) Ltd. London, Eng.	Building and civil engineering plant and construction in concrete, including frame- work.
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CERAMICS, GLASSWARE, HOUSEHOLD ACCESSORIES

The finest Belgian glass, woodenware and delft blue pottery from Holland, ceramics from Italy, hand-woven draperies from Germany—these and other beautiful exhibits will draw large crowds to this section. One Canadian firm is bringing domestic earthenware in interesting patterns; displays by the European nations with a centuries-old tradition in these crafts are also sure to attract great interest.

One Belgian firm is sending carved wood and metal chandeliers, lampshades, and glassware; another is building its display around glassware for the table and decorated glass; a third is showing artistic pottery and ceramics. Certain to attract attention are the hand-decorated tiles to be shown by Ceramiques de la Dyle (Produits) S.A.

Those who remember the Dutch exhibits in this category at the 1951 Fair will look forward to seeing again the woodenware and souvenirs exhibited by Twentsche Souvenir Industrie En Handelssond "Havo", and the table lamps, earthenware, giftware, souvenirs and novelties of the Studios for Industrial Art "Prik". Brass and copper gift articles, Dutch dolls, delft blue pottery, silverware, brassware, pewter, lamps, artistic pottery, handprinted and handwoven fabrics by three Dutch firms will be of real interest to the retail trade.

The Italian exhibits concentrate on ceramics, but include rugs, Sicilian toy cars, straw and raffia articles, handbags, costume jewellery, leatherwork and similar articles by Assessorato Industria E. Commercio, Romagli Oreste and Maioliche Deruta E Consorzio Italiano Maioliche Artistiche.

German firms are probably showing the most varied assortment of goods in this classification, ranging from handwoven draperies to vacuum food containers, and from musical instruments to posters and pamphlets.

Exhibitors are:

CANADA

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|---------------------------------|-------------------|--|
| St. Lawrence Ceramics Ltd. | Quebec City, Que. | Exclusive domestic earthenware in decorated patterns, large selection of vases, etc. |
|---------------------------------|-------------------|--|

BELGIUM

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| Van den Bogaerde G. & A. | Ghent. | Picture frames, moulding for picture frames. |
| Federation des Industries Ceramiques de Belgique | Brussels. | Artistic, building and industrial ceramics, household ware, pottery. |
| Ceramiques de la Dyle (Produits) S.A. .. | Wijgmael (Brabant). | Hand-decorated tiles (specially for chimneys.) |
| Hublet, Sylvain | Mont-sur-Marchienne. | Artistic pottery and ceramics. |
| "Tchecover", A. Landgraf | Boussu-lez-Mons. | Blowing glass, table glassware, glass giftwares, decorated glass. |
| Trade and Technique Corporation, S.A. .. | Edegem-Antwerp. | Carved wood and metal chandeliers, lamp shades, commercial lighting fixtures, fluorescent light fixtures, glassware. |
| Federation Belge du Travail de la Femme | Brussels. | Handicrafts, handmade carpets, knitting, embroidery, glassware, framed pictures, toys, imitation jewellery. |

GERMANY

- | | | |
|---|----------------------|---|
| C. Deffner, Metallwarenfabrik | Esslingen a. Nechar. | Silver-plated tableware and art metal work. |
| Glass Manufacturers Association | Munchen, Koniginstr. | Crystal, mirrors, household glassware, vacuum flasks, stained glass windows. |
| United Crystal Manufacturers | Oberursel, Germany. | Crystal and glassware, Gablonz style. |
| Westdeutsche Glasindustrie Gubg | Oberursel, Germany. | Vacuum flasks, vacuum food carriers. |
| Ausfuhrforderungestelle des Zentralverbandes des Deutzchen Handwerks .. | Hanover. | Arts and crafts (wood, ivory, metal, ceramic, glass, cloth). |
| Hermann Schwalenberg | Hildensheim. | Christmas angels, music boxes, fancy clocks, table decorations, small presents for all festivals. |

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|---|--------------------|--|
| Aussenhandelsverband des Schnitzereiund Drechslered Kunstgewarbes | Erbach/Odenwald. | } Artwork, handicrafts, crystal, mirrors, stained glass windows, etc. This applies to the German firms in this group not having any specific product details following their firm names. |
| Bayerische Grenzland-Glas-Industrie GmbH | Hamburg. | |
| Berchtesgardener Handwerkskunst | Berchtesgaden. | |
| Beyer and Co., A.G. Kristallglasfabrik Ullersrich | Neustadt-Waldnaab. | |
| Deutsche Zentrale fur Fremdenverkehr e.v. | Frankfurt/Main. | |
| Waldemar Eichler | Diessen/Ammersee. | |
| Lang Sel. Erben Gg. | Oberammergau. | |
| Exportgemeinschaft Heimatvertriebener Hamburg. | | |
| L. Fieckert-Koch | Hanau/Main. | |
| Hayno Focken | Lahr/Baden. | |
| Fraenkel, Hans and Hannelore | Berlin. | |
| Kristallglasfabrik Fuger and Taube, GmbH Vohenstraub/Opf. | | |
| Gral-Glas-Werkstattan | Goppingen. | |

Erich Greiner-Perth
 Rielasingen/Singen.
 Handweberei Hablik-Lindemann
 Itzehoe/Holstein.
 Peller-Kunst
 Dreis, Kr. Daun/Eifel.
 Kristallglasfabrik Karl Hofbauer o.H.G. ..
 Neustady-Waldnaab/Bayern.
 Kagel, Wilhelm
 Garmisch-Partenkirchen.
 Kragler, Frans and Nelda
 Munchen.
 Kraus, Ludwig, Jun.
 Oberammergau.
 Mittinger and Co., K.G.
 Darmstadt.
 Paschke-Schmidt, Helene
 Schleissheim-Hochbruck.
 August Schoninger o.H.G.
 Munchen.
 Alwin Schreiber
 Unterhaching-Munchen.
 Lotte Sievers-Hahn
 Bremen.
 Kristallglasfabrik Staigerwald GmbH
 Regenhutte, Post Ludwigsthal-Neiderbay.
 Von Ruckteschell-Trueb
 Dachau b. Munchen.
 Kunsthandwerk Richard Uhlemeyer
 Hanover.
 Barnhard Rothfos
 Hamburg.
 Kathe Ruckenbrod
 Heidelberg.
 Walter Schieder, Karlsruher
 Glastechnisches
 Karlsruhe-West.

Artwork, handicrafts, crystal, mirrors, stained glass windows, etc. This applies to the German firms in this group not having any specific product details following their firm names.

ITALY

Assessorato Industria E. Commercio
 Palermo.
 Maioliche Deruta E. Consorzio Maioliche..
 Perugia.
 Romagnoli Oreste
 Firenze.

Art ceramics, rugs, Sicilian toy carts, straw and raffia work, handbags.
 Maioliche art ceramics.
 Art ceramics, costume jewellery, leatherwork, straw work.

NETHERLANDS

Studios for Industrial Art "Prik"
 Gouda.
 Twentsche Souvenir Industrie En Hendel-
 sond "Havo"
 Enschede.
 G. H. Scholten
 Hoorn.
 Central Federation for Artercrafts
 Delft.
 P. C. Pastoor
 Enschede.
 Fa. Jan de Boer
 Hoogeveen.
 Codum, N.V., Combined Dutch Mfrs.
 Rotterdam.

Table lamps, earthenware, giftware, souvenirs, novelties.
 Woodenware, wooden souvenirs.
 Brass and copper gift articles after old Dutch design.
 Exclusive handmade products, artistic pottery, handprinted and handwoven fabrics.
 Dutch dolls, delft blue pottery, silverware, brassware, pewter, etc.
 Copper, brass, china, glass, pewter, furniture, paintings.
 Dutch art articles, earthenware, glassware, silverware, paintings.

UNITED KINGDOM

Celluware Limited
 Gateshead-on-Tyne, England.

Place mats decorated with selected British prints and Canadian views.



CONSTRUCTION EQUIPMENT

An outdoor show, with rock drillers, bulldozers, diesel graders, cranes, bush tractors and other equipment—most of it displayed in action—will be a brand-new attraction at this year's Trade Fair. Manufacturers of construction equipment in six countries have responded enthusiastically to the idea and contractors, engineers, highway-builders, etc., are making plans to come and see this "road show".

Most of the exhibitors in this category are new to the Fair and altogether they are reserving over 25 thousand square feet of space. In addition, makers of some types of construction equipment have reserved inside space.

One Canadian manufacturer is showing four-wheel drive equipment for use in difficult terrain where conventional trucks bog down. This firm is also displaying special truck and utility construction equipment and earth-boring machines.

Another Canadian firm is exhibiting a line of powerful, improved diesel graders, including one with a 107 h.p. two-cycle diesel engine, with eight speed transmission, four-wheel tandem drive, and four-wheel hydraulic brakes. All the graders feature patented "Hi-Lift" blade control. This permits the operator to place the blade in any working position up to 90 degree bank cutting without leaving the cab. The use of hydraulic controls is said to reduce the number of wearing parts and make for economy in operation.

Another product of this manufacturer is a four-wheel drive motor grader, selling for approximately one-third the cost of most graders. It requires only minimum operating skill because the driving controls and steering are like those in ordinary trucks. Power hydraulic controls position the blade, snow plough and wing. The heavy-duty, six-cylinder industrial engine develops 58 h.p. with a continuous operating rating of 47 h.p. With the four-wheel drive, weight and power are applied equally on all wheels for maximum traction.

One of the tractors is called "the world's most revolutionary high performance tractor". It delivers over three tons of push at the blade or pull on the drawbar, and is said to be the most efficient, lowest cost prime moving power on the market.

Its outstanding feature is the track suspension system, achieved by pivoting the track assemblies at the centre point between the driving sprockets and front idlers. This gives the tractor complete flexibility and enables it to run at full speed over the roughest ground, keeping maximum traction. The tractor also has a bulldozer blade mounted directly under the main frame of the tractor. The cantilever construction is so rigid that the full power of the tractor applied to one corner of the blade will not shift it sideways a fraction of an inch. This eliminates the need for rubbing plates.

This same firm is showing a cranemobile, with the chassis mounted on three dual wheels to give maximum traction and flotation and a high degree of stability. This design also makes it easy to manoeuvre the crane in a confined space.

Exhibitors in this section and the equipment they will be showing are:

CANADA

Canadian Broomwade Ltd. Toronto, Ont.	Details not yet available.
Canadian Vickers Ltd. Montreal, Que.	Ship's models, one cargo winch model, and general machinery products.
Canadian Copco Ltd. Montreal, Que.	Atlas diesel rock drills and air compressors, Sandvik coromant drill steels.
Canadian Ingersoll-Rand Co. Ltd. Montreal, Que.	Industrial air compressors and pneumatic tools.
Contractors Machinery & Equipment Ltd. Hamilton, Ont.	Construction, industrial and farm machinery, all types of materials handling equipment.
Dominion Bridge Co. Ltd. Montreal, Que.	Steel fabrications (bridges, steel frame buildings, cranes, boilers, platework, gratings); warehouse steel supplies and aluminum scaffolding.
Dominion Road Machinery Co. Ltd. Goderich, Ont.	Heavy-duty road grader, 4-wheel drive main-tainer with loading attachments.
European Machinery Ltd. Toronto, Ont.	Machine tools of all kinds and roadbuilding equipment.
Joslin Machinery & Equipment, A.E. Cooksville, Ont.	Diesel road rollers, three live axle tandem, 6-13 tons.
London Concrete Machinery Co. Ltd. London, Ont.	Concrete mixers, self-priming centrifugal pumps.
Plant Maintenance Equipment Co. Toronto, Ont.	Maintenance equipment for plant and municipal use. Sweepers (hand, power, mechanical, floor, road, municipal, street); suction cleaners; road marking and line marking machines; rug shampooing machinery.
Sumber Equipment Ltd. Toronto, Ont.	Specialized truck and utility construction equipment; earth-boring machines, 4-wheel drive trucks.
Warsop Power Tools Ltd. Toronto, Ont.	Gasoline-operated rock drills, road breakers, power rammers, centrifugal pumps.
F. H. Hopkins & Co. Ltd. Toronto, Ont.	Road rollers, steam or diesel power, 2½ to 13 tons; ¾-cubic yard all-Canadian-made diesel-powered shovel; mortar and concrete mixers up to 28-S.

GERMANY

Arbeitsgemeinschaft Swibert-Stinnes Speldorf.	Concrete block machinery, building materials, builders' and contractors' plants.
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ITALY

Fiorentini & C., Soc. F. Rome.	Crawler type excavators, (also called power shovels).
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SWEDEN

Vibro-Verken, A.B. Stockholm.	Concrete vibrators, road finishers, surfacers, soil compactors, vibrating feeders, screens, various types of vibrators for industrial purposes.
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UNITED KINGDOM

Broom & Wade Ltd. High Wycombe, Bucks.	Compressors (stationary and portable); pneumatic tools.
Messrs. F. Perkins Ltd. Peterborough, Northants.	Industrial and marine diesel engines, 50-100 brake h.p.
Consolidated Engines & Machinery Co. Ltd. Montreal, Que. (Canadian Agents)	Diesel engines and engineering products.
Aveling-Barford Ltd. Grantham.	Diesel and gasoline road rollers, dumpers; contractors' and builders' plant.
William Moss & Sons Ltd. Crinklewood.	Hydraulic working platform for overhead construction or maintenance work.
Priestman Brothers Limited Hull.	Priestman Panther Mark 14 ½ cubic yd. excavator with power crowd shovel.
Winget Limited Kent.	Power barrow (winget mechanical moke) for building and industrial purposes.



ELECTRICAL EQUIPMENT (INDUSTRIAL)

The assignments that electric power can take over in this "electrical age" are strikingly illustrated in this large and important section of the Fair. Here visitors will find automatic feed pencil sharpeners and coffee brewing machines; small stationary diesel motors and heat treatment furnaces for metallurgical use; switchboards and police and fire-alarm systems, and hundreds of other electrical machines. Six countries are exhibiting, with Canada and the United Kingdom well in the lead.

Electric Motors, Generators, etc.

Outstanding in this group is the display of the British General Electric Co. (Canadian) Ltd., with its product description reading: "Everything electrical for the home and industry." Prominent also are Belgian, Swedish and German firms.

Exhibitors are:

CANADA

Area Equipment Co. Inc.	Grinders, automats, saws.
Montreal, Que.	
British General Electric Co. (Canadian) Ltd.	Everything electrical for industry and the home. (Inside and outside space.)
Montreal, Que.	
Canadian Sterling Electric Ltd.	Sterling speed-trol (variable speed) electric power drive; Sterling slo-speed (constant speed) gear motor.
Hamilton, Ont.	
Reliance Electric & Engineering (Canada) Ltd.	A. C. polyphase integral h.p. motors; distribution transformer; various speed drive and electronic controls.
Welland, Ont.	

BELGIUM

A.C.E.C., Charleroi	Electric motors, generators, electric generator sets, switchgears, cables, wires.
Charleroi.	
Sadi S.p.r.l.	Capstans, power transmission equipment, geared motors, variators.
Brussels.	
"Super" Constructions Electriques	Electric motors for sewing machines, parts.
Tournai.	

GERMANY

Eberhard Bauer GmbH.	Three-phase gear motors; three-phase drum motors.
Esslingen a. Neckar.	
EMA Elektro-Maschinen K.G. Schultze & Co.	Induction heating surface-hardening; melting annealing by medium frequencies; motor generators; switchboards.
Hirschhorn/Neckar.	

SWEDEN

Wazo-Verken, A.B. Goteborg.	Adjustable lamps for all purposes; electric motors from 1/100th to 1/10th h.p.; hand vacuum cleaners and automatic feed pencil sharpeners.
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UNITED KINGDOM

Brook Motors Ltd. Huddersfield.	Alternating current electric motors and control gear; fractional h.p. motors; electric controls.
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Communications Systems and Equipment

In this category will be grouped telephone and intercommunicating systems of all kinds; police and fire alarm systems; testing and recording equipment and line transmission equipment.

Exhibitors are:

CANADA

Stokes-Rees, Talbot & Co. Ltd., Toronto, Ont.	Telephone and intercom systems, independent, private and institutional; police and fire alarm systems; layout equipment.
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SWEDEN

Telefonaktiebolaget L. M. Ericsson Stockholm.	Telecommunication equipment, office intercommunication systems, industrial measuring, testing and recording instruments.
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UNITED KINGDOM

Telephone Manufacturing Co. Ltd. London.	Telecommunications equipment, line transmission equipment, office and factory intercommunicating equipment.
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Recording and Testing Equipment

Exhibitors are:

CANADA

D. M. Fraser Ltd. Toronto, Ont.	Recording instruments, ground detectors, industrial electrical equipment.
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GERMANY

Metrawatt A. G. Nurnberg.	Recording instruments for electrical testing, measuring of voltage, current, frequency, resistance.
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Electric Furnace

There is only one exhibitor in this section. (See also "Miscellaneous Machinery".)

UNITED KINGDOM

Wild-Barfield Electric Furnaces Ltd. Herts.	Electric heat-treatment equipment for metallurgical, ceramic, and glass industries.
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General Electrical Equipment

This section will feature a diverse array of products from Canada, Germany, and the United Kingdom, and an interesting display by a United States firm. In addition, firms already mentioned will be showing secondary manufactures in this class.

Exhibitors are:

CANADA

Canada Wire & Cable Co. Ltd. Toronto, Ont.	Various samples of electrical conductors and accessories; steel wire rope.
Davis Automatic Controls Ltd. Toronto, Ont.	Solenoid valves; mechanically or magnetically held contactors; automatic transfer switches.
Electrical Insulation & Fibre Co. Ltd. Toronto, Ont.	Electrical insulation materials.
Area Equipment Co. Inc. Montreal, Que.	Automats, grinders, saws.

GERMANY

Dr. Stiebel Werke	Elements, immersion heaters, thermostats, coffee brewing machines, instantaneous geyser and hot water appliances for aviation and navigation.
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UNITED KINGDOM

Dubilier Condenser Co. (1925) Ltd.	Electrical power factor correction and paper condensers.
Enfield Cables Ltd. Brimsdown.	Electric cables, practical jointing demonstration of extra high-voltage cables.
Enfield Rolling Mills Ltd. Brimsdown.	Welding tips, contactors, electrodes, sheet copper and brass, copper rods, busbars, etc.
Horstmann Gear Co. Ltd. Bath.	Electric time switches, gas controllers, cooker lighters, precision gauges.

UNITED STATES

Aircraft Marine Products Inc. Harrisburg.	Solderless electric terminals and tools.
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Diesels

There are only two exhibitors in this category.

CANADA

Brush Aboc (Canada) Ltd. Toronto, Ont.	Diesel engines, diesel generating sets, electric motors.
East Asiatic Co. (P.Q.) Ltd. Montreal, Que.	Small stationary diesel motors. (Danish product).



FARM IMPLEMENTS AND EQUIPMENT

Side by side with Canadian-made tractors, combines, milk coolers, and other equipment, this section will display machinery from four other countries, designed to speed up a variety of farm operations. Last year Canada was the only exhibitor.

A firm in Munich, Germany, will be showing potato diggers, garden tractors, ploughshares, etc., and nearby a Dutch organization will display twines and ropes for farm use. Altogether, exhibits will cover about 2,000 sq. ft.

Exhibitors are:

CANADA

De Laval Co. Ltd.	Peterborough, Ont.	Brewery, starch and oil centrifuges; plate heat exchanges; stainless steel processing equipment.
Massey-Harris Co. Ltd.	Toronto, Ont.	Tractors, farm implements, combine harvesting machines.
W. C. Wood Co. Ltd.	Guelph, Ont.	Milk coolers, milking machines, grain grinders and rollers, farm ventilators, special machine-shop work.

DENMARK

East Asiatic Co. Ltd. (Agents)	Montreal, Que.	Milking machines, milking appliances.
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FRANCE

Vermorel Etablissements	Villefranche.	Details not available.
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GERMANY

Bungartz & Co.	Munich.	Agricultural and farm equipment, farm implements, garden tractors, mowers, ploughshares, potato diggers, rotary tillers, diesel tractors, farm and garden tractors.
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NETHERLANDS

United Ropeworks, N.V.	Rotterdam.	Sisal binder twine, haybaling twine, manila-sisal ropes, twines, steel wire ropes.
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FOODS AND BEVERAGES, TOBACCO

Fast-frozen rabbit from Australia, canned lobster from Nova Scotia, cheeses from Italy, shortbread from Scotland—these and other specialized products will lure those who cater to gourmets to this section. Cheek by jowl with these luxury foods, the visitor will find more everyday fare—canned goods, pickles, butter, biscuits. Included under this category are alcoholic beverages (about 60 per cent of the space), food processing machinery, and tobacco products.

Canada leads in this section, with bookings of 4,000 sq. ft. Next comes Italy, with a number of native products such as olive oil, cheese, milk foods, and The Netherlands, with salted herring in kegs and barrels, and special dairy products.

Foods

The following are the food exhibitors:

CANADA

Canadian Cannors Limited	General canned food line (fruits, vegetables, jams, jellies, pickles, olives).
Hamilton, Ont.	
Maritime Packers (Can.) Ltd.	Canned lobster meat, frozen lobster meat, devilled lobster, canned kipper snacks, frozen scallops, vinegar-cured herring fillets.
Pictou, N.S.	

AUSTRALIA

Metrab Pty. Ltd.	Fast-frozen rabbit, selected, individually wrapped carcasses and filleted packs.
Melbourne, C.I.	

ITALY

Assessorato Industria E. Commercio	Citrus fruits, essential oils.
Palermo.	
Consorzio Agrario Provinciale	Olive oil.
Rieti.	
Dufour Gustavo & Figli	Candies.
Genova.	
Polenghi Lombardo	Cheese and milk foods.
Lodi.	
Motta S. p. A.	Confectionery.
Milano.	

NETHERLANDS

Frico, Friesche Cooperatieve Zuivel-Export-Vereeniging	Butter, cheese, milkpowder, casein.
Leeuwarden.	

NETHERLANDS

Holland Herring Fisheries Ass'n. The Hague.	Salted herring in kegs and barrels, cleaned herring in tins.
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UNITED KINGDOM

McVitie & Price Ltd. Edinburgh.	Biscuits, shortbread, wafers and cakes.
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Food Machinery

CANADA

Jagengerg, Turner & Co. Toronto, Ont.	Labelling, packaging and glueing machines; equipment for paper mills and paper converters.
Super Pufft Popcorn Ltd. Toronto, Ont.	Popcorn machines, permanent and stadium models; popcorn supplies.

Alcoholic Beverages

Foreign exhibitors of alcoholic beverages find at the Trade Fair an opportunity to gauge market possibilities in Canada. For Canadian producers, the Fair is an excellent place to advertise their lines. Eight Canadian distilleries, three breweries, and two wine producers are showing their products in this section. Space bookings are not yet complete; it is expected that more Italian firms will be represented and possibly firms from one or two other countries.

Exhibitors are:

CANADA

Brading Breweries Limited Toronto, Ont.	Old stock ale, cream lager, brown stout.
Bright's Wines Limited Niagara Falls, Ont.	Vermouth, sparkling wines, table wines.
Calvert Distilleries Ltd. Montreal, Que.	Dry gin (London).
Captain Morgan Rum Distillers Ltd. Montreal, Que.	Alcoholic beverages, rum.
Distillers Co. (Canada) Ltd. Toronto, Ont.	Alcoholic beverages.
W. & A. Gilbey Limited New Toronto, Ont.	Canadian rye whiskys, gins, Scotch whiskys, rums, wines, liqueurs.
John Labatt Ltd. London, Ont.	Alcoholic beverages, ales, pilsener and stout.
Guido Beale Toronto, Ont.	Wines, liqueurs, cheese, salami, (also toys, ceramics, novelties).
Melchers Distilleries Ltd. Montreal, Que.	Geneva gins, dry gins, highland whiskys, rye whiskys, imported Scotch whiskys.
Molson's (Ontario) Ltd. Toronto, Ont.	Alcoholic beverages, beers, stouts.
Joseph E. Seagram and Sons Ltd. Montreal, Que.	Alcoholic beverages, gin, whiskys, Scotch (domestic).
Hiram Walker and Sons Ltd. Walkerville, Ont.	Alcoholic beverages.
Watt and Co. Toronto, Ont.	Alcoholic beverages.

(The three firms below are exhibiting through their Canadian agent,
Gooderham & Worts Limited, Toronto.)

BAHAMAS

Myers Rum Co. Ltd. Rums.

BARBADOS

Martin Doorly and Co. Ltd. Rums.

BRITISH GUIANA

S. Davson and Co. Ltd. Rums.

ITALY

Martini and Rossi Sweet and dry vermouths, other wines.
Torino.

SOUTH AFRICA

Co-Operative Winegrowers' Association
of South Africa Ltd. Brandies, wines, sparkling wines, liqueurs,
Paarl. vermouths.

Tobacco and Accessories

Three firms, one Canadian and two Dutch, have so far registered in this
classification.

CANADA

Macdonald Tobacco Company Tobaccos, cigarettes.
Montreal, Que.

NETHERLANDS

Mignot and De Block, N.V. Cigars.
Eindhoven.

Smit and Ten Hove Cigars.
Kampen.





FURNISHINGS, HOUSEHOLD APPLIANCES

Something new and different can usually be seen in the furniture section at the Trade Fair. The Sklar Furniture Manufacturing Company has taken space this year to unveil its combination chesterfield and continental bed. Another Canadian firm, Canadian Public Booth Co. Ltd., will show silverware cabinets and other wood products. QuidoZ Pianos Ltd. will exhibit its line of organs and pianos and the Zenith Radio Corporation of Canada Ltd. will show radios, television and F.M. receivers, and hearing aids.

A newcomer to the Fair is Karske Ltd. of Finland with household furniture, copper coffee pots and a variety of knives. The German firm of Franz Wonneman, Mobelfabrik will display complete bedroom suites.

Rattan furniture by P. G. Schulting, fold-up furniture and easy-to-move furniture by Mobile Interior, and chairs and tables for the kitchen or fireside and cinema will represent the Netherlands in this section.

Following are the firms listed in this section so far:

Furnishings

CANADA

Zenith Radio Corporation of Canada Ltd... Windsor, Ont.	Zenith hearing aids, radios, television and F.M. receivers.
Sklar Furniture Mfg. Co. Oshawa, Ont.	Dual purpose furniture, combination chester- field and continental bed.
Universal Products Reg'd. Montreal, Que.	No details.
Quidoz Pianos Ltd. Montreal, Que.	Organs and pianos.
Canadian Public Booth Co., Limited Arnprior, Ont.	Silverware cabinets, filing cabinets, telephone booths.

FINLAND

Karske Ltd. Helsinki.	Household furniture, copper coffee pots, knives.
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GERMANY

Franz Wonneman, Mobelfabrik Batenhorst b. Wiedenbruck, Westf.	Complete bedroom suites.
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NETHERLANDS

P. G. Schulting Noordwolde.	Rattan furniture.
The Mobile Interior The Hague.	Easy-to-move and fold-up furniture for bungalows and small houses.
Erven & Co., Meaublefabrik	Kitchen or fireside chairs and tables; cinema chairs.

Household Appliances

Modern contributions to easier housekeeping in the home and the institution will be featured in these displays. Outstanding are combination vacuum cleaners and floor polishers, electric floor scrubbers, aluminum cooking utensils, pressure cookers, washing machines, sewing machines, new types of waxes and detergents. A German firm will show illuminating glassware, an English firm is bringing automatic gas control machines and gauges, and a Canadian firm is sending electric pumps and barn equipment.

Canada has the largest number of exhibits in this classification. Other countries represented are the United Kingdom, Germany, Italy and the Netherlands.

Exhibitors are:

CANADA

Beatty Bros. Ltd. Fergus, Ont.	Electric pumps, barn equipment, electric home appliances.
Fillery Distributors (Canada) Ltd. Toronto, Ont.	Floor polishers, vacuum cleaners, combined vacuum cleaners and floor polishers.
Frank P. Lalonde Ltd. Dorval, Que.	Electric floor machines, mopping trucks, industrial vacuum cleaners, flux recovery units.
L'Hoir Inc. Levis, Que	Aluminum and stainless steel processing equipment for the chemical and food industries, domestic and institutional aluminum cooking utensils.
Gordon A. MacEachern Toronto, Ont.	Waxes, carpet detergents, floor finishers, floor polishing machines, electric floor scrubbers, rubber mats, school supplies.
Supreme Aluminum Industries Ltd. Toronto, Ont.	Aluminum cooking utensils, steam cookers, kettles, smallwares, sheet and fabricated aluminum.
Steel Kitchen Equipment Co. Ltd. Toronto, Ont.	Steel cabinets, kitchen-wall, base, sink units.
Wilkins-Servis Electric Washing Machine Co. (Canada) Ltd. Toronto, Ont.	Cabinet and conventional style electric washing machines.

GERMANY

Speigelglas-Union A.G. Furth-Bay.	Illuminating glassware.
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ITALY

Necchi Vittorio, S.p.a. Pavia.	Sewing machines.
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NETHERLANDS

H. Berk & Zoon Kampen.	Enamelled and aluminum kitchen utensils.
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UNITED KINGDOM

Automatic Gas Control Co. (London) Ltd. London.	Automatic gas control machines and gauges, pressure cookers with electric element.
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HARDWARE, SMALLWARES

This section, already twice as large as last year, will display a wide variety of products from six countries—artists' materials, toothpicks and clothespins, mail boxes, Christmas tree ornaments, cylinders for liquid petroleum gas, beauty parlour supplies, etc.

Canada is the major exhibitor with 2,500 sq. ft., almost 500 sq. ft. more than the total taken by the five countries in this section last year. United Kingdom, Germany, Belgium, Sweden and the Netherlands are the other exhibitors—in order of the size of their exhibits.

A large Canadian agency will show a wide assortment of hardware specialties from a number of countries, ranging from game traps and bottle openers to rotary pumps and utensils.

These are the exhibitors:

CANADA

Baribeau & Son. Levis, Que.	Woodenware and housewares. (Artists' materials, coathangers, drawing materials, saladware, toilet seats, clothespins, toothpicks, etc.)
British Industrial Agencies Montreal, Que.	Oil cans, cutlery, casters, cash boxes, street orderlies, auger bits.
E.T.F. Tools Limited St. Catharines, Ont.	Hammers, pliers, wrenches, tinners' snips, garden and pruning shears, nail pullers.
Raoul Lasconde St. Hyacinthe, Que.	Stainless steel cutlery and flatware, industrial knives.
Metalite Company Limited Cape de la Madeleine, Que.	Popular-priced aluminum utensils, metal stampings, toys, novelties, foils, latex cups.
National Plastics Inc. Montreal, Que.	Die casters; plastic mouldings; aluminum, zinc, magnesium casters.
Welland Vale Manufacturing Co. St. Catharines, Ont.	Farm implements: shovels, bars and repair handles, axes, forks, rakes, hoes.
Brodie Brush Co. Ltd. Vancouver, B.C.	Brushes and brooms for industry and household use, domestic and export.
Chesley-Sarnes of Canada Ltd. Essex, Ont.	Ladders—aluminum, extension, household and industrial, step, sectional.
Gray-Bonney Tool Co. Ltd. Toronto, Ont.	Hand tools for automotive, aviation, marine, refrigeration, industrial and agricultural use.
Darrah Brothers Ltd. Sutton, Que.	Lumbering and agricultural tool handles, softball bats, rough-turned dowels.
Imex Co. of Canada & Bonsa Werk Boentgen & Sabin Toronto, Ont.	Diamond cutting tools, desk sets, cutlery, clock movements, compacts, knives, gauges, scissors, shears, optical instruments.
Kruger Mfg. Co. Ltd. Toronto, Ont.	Flashlights.
McGlashan, Clarke Co. Ltd. Toronto, Ont.	Silverplated flatware, stainless steel flatware for the home, institutions, hotels, restaurants.
Newey Brothers (Canada) Ltd. Granby, Que.	Smallwares and notions, fasteners of all types, hook-eye tape.
Reiner Trading Limited Montreal, Que.	Glassware, china, ceramics, figurines, Christmas tree ornaments, lamp parts, chandelier parts, candelabras, souvenirs, giftware.

CANADA

Bureau & Son Agencies Ltd. Montreal, Que.	Small tools, mail boxes, garden equipment, game traps, rotary pumps, kitchen tools, utensils, cutlery.
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BELGIUM

Travail Mecanique de la Tole Brussels.	Plain and corrugated galvanized steel sheets, household utensils, steel barrels, drums, cylinders for liquid petroleum gas.
Taecke Fils & Co., S.A. Brussels.	Band, hack and slitting saws, woodcutting saws.

GERMANY

Grasoli-Werk Gebr. Grah. Solingen, Schwertstr.	Children's desk and chair sets, cutlery, knives, scissors, silver-plated tableware.
Muller & Schmidt, Pfeilringwerk Solingen.	Barber's and beauty parlour supplies, cigar cutters, cutlery, desk sets, files, tweezers.
Puma-Werk, Lauterjung & Sohn Solingen.	Household and industrial cutlery, knives, scissors, razor blades.
Gedore Werkzeugfabrik, Otto Dwidat Remscheid-Luttringhausen.	Wrenches and spanners for motor cars, machinery, other technical purposes.
Haas, C. W. Rmschied Remscheid.	Cutting parts for harvesting machines, circular saws.
Herbertz & Schmidt Remscheid-Hasten.	Saws and machine-planing knives for the wood industry.
Anton Wingen jr. Solingen.	Butchers' supplies, cooking utensils, hardware, knives, scissors.

NETHERLANDS

Tomado N.V. Donirechet.	Domestic and industrial wire works, curtain rails and accessories.
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SWEDEN

Swedish Three Crowns Products Birger.	Giftware of copper, brass, glass and wood; knives of Swedish steel; handwoven textiles.
Edsbyn Industri Aktiebolag Edsbyn.	Saws, saw blades, lumbering tools, files, carpenters' tools, garden tools.

UNITED KINGDOM

Thos. M. Nutbrown Ltd. Blackpool.	Household kitchen utensils, gadgets, hollow- ground and serrated-edge knives.
Cook and Clark Ltd. London.	Scissors, shears, knives, kitchen gadgets, dom- estic utensils, manicure sets.
Christopher Leng & Sons Ltd. Birmingham.	High-grade paint, varnish, enamel and kalso- mine brushes.





INSTITUTIONAL EXHIBITS

Not all exhibitors at the Fair have products to sell—some have come to advertise or sell *services*. These services cover a wide range—telephones, air transportation, hydro-electric power, port facilities, hotels, shipping lines, periodicals. The sponsors of these exhibits, drawn from 11 countries, constitute a diverse group. Included are government departments, insurance companies, airlines, port authorities, transportation firms. Imagination, allied with skilful use of photographs, movies, and displays, make a visit to this section one of the most rewarding in the whole Fair. Exhibitors in this category have increased over last year and have taken altogether about 12 thousand sq. ft.

Exhibitors are:

CANADA

Central Mortgage & Housing Corporation Ottawa, Ont.	Details not yet available.
Crown Life Insurance Company..... Toronto, Ont.	Details not yet available.
Saskatchewan, Province of, Department of Co-operation	Details not yet available.
Regina, Sask.	
Sun Life Assurance Company of Canada.. Montreal, Que.	Details not yet available.
National Harbours Board..... Ottawa, Ont.	Graphic display on national harbours of Canada.
British Columbia Electric Co. Ltd., and British Columbia Power Commission Vancouver, B.C.	Display featuring electric power in B.C.
Alberta, Province of Department of Economic Affairs..... Edmonton, Alta.	A combined theatre and salon, showing stills and movies on resources for industry and the scenic beauty of the province.
British Columbia, Province of Department of Trade and Industry.. Victoria, B.C.	Statistical and pictorial exhibit of British Columbia industries.
City-wide Telephone Services Ltd. Toronto, Ont.	"Wake-up service covering Toronto 24 hours a day".
Department of Labour, Government of Canada	Government display on employment service and unemployment insurance.
Ottawa, Ont.	
Hotel Association of Province of Ontario.. Toronto, Ont.	Travel folders, leadership and service to the hotel industry.
Newfoundland, Government of	Display featuring many of the natural resources of the province.
St. John's, Nfld.	
Canadian Pacific Airlines	Information on transpacific routes.
Vancouver, B.C.	
KLM Royal Dutch Airlines	Airline passenger and freight services to all parts of the world.
Toronto, Ont.	
Quebec, Province of	Selection of handicrafts made in the province.
Quebec, P.Q.	
Saint John Board of Trade	Prestige booths.
Saint John, N.B.	

Institutional Exhibits (continued)

BELGIUM

Port of Antwerp	Photographs of port activities.
Economic Information Bureau	
Belgian Foreign Trade Office	Information on Belgian import trade.
Brussels.	
Belgian Ministry for Economic Affairs....	Grouped space for individually listed Belgian firms.
Brussels.	Photographs.
International Brussels Fair	
Brussels.	
International Fair of Ghent	Photographs, graphics.
Ghent.	

COLOMBIA

Flota Mercanti Grancolombiana, S.A.	Freight shipping information.
Bogota.	

DENMARK

Danish Government Committee on Exhibitions Abroad	Information on Danish exports.
Copenhagen.	

FINLAND

Government of Finland	Institutional and prestige exhibit sponsored by Government of Finland.
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FRANCE

Air-France	Details not yet available.
Paris.	
Office Cherifien de Controle et d'Exportation	Details not yet available.
Paris.	
Centre National du Commerce Extérieur..	Details not yet available.
Paris.	
Syndicat National des Exportateurs de Publications Periodiques Francaises ..	Technical publications, magazines, publications.
Commissariat General du Tourisme	Details not yet available.
Paris.	
Comite Permanent Des Foires à l'Etranger	Details not yet available.
Paris.	

GERMANY

German Trade Information Centre	Trade information.
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NETHERLANDS

Netherlands Trade Information Service...	Trade information.
The Hague.	
Oranje Line	Display showing scope of Oranje Line services, steamship lines.
Rotterdam.	

PAKISTAN

High Commissioner for Pakistan	Products of Pakistan.
Ottawa, Ont.	

UNITED KINGDOM

United Kingdom Board of Trade	Information service on British export trade.
Toronto, Ont.	

UNITED STATES

Time International	Lounge area with copies of U.S. and international editions of <i>Time</i> magazine.
New York.	
Foreign Commerce Club of New York Inc..	
The Port of New York Authority	Exhibit covering the Port of New York and its facilities.
New York.	Details not yet available.
Rohner, Gehrig & Co. Inc.	
New York.	
Sheraton Corporation of America	Details not yet available.
Boston.	



JEWELLERY

The jewellery section, one of the smaller ones at the Fair, will present eye-catching displays of watches, silverware, mosaic work, jewel boxes, etc., and other merchandise usually sold by retail jewellers.

Some of the more exotic products will be shown by a new exhibitor from the Lebanon, who is bringing with him rosaries, silver and brocade jackets, and mosaic goods. Iran too is a newcomer to the Fair, with silver and brass handicrafts which it will display with its other exhibits in the textile section.

Canada, Germany and Sweden are the only other countries exhibiting under this category and they are concentrating largely on clocks and watches, pens and pencils, and assorted giftware. The jewellery group so far covers 1,000 square feet. Over in the household furnishings section, some exhibitors (mainly Dutch and German) will be showing handicrafts and ornamental goods.

The following are the exhibitors:

Clocks and Watches

CANADA

Smith's English Clocks..... St. Laurent, Quebec.	All types of domestic and industrial clocks, watches and timing units.
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GERMANY

Lacher & Co. Pforzheim. Uhrenfabrik C. Schuler, K.G. Schwenningen a.N.	Wrist watches, watch movements, automatic watches, lever, 15-22 jewels. Travelling alarm clocks in leather cases, midget alarm clocks, cycle and motorcycle clocks, clock movements.
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Pens, Pencils

CANADA

Eversharp Inc. Toronto, Ontario. Parker Pen Co. Ltd. Toronto, Ontario.	Fountain pens, ball point pens, mechanical pencils, razors and blades. Fountain pens, mechanical pencils, inks, leads, erasers, jewellery gift boxes.
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Jewellery, Giftware

GERMANY

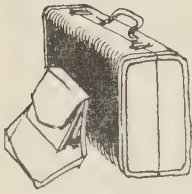
Schwalenberg, Kunstgewerbe-Industrie.. Hildesheim. Zimmermann, E. G. W. Klaar	Wooden fancy goods and toys. Marble, bronze and onyx giftwares. Buttons, jewellery, imitation pearls.
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LEBANON

A. Matossian Beirut.	Rosaries, mosaic boxes, silverware, silver and gold brocade jackets, mosaic ornamental articles.
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SWEDEN

Silva A B Broderna Kjellstrom Stockholm.	Compasses, cutlery, field glasses.
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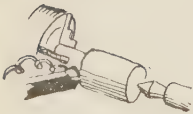
LEATHER PRODUCTS

Eight German firms are coming to the Fair this year to display the work of German craftsmen in leather. These high-quality products, the exhibitors hope, will find a continuing market in Canada and they are designed to sell at competitive prices. The perennial traveller will be interested in the lightweight aviation trunks and boxes, the briefcases, the bank bill cases. Those who cater to feminine customers will be attracted by manicure and sewing sets, fitted travelling cases, handbags, jewel boxes.

Exhibitors are:

GERMANY

Inselsberger, E. Nurnberg.	Small leather goods, manicure sets, sewing sets, imitation petit point.
Anton Kiefer Kuppenheim/Baden.	Light aviation trunks and boxes, cases for diplomats, travelling bags, portfolios, suitcases, trunks.
Adolf D. Kopp, G.m.b.H. Offenbach/Main.	Handbags.
Massoth and Klug Offenbach/Main.	Fitted and unfitted travelling sets, manicure sets, sewing kits, travelling requisites.
Reinhard and Eberhard Offenbach/Main.	Ladies' handbags in leather and plastic.
Johann August Walter Offenbach/Main.	Writing cases, briefcases, bank bill cases.
Weingarth and Co., Johannes Offenbach/Main.	Manicure sets, sewing kits, sewing baskets, jewel boxes, compacts.
Wornlein and Zellhofer Progrebwerk Nurnberg.	Manicure sets, sewing sets, toilet sets, compacts, travelling kits.



MACHINERY, PLANT EQUIPMENT

The Trade Fair this year is featuring the largest and most comprehensive machinery show ever held in Canada. Almost every phase of industrial production is included in the variety of exhibits. Ten countries are represented in a total of 85 thousand sq. ft. of space.

Canadian products dominate the show. About half the total space in the machinery section is taken by Canadian firms. England, the largest exhibitor last year, has reserved 18 thousand sq. ft. The decrease in the volume of British exhibits is due partly to the British Industries Fair

and partly to the decision of a number of British trade associations to take part in Canada's Trade Fair every second year. This procedure is common among countries that exhibit regularly in Trade Fairs.

The United States is making a much stronger showing than ever before with more than 7,000 square feet already booked. German firms have taken 6,000 square feet to show a range of machine tools and other equipment for which a continuing market is believed to exist in Canada. Other exhibitors in this section are France, Italy, Belgium, Switzerland, the Netherlands, and Sweden.

The machinery section encompasses a wide field of industrial production. For convenience, we are breaking it down into nine parts.

Machine Tools

Seven countries are showing machine tools of every description. Among them are a number that embody new developments and some that are entirely new to the North American market.

A German "multi-purpose machine," for example, performs 11 different operations at any angle with maximum precision, an innovation in the machine tool field. An unusual feature of the machine is that nearly all work pieces can be machined in their original position because the tools for the different operations can be applied to any angle of the work piece with a few simple manipulations. The versatile machine is equipped to handle turning, drilling, milling, jig boring, reaming, slotting, planing, cutting, grinding, sharp grinding, and gear cutting. It is said to be well suited to mass production work in a medium-size shop.

Among the many machine tools exhibited by the Canadian agent for a number of British firms is a universal grinder which features centralized controls, automatic feed mechanism, and automatic lubrication. Another product exhibited by this firm is a universal tool head which bores, counterbores, faces, undercuts, turns, trepans, recesses and back faces in either a milling machine, jig borer, or drill press as easily as a lathe. The cut is adjustable without stopping the spindle.

Another Canadian exhibitor is showing holding and positioning equipment for welding which can be used singly or in groups, either for setting up on the welding table or for holding work pieces in place. It is powerful enough to hold the work for tacking up and yet can be easily removed when the job is finished. The clamps are designed for use with either gas or arc welding on butts, seams, or fillet work.

The same exhibitor is bringing an electrically controlled oxygen cutting machine with a "sixth sense". The machine has the standard five drives—hand-guided, automatic strip template, single roller, cone roller, and magnetic—plus a new drive. In this, the tracer wheel is controlled automatically to follow a path corresponding to the lines of the drawing and, using mechanical control, causes the cutting burner to reproduce the shape exactly as if the tracer wheel were in contact with the drawing.

One of the largest European manufacturers of gear cutting machinery and equipment, an English firm, is showing a range of horizontal and vertical gear generating and universal hobbing machines, hobbs, gear-shaper cutters and gear-testing equipment.

Exhibitors are:

CANADA

Brown Boggs Foundry & Machine Co. Ltd.	Sheet metalworking machinery, brakes, shears, presses, formers, punches, etc.
Hamilton, Ont.	
Cascade Saw & Tool	Carbide circular saws, knives, lathe knives, cutter heads, etc.
New Westminster, B.C.	

CANADA (continued)

Ferro-Metals Machinery Co.	Toronto, Ont.	Woodworking machines, machine tools.
Gross Machinery & Supply Co. Ltd.	Toronto, Ont.	Automatic machines, electric motors, lathes, shapers.
Hoffman Machinery Supply, E.	Toronto, Ont.	Machine tools, lathes, shapers, millers, grinders, drills, presses.
International Machinery Co.	Hamilton, Ont.	Machine tools, spot welders, sheet metal equipment (allied lines).
Matthew Moody & Sons Co.	Montreal, Que.	Machine tools, materials handling equipment, woodworking machinery, pumps, chain hoists.
The H. W. Petrie Ltd.	Toronto, Ont.	Complete line of machine tools, woodworking and metalworking machinery.
Prencio Progress & Engineering Corp. Ltd.	Toronto, Ont.	Machinery, pittler-turret, copying milling machines, tools and plant equipment, turret lathes.
Preston Woodworking Machinery Co. Ltd.	Preston, Ont.	High-speed production woodworking machinery, conveyor systems, small tools.
Rex Machine Tool Co. Ltd.	Toronto, Ont.	High-grade European machine tools, lathes, turrets, milling machines, radials, etc.
H. H. Roberts Machinery & Supplies	Toronto, Ont.	Machine tools, small tools and accessories.
Donald Ross & Partners of Canada Ltd. ..	Toronto, Ont.	Magnetic pipe welding clamps; cutting flame planer; pipe cutting and tube profiling machines; welding accessories and machines.
Rudel Machinery Co. Ltd.	Toronto, Ont.	Machine tools.
H. Ruel Machinery	Toronto, Ont.	Machine tools and industrial equipment of highest rated German firms.
Staroba Industrial Research Co. Ltd.	Toronto, Ont.	Machine tools, gauges, measuring instruments, mechanics' tools.
Udesen & Baker Limited	Toronto, Ont.	Precision-built portable electric hand tools, wood and metal precision lathes, drafting machines.
Upton Bradeen & James Ltd.	Toronto, Ont.	Machine tools, engineering specialties, mill supplies, sensitive drills.
The Alison Machinery Co. Ltd.	Toronto, Ont.	Machine tools, cutting tools, woodworking machinery, machine shop supplies.
British Industrial Agencies	Montreal, Que.	Drills, taps and dies, wood screws, precision tools, mill supplies.
Dominion Welders & Machinery Ltd.	Toronto, Ont.	Resistance welding equipment and controls, machine tools and accessories.
Industrial Steel Products Co.	Toronto, Ont.	Hydraulic grinding machines, (centreless, cylindrical, surface, internal tool and cutter grinders) twist drills and twist drill grinding machines.
Levine Machinery & Supply Co.	Montreal, Que.	Engine and turret lathes, grinders, horizontal and vertical milling machines, radial drills and shapers.
Lincoln Machine Tool Corporation	Toronto, Ont.	Tool room lathe, high production heavy-duty lathe with copying attachment.
The Bainbridge Hunter Co.	Oakville, Ont.	Bending and screwing machines shears, rod cutters, welding equipment, small tools.
Alfred Jurma	Toronto, Ont.	Lumberman's "one-man" power saw (gasoline).

BELGIUM

Demoor, S.A., Ateliers	Forest-by-Brussels.	Centre lathes, air-power hammers, machine tools.
Dutrannot, S.p.r.l., Ateliers	Charleroi.	Slotting machines, turret lathes, face lathes, shearing machines, friction screw presses, metalworking presses, and machines.
Les Ateliers H. Raskin, S.A.	Angleur-lex-Liege.	Machine tools, shearing machines, metalworking machines, presses.

FRANCE

Alliance de Constructeurs Francais de Machines-Outils	Paris.	Metal and woodworking machine tools, (drilling, milling, broaching, grinding, gear cutting).
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FRANCE (continued)

Association Française de Constructeurs
de Machines Outils (A.F.M.O.)

Ateliers G. S. P.
Paris.

H. Ernault Batignolles
Paris.

Bechet
Cluses (Haute-Savoie).

Constructions Mecaniques de Chambly ...
Chambly (Oise).

Cornac
Castres (Tarn).

Societe des Forges et Ateliers du
Creusot (S.F.A.C.)

Societe Cri-Dan
(Seine-et-Oise).

Nouvelles "Cuttat"
Nevilly (Seine).

Noel "Ernault"
Lisieux (Calvados and Angouleme)
(Charentes).

Leon Hure & Co.
Paris.

Line Jost
Albert (Somme).

Syndicat General de l'Outillage
Mecanique
Paris.

Mopco
Saint Quentin (Aisne).

Otalu
Paris.

Marcel Pegard
Paris.

Precis
Courevole (Seine).

Siome
Aubervilliers (Seine).

Etablissements Vermorel
Villefranche (Rhône).

Wermelinger
Vincennes (Seine).

Drilling machines, borers, lathes, grinders.

Drilling machines (horizontal, multiple,
spindle, vertical); radial drilling machines;
boring and drilling machines (horizontal
and vertical).

Copying lathes; revolving and sliding lathes.

Automatic lathes, bar automatics.

Face grinders, plain grinders, surface grinders.

Boring machines (fixed or travelling column).

Machines—crankshaft, turnings, screwcutting-
planers; circular sawing.

Machine tools.

Automatic lathes, milling machines, screwing
machines, milling machines.

Capstan lathes, tools.

Horizontal and universal milling machines;
boring and drilling machines (horizontal
and vertical); drilling machines (horizontal,
multiple spindle, vertical).

Radial drilling machines, sensitive drills,
balancing machines, planers, slotters.

Machine tools.

Flat, universal, plain grinders; machine tools
for light alloys.

Machine tools for light alloys.

Machine tools, metalworking and turret lathes.

Horizontal drilling machines, drilling machines,
precision work machines.

Machines—milling universal; plain lathes.

Lathes, machinery.

Sliding and surfacing lathes.

GERMANY

John Adolf & Co., GmbH, Maschinen-
fabrik
Nanau a. Main.

G. Bluthardt, Werkzeugmaschinen
Nürtingen/Wtgb.

Diskus Werke Frankfurt-Main
Akteingesellschaft
Frankfurt-Main-Fechenheim.

Festo-Maschinenfabrik, G. Stoll
Esslingen/Neckar.

Forte GmbH, Maschinenfabrik
Stuttgart-Unterturkheim.

Ferrostaal, A. G.
Essen.

Wilhelm Grupp, O. H. G.
Oberkochen, Wtgb.

Heyligenstaedt & Co., Werkzeugmaschi-
nenfabrik
Gießen/Lahn.

Hommelwerke GmbH
Mannheim, Kaefertal.

German Kolb, Maschinenfabrik GmbH ...
Köln-Ehrenfeld.

Universal multiple blade circular saws.

Drilling machines, vertical $\frac{1}{2}$ "-3" capacity.

Surface grinders.

Special woodworking machines for carpenters,
cabinetmakers, glaziers, sawmills, forestry,
shipyards.

Bandsaws, bandsawing machines, hacksawing
machines, hacksaws.

Machine tools, woodworking machines, indus-
trial machinery, complete industrial plants.

Machines, tools and saws for the woodworking
industry.

High precision centre lathe, model 250
Ea/1500; height of centres 10", distance
between centres 60".

High precision gauging and cutting tools;
universal multi-purpose machines for any
kind of metal cutting.

One peak capacity radial drilling machine
type NKR 42.

GERMANY (continued)

Emil Krenzler, Machine Tools Factory ... Wuppertal-Barmen.	Single horizontal milling machines.
MSO Maschinen-und Schleifmittel- werke A.G. Offenbach-Main.	Drilling machines, horizontal and vertical, boring and facing machines.
Max Muller Brinker Maschinenfabrik Hanover.	Production lathes, height of centres: 250 and 300 mm (10" and 12"), distance between centres.
Nutap, Schuhf & v.d. Steinen Hagen-Westf.	Machines, tapping machines, tapping horizon- tal nut and bolt machinery.
Karl M. Reich, Maschinenfabrik Nurtingen a. Neckar.	Bandsawing machines, woodworking machines, mortisers, planers.
Reichle & Knodler, Werkzeugmaschinen- fabrik Beilbronn a.N.	Grinders, surface machines, planing.
August Ruggeberg Marienheide/Rhld.	Flexible shaft grinding, filing and polishing machines, flexible shaft machines and accessories.
Scharmann & Co., GmbH, Rheydtter Werkzeugmaschinenfabrik Rheydt.	Boring and drilling machines, horizontal.
Wilhelm Somon, Maschinenfabrik Frankfurt-Main-1.	Grinders, bench and pedestal; grinders, carbide tool; grinders, double-ended pedestal.
Stachely Maschinenfabrik, Rudolf Stachely Wuppertal-Nachstebreck.	Rigid gear hobbing machines for spur, helical and worm gears.
Alfred C. Toepfer Hamburg.	Machine tools, metalworking machinery, wood- working machinery, industrial plant.
Gustav Wagner, Maschinenfabrik Reutlingen Reutlingen.	Saw-sharpening machines, saws, circular metal cutting.
Eugen Weisser & Co., K.G. Werkzeugmaschinenfabrik Heilbronn/Neckar.	Lathes, precision lathes, production lathes.
Peter Wolters GmbH & Co. Kratzenfabrik & Maschinenfabrik Mettmann.	Lapping machines, grinders, carbide tools.
A. G. Gildemeister & Co. Bielefeld, Am Hauptbahnhof.	Turret lathes, multispindle automatics, piano- type longitudinal milling machines.

ITALY

Giustina & C. S.p.a. Torino.	Grinding machines.
Soc. San Giorgio Genova-Sestri.	Machinery, precision instruments, etc.

NETHERLANDS

N. V. Industrie & Handelmaatschappij "Laagland" Rotterdam.	Metalworking machine tools, shears, shapers, grinders, cutting-off machines.
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SWEDEN

Svetsmekano, A. B. Goteborg.	Pullmax plate-cutting machines for straight, circular and figure shearing.
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UNITED KINGDOM

James Archdale & Co. Ltd. Birmingham.	Vertical, radial, multispindle drilling machines; horizontal and vertical milling machines.
R. S. Brookman Ltd. Leicester.	Woodworking machine tools; automatic dove- tailers; dowel boring machines; automatic drills.
Alfred Herbert Limited Coventry.	Capstan, turret and automatic lathes, drilling, grinding and milling machines.
Stenners of Tiverton Ltd. Devon.	Band, resaw and other woodworking machines.
George H. Alexander Machinery Ltd. Birmingham.	Engraving, die-sinking, nut-tapping and uni- versal toolmilling machines.
Edgar Allen & Co. Ltd. Sheffield.	Butt-welded tools, athweld tool and cutters, twist drills, etc.
Brades & Nash Tyzack Industries Ltd. ... Stourbridge.	Edge tools, garden tools, garden shears, saws, builders' tools.
Flory Patents Ltd. Bromley, Kent.	Wrapping machinery, machine tools, jigs, and fixtures.
Machine Tool Trades Association	Organizers of the International Machine Tool Exhibition, London, 1952.

The Midland Saw and Tool Co. Ltd. Birmingham.	Machines, bandsaws and saw benches.
Messrs. D. Mitchell & Co. Ltd. Yorkshire.	One 17" swing (8½" centres) lathe; one 29" swing (14½" centres) lathe.
Messrs. Rushworth & Co. Yorkshire.	Shapers, press blades, sheers.
W. E. Sykes Limited Middlesex.	Machines, tools and equipment for gear production.
Wadkin Limited Leicester.	High-speed woodworking machinery, including specialized types for patternmakers.

UNITED STATES

Cosa Corporation New York City.	Machine tools for production and toolroom, imported from Switzerland, Germany, England and Sweden.
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Printing Machines

Recent developments in the printing field will be shown at the Trade Fair.

Exhibitors listed so far are:

CANADA

Stone Printing Equipment Ltd. Toronto, Ont.	Stereotype equipment, paper cutters, printing machines, printing presses.
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UNITED KINGDOM

R. W. Crabtree & Sons Ltd. Leeds.	High-speed, fully automatic perfecting offset press and rotary blocking press for book backs; bookbinding machinery; printing presses.
Soag Machinery Company London.	Machines, letterpress, paper cutters, paper drills, carton gluers, bookbinding machines.

Materials Handling Equipment

The equipment grouped in this section comes with interesting names attached—the "Beanstalk", the "Flexlink", the "trackmobile". Most of it is built to undertake special jobs in the materials-handling field.

The aptly named "Flexlink" is a conveyor that consists essentially of a link chain moving in steel tubes. The horizontal links slide on the lubricated surface of slotted tube flanges while the vertical links carry the load with welded hooks. The design gives great flexibility, because all dips and corners that offer small radius turns may be adjusted to any desired angle.

This same firm produces the trackmobile for hauling, spotting and switching railway cars. Small and compact, the gasoline-powered trackmobile can travel either on the railway track or on the ground; can change from one operation to the other in less than 30 seconds. The hydraulic jacking power is also uniquely employed to develop an adhesive force which gives the trackmobile a pulling power much greater than that of plant locomotives weighing much more than its 6,000 pounds.

The trackmobile uses four standard steel wheels for track travel. The four rubber-tired wheels for ground travel are hydraulically retracted when it is running on tracks. One operator can control the transfer from one set of wheels to the other.

An ingenious device which has been shown at previous Trade Fairs is the "Beanstalk", a mobile hydraulic working platform. Although it is not, strictly speaking, materials handling equipment, it is included here because it is much closer to this type of equipment than any other. The "Beanstalk" consists of a working platform which can be raised or

lowered on a steel telescopic ram by one man operating a pump attached to the platform. The models range from a working height of 12 feet to 25 feet, and can be telescoped to clear the average doorway.

A new electric hoist is one of the products being exhibited by the Canadian subsidiary of an American firm. It features all-steel construction; double braking, whereby the spring-operated motor brake locks instantly when the control cord is released, while the self-locking work gear provides positive load breaking; interchangeable parts; lightweight, one-hand control.

Exhibitors in the classification are:

CANADA

Industrial Truck Co.	Battery-operated forklift and platform trucks, industrial hand trucks.
Toronto, Ont.	
McKinnon Columbus Chain Ltd.	Coil chain, tire chains, chain hoists and trolleys.
St. Catharines, Ont.	
J. B. Webb Company of Canada Ltd.	Conveyors, (overhead-log-troughing-belt).
Hamilton, Ont.	
Whiting Corporation (Canada) Ltd.	Overhead conveyors; electric chain hoists; niagara vibrating screens; trackmobiles for spotting, switching and hauling railway cars.
Toronto, Ont.	

UNITED KINGDOM

Conveyancer Fork Truck Co. (Canada) Ltd.	Comprehensive range of fork trucks and attachments, load capacities 2,000/6,000 lbs.
Warrington, Lancs.	
Owen Organization.	Fork trucks, agricultural machinery, office furniture, bolts and nuts, pressings, shelving.
South Staffs.	
Ransomes, Sims & Jefferies Ltd.	Battery-operated forklift trucks, fixed and elevating platform; industrial truck and tractors.
Ipswich.	

UNITED STATES

Clark Equipment Co.	Gas and electric powered forklift trucks; industrial towing tractors and powered hand trucks.
Battle Creek, Mich.	
Mercury Mfg. Co.	Industrial trucks, tractors, trailers, hand trucks and accessories.
Chicago, Ill.	
The Moto-Truck Company.	Complete line of "walkie type" motorized hand-lift trucks; hydraulic lifts.
Cleveland, Ohio.	

Hand Tools

The section devoted to hand tools promises to be as large as ever, with Canada and the United Kingdom taking the major part of the space. The designation "hand tools" appears to cover everything from saws and scissors to garden tools, manicure instruments, and equipment for woodworkers. The Federation of British Hand Tool Mfrs. from world-famous Sheffield will have a special display.

Exhibitors are:

CANADA

Equipment Sales Co.	Oil seals, steel forgings, hand tools, electrical wiring and fixtures, plastic shades, steam traps, perforated steel screens.
Toronto, Ont.	
Belgian Diamond Tool Co. Reg'd.	Diamond drills, saws, discs, grinding wheels, tool hardness testers, wire dies.
Montreal, Que.	
British Oxygen Canada Ltd.	Oxygen-cutting machines, oxy-acetylene welding and cutting equipment, arc welding supplies.
Toronto, Ont.	
Manark Holdings Ltd.	New method oxy-acetylene sprocket-cutting machine.
Calgary, Alta.	
G. R. Marshall & Co. Ltd.	Blades, blowers, fans, gears, hacksaws, garden tools, scissors, trowels, vises.
Toronto, Ont.	
Progressive Welder (Canada) Ltd.	Resistance welding equipment.
Sandvik Canadian Limited.	High-quality Swedish steels, saws, tools, and pulp and paper equipment.
Mount Royal, Que.	
Simonds Canada Saw Co. Ltd.	Saws, machine knives, files, grinding wheels.
Montreal, Que.	

CANADA (continued)

J. Taylor Tool Co. Ltd. Toronto, Ont.	Metal cutting tools, taper pins, stainless steel nuts and bolts, etc.
Production Tools Toronto, Ont.	Precision tools, measuring instruments, drills, counting devices, files, die sets.

UNITED KINGDOM

Anglo Scottish Tool Co. Ltd. Durham.	Joiners' and engineers' hand tools, including planes, screwdrivers, hacksaws, braces and breast drills.
Charles Baynes Ltd. Blackburn.	Hacksaw blades, hand and power regular quality, high-speed steel.
John Bedford & Sons, Ltd. Sheffield.	Drill steels, tools, wrenches, hammers, chisels, files, manicure instruments, shovels.
B.S.A. Tools Ltd. Birmingham.	Engineers' small tools, including drills, hack- saws, cutters, screwing tackle, etc.
Easterbrook Allcard & Co. Ltd. Sheffield.	Engineers' cutting tools, including twist drills, reamers, taps and dies.
English Steel Corp. Ltd. Sheffield.	Engineers' small tools, permanent magnets, files, hacksaws, high-speed steels.
Federation of British Hand Tool Mfrs. ... Sheffield.	Hand tools made in Great Britain.
William Marples & Sons Ltd. Sheffield.	Tools for woodworkers, including chisels, planes, screwdrivers, small vices, etc.
Mawhood Brothers Ltd. Sheffield.	Chisels, plane irons, joiners', painters' and glaziers' tools.
National Federation of Engineers' Tool Mfrs. Sheffield.	Engineers' cutting tools made in Great Britain.
James Neill & Co. (Sheffield) Ltd. Sheffield.	Hacksaw blades and frames; other hand and cutting tools.
William Ridgway & Sons Ltd. Sheffield.	Auger bits, augers and wood-boring tools of all types.
Sanderson Brothers and Newbound Sheffield.	Hacksaw blades (hand, power), files, tool bits, carbide tools, drills.
Abraham Shaton & Sons Ltd. Sheffield.	Hand, tenon, compass, pruning and nest of saws.
The Stalker Drill Works Ltd. Sheffield.	Engineers' tools, twist drills, milling cutters, reamers, hacksaws, tungsten carbide.
Peter Stubs Limited Warrington, Lancs.	Genuine stubs engineers, precision, needle files, sculptors broaches, scrapers.

UNITED STATES

The L. S. Starrett Co. Athol, Mass.	Mechanics' hand measuring tools and precision instruments; steel tapes; dial indicators; hacksaws, band saws and bank knives; precision-ground flat stock.
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Textile Machinery

Textile machines are being exhibited in a special spot this year, slightly removed from neighbouring displays so that the noise of the machines will not disturb other exhibitors. Three countries are so far represented in this category—The Netherlands, Switzerland, and the United States.

The one U.S. firm is showing an all-purpose worsted loom that incorporates new features. The most versatile of the line can be operated in three ways: one, as a 4 x 1 box automatic, using four shuttles, either all the same size or colour of filling or up to four sizes or colours, with two picks from each shuttle; two, as a 4 x 2 box automatic filling-mixing, which utilizes three shuttles with a solid colour of filling and running in an unbroken one-two-three sequence, taking bobbins from all four cells of the magazine. (This feature is especially good where contrasting warp and filling is being woven, because it tends to alleviate heavy bar effects where the filling yarn is not uniform.) Finally, this loom can be operated as a 4 x 4 box non-automatic operation where up to seven shuttles can be run and the filling placed in the shuttles by hand. This latter loom will be equipped with something new—a No. 41 electro-mechanical feeler

which will knock off the loom before the filling runs out in a shuttle. This makes it possible to increase the weavers' load during operation.

Exhibitors are:

NETHERLANDS

Lignostone Co., Maatschappij AGO n.v. .. Ter-Apel.	Lignostone hammers, accessories for textile machinery (shuttles, picking sticks, etc.)
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SWITZERLAND

Adolph Saurer S.A. Arbon.	Broad and narrow looms for all sections of the weaving industry. All types of textile and cable machinery.
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UNITED STATES

Crompton & Knowles Loom Works Worcester, Mass.	W-3 automatic bobbin changing convertible worsted loom.
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Motors, Power Units

Three countries are represented in this classification, but only brief details on the products are available.

Exhibitors are:

CANADA

Brant-Canadian Distributors Ltd. Vancouver. B.C.	Variable hydraulic drives, speed reducers and motor reducers. Oilhydraulic valves, variable speed units.
The General Engineering Co. Ltd. Toronto, Ont.	Low and high frequency induction and dielectric heating of metals and non-metals.
Swedish General Electric Ltd. Toronto, Ont.	Capacitors, electric motors, AC and DC; generators, gear units, industrial control equipment, rectifiers, relays, surge absorbers, switchgear, steam turbines, voltage regulators.

GERMANY

Klockner-Humboldt-Deutz, A.G. Hohn-Deutz.	Diesel marine engines, electric lighting plant, electricity generating sets, locomotives, marine auxiliary sets, tractors, marine diesel power units.
Ad. Struver, Aggregatebau Hamburg.	Mobile generator set for power and lighting with air-cooled diesel engine.

UNITED KINGDOM

British Overseas Engineering & Construction Corp. Ltd. London.	Automatic AC and DC generating plants with petrol/diesel engines.
West, Allen & Co. Ltd. Sussex.	Electric motor control, H.V. & L.V. metal-clad switchgear.

Presses

Presses, although they occupy only a small section of the machinery and plant equipment display, attract a great deal of interest because of the scope of their application.

A 125-ton automatic hydraulic preforming press exhibited by an English firm meets the demand for a machine to produce larger pellets used in making bigger thermosetting mouldings. These larger pellets reduce handling time and take advantage of high-frequency pre-heating.

This press, said to be the first of its type, has been designed to produce tablets which are too large to be made on the conventional type of mechanical tableter. The tablets can weigh up to six pounds and each tablet is sufficient for a moulding. (One moulding would require a large number of the tablets made on a normal preforming machine.) The press makes any shape which can be contained in a circle six inches in diameter, and there is a maximum depth fill of six inches. A core-pin carrier can

be used to produce tablets with a central hole. The machine is fully automatic. It can, however, be set to perform a single cycle when hand filling of awkward materials is required.

Exhibitors in this line are:

GERMANY

Beche & Brohs GmbH, Masschinenfabrik u. Eisengiesserei	Hammers, pneumatic and steam.
Huckeswagen/Rhld.	
Elmeg, Elektro-Mechanik GmbH	Electro-magnetic presses, power heads, c/w indexing tables, feed attachments.
Osterode/Harz.	
G. Siempelkamp & Co., Maschinenfabrik.. Krefeld, Ritterstrasse.	Hydraulic veneering presses, hydraulic deep-drawing sheet metal presses.

UNITED KINGDOM

T. H. & J. Daniels Ltd.	Presses for plastics.
Stroud, Glos.	

**Miscellaneous Machinery,
Plant Equipment**

Exhibits in the machinery section cover so many fields that they cannot be completely classified. But every business man will find something to interest him and, if it is really unusual, he can probably find it in the miscellaneous section.

There is, for instance, a metallizing process that can be used in almost every industry. The latest developments in metallizing—a rebuilding and production-line process to save material, time and replacement costs—are being shown by the American firm that introduced it 25 years ago.

Briefly, the process is this. A metallized coating is applied by a gun which consists of two essential assemblies. A power unit feeds the wire at a constant selected speed through the combustion unit, where it is melted in a reducing flame. As fast as the wire is melted, a concentric air blast atomizes and projects the molten metal against the surface being coated. The fine particles of metal strike the surface at machine-gun speed and drive themselves into any fissures in their path. This process helps to form a protective layer against corrosion, rebuilds worn parts, or corrects mistakes in machining. It has proved valuable in a number of industries.

A Belgian company is making its first appearance in Canada, bringing a range of diamond drills, diamond saws, diamond grinding wheels and polishers for varied industrial purposes. The manufacturer believes the market in Canada is an extensive one, because of the growth in mining and industry generally.

One Canadian exhibit sure to attract attention is a miniature sawmill designed and built by a British Columbia field engineer for a large saw company. A complete unit, perfect in every detail, the mill is operated by tiny levers and push buttons. The miniature logs move from haul-up to the head band and by conveyors to gang saws, edgers and trimmers. Before your eyes the mill, which took 10,000 hours to build, reduces tiny “logs” into neat, miniature boards.

Canadian product too is a portable and stationary spot welder for welding stainless steel, mild steel, and galvanized steel up to two pieces, 18 gauge. It is not an attachment for a stationary spot welder, but a self-operating unit suitable for auto and truck body shops, manufacturers of blower and ventilation systems, skylights, kitchen equipment, steel metal specialties, wire fences, etc.

Exhibitors are:

CANADA

Barer Engineering & Machinery Co.	Montreal, Que.	Ball and roller bearings, casters, die sets (press tool), tappers.
H. Barnard Stamp & Stencil Co. Ltd.	Hamilton, Ont.	Marking devices, rubber printing plates, engravers and die sinkers.
Bear Equipment & Services Ltd.	Toronto, Ont.	Industrial dynamic balancing machines for practically all rotating bodies.
Keith Blackman Ltd.	Toronto, Ont.	Fan engineering equipment, high and low pressure blowers, dust collectors.
Joseph Roediger	St. Catharines, Ont.	Saw sharpening machines, planer knife sharpening machines, tooth setting machine gang saw.
Tecalemit (Canada) Ltd.	Toronto, Ont.	Lubricating equipment, grease guns and fittings.
Fischer Bearings (Canada) Ltd.	Toronto, Ont.	Ball bearings, roller bearings, balls (steel, brass, aluminum, etc.), pillow blocks.
The General Fireguard Corp. Ltd.	Windsor, Ont.	Fire extinguishers, linen fire hose, racks, cabinets and fire department accessories.
E. F. Houghton & Co. of Canada Ltd.	Toronto, Ont.	Metalworking products; textile processing oils; hydraulic packings; leather and rubber packings; oils, cutting, hydraulic, quenching, rust preventive wool, finishings.
Beaconing Optical & Precision Materials Co. Ltd.	Montreal, Que.	Optical instruments, cameras, surgical lights, precision measuring and testing, electronic devices.
Hildon Corporation Ltd.	Toronto, Ont.	Precision measuring instruments for engineering trade.
F. W. Chambers & Co. Ltd.	Toronto, Ont.	Air conditioning equipment; air diffusers; alarms, low and highwater; dust collectors, exhaust ventilation; fans; filters; gauges; meters (air); cement plant precipitators; power plant precipitators.
Wheelco Instruments of Canada Ltd.	Toronto, Ont.	Instruments for temperature indicating, recording and controlling for industrial use; electric recording meters; industrial process timers.
Killan Mfg. Corp. (Canada) Ltd.	Toronto, Ont.	Unground ball bearings, ball bearings, casters.
Monarch Belting Co.	Toronto, Ont.	Leather belting; hydraulic and textile leathers; rawhide products; motor bases.
Tewes Engineering Sales Co. Ltd.	Toronto, Ont.	Boilers, steam generators, forgings, chemical process equipment.
Thermidaire Corporation Ltd.	Toronto, Ont.	Velan steam traps, hydro misers, boiler water treatment descalant and degreasant compounds.
Vancouver Engineering Works Ltd.	Vancouver, B.C.	Welding fittings, forged steel flanges, valves, screwed fittings, machinery castings.
Viking Pump Co. of Canada Ltd.	Windsor, Ont.	Rotary, sanitary, truck mount, centrifugal, turbine, fuel oil and hydraulic pumps.
Volta Mfg. Co. Ltd.	Welland, Ont.	Heat-treating furnaces, ceramic kilns, winches, magnetic brakes.
Welland Electric Steel Foundry Ltd.	Welland, Ont.	Stainless steel castings, valves, fittings, fabricated stainless steel process equipment.
Phil Wood Industries Limited	Windsor, Ont.	Hydraulic truck equipment.
Metallizater Co. of Canada Ltd.	Ottawa, Ont.	Metallizing guns and extensions, metallizing wire, dot welding guns replacement parts, maintenance and overhaul of impregnating equipment, metallizing equipment.
Western Canada Ropes	Vancouver, B.C.	Wire rope for oil-well drilling, mining, logging, marine and general engineering.
George T. White & Co.	Windsor, Ont.	Riveters, clinchers, air and hydraulic cylinders, remote controls, milling cutters.

BELGIUM

Ed. Courtrey, Atelier de Construction	Hal.	Automatic tablet machines, chemical and pharmaceutical machinery.
Optibel, S.A.	Brussels.	Optical machines (with diamond-set tools).

GERMANY

Plutte Koache & Co.	Wuppertal-Barmen.	Fully automatic original bacoba fillings, braider, bobbin and quill winders.
Russ Elektroofen Kommanditgesellschaft	Cologne.	Electric low frequency induction melting furnaces.
Spinnbau GmbH	Bremen-Farge.	Perfect ring spinning frame.

GERMANY (continued)

Friedrich Uhde, K.G.
Dortmund.
Demag Aktiengesellschaft
Duisburg, Germany.

Bungartz & Co. Maschinenfabrik
Munchen.
Askania-Prakla
Berlin.

ITALY

F.R.A.M. Fabbrica di Molle e Accessori
pe Rotabili S.p.A.
Torino.

UNITED KINGDOM

Air Industrial Developments Ltd
London, Eng.
Automatic Weighing & Packing Machine
Co.
Birmingham.

G. Brady & Co. Ltd.
Manchester, Eng.

British Engineers Small Tools & Equip-
ment Co. Ltd.
Toronto, Ont.

Castra Electric Washing Machine Co. Ltd.
Yorkshire, Eng.

Easiclene Porcelain Enamel (1938) Ltd. ..
South Staffordshire, Eng.

Gasel Appliances Ltd.
South Staffordshire, Eng.

Had-Mil (Canada) Ltd.
Montreal, Que.

Kenneth Hudson & Son
Yorks, Eng.

Lawson & Heaton
Birmingham.

Ch. J. Neuman Limited
Surrey.

Newall Group Sales Limited
Peterborough.

The Periodical Proprietors Assn. Ltd. ...
London.

Rubery Owen & Co. Ltd.
South Staffs.

R.H. Windsor, Ltd.
Surrey.

Charles E. Douglas & Co.
London.

UNITED STATES

Byron Jackson Co.
Los Angeles.

Layne & Bowler Inc.
Memphis.

American Society of Tool Engineers
Detroit.

Clinton Machine Company (Warner Divi-
sion)
Detroit.

Davey Compressor Company
Kent, Ohio.

Flow diagram of different chemical plants and
high pressure equipment.

Mechanical equipment for mining, blast
furnace plants, rolling mills, loading instal-
lations, crane equipment, bagger excavators,
special machines, steel structures, bridges.

All-round approved motor-tillers and two-
wheel tractors for multiple use.

Modern seismic equipment for geophysical
prospecting.

Springs and valves.

All' types of spray painting and industrial
finishing equipment.

Precision filling, weighing and packaging
machines for food, chemical and pharma-
ceutical industries.

Wood and steel rolling doors, firedoors, dumb
waiters.

Drill bushes, bushes for moulding boxes and
flasks.

Electric washing machines, complete with
wringer, (4 lbs. washing capacity).

Kitchen sinks and lavatory basins in stainless
steel and vitreous enamel.

Domestic refrigerators (absorption type)—elec-
tric, kerosene, town and petroleum gas models.
Slitting and rewinding machines, for paper
and foil paper machines.

Agricultural and farm equipment, 3-furrow
disc plough.

Bricklayers' trowels, stainless steel garden
trowels and weed forks.

Greasing equipment, grease fittings, hand com-
pressors, grease guns, grease nipples.

Universal grinding machines and optical
measuring instruments.

Combined exhibit representing Britain's trade,
technical and specialized publications.

Shelving, automobile pressings, stud bolts,
axles, office furniture, bolts, nuts.

Plastic injection moulding machines, extrusion
machines, moulds, dies and accessories.

Semi-automatic wrapping machines, washing
machines (ampoule).

Centrifugal and turbine pumps.

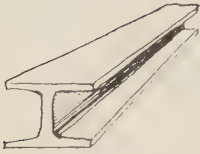
Vertical turbine pumps, water well screens,
gravel wall wells.

Technical society for advancement and dis-
semination of scientific knowledge in the
field of tool engineering.

Machines for metal disintegration, arc weld-
ing, brazing, cold welding, magnetizing, etc.

Air compressors, portable; mobile repair unit-
truck, power take-offs.





METALS AND CHEMICALS

A new Canadian chemical industry will introduce its products at this year's Trade Fair, some of which—pentaerythritol, methanol (synthetic), n-propanol, isobutanol, and n-propyl acetate—have never before been manufactured commercially in Canada. The exhibit will feature details of a multi-million dollar petrochemical plant being constructed at Edmonton which is expected to provide a constant supply of basic chemicals.

The products of a new plant at Prince Rupert—wood pulp acetates for the production of yarns, fibres, plastic film for packaging and similar materials—will be shown, with a graphic illustration of the Canadian forest management program undertaken at this plant.

Another Canadian firm exhibiting for the third consecutive year will show a greater range of extruded aluminum shapes than ever before. Featured will be a complete display of the various types of extruded shapes for industrial and consumer use. This company, established in Canada in 1947, has expanded rapidly and is now said to be Canada's largest producer of extruded aluminum shapes. Among the products will be cold rolled forms turned out by a new division of the company.

The metals and chemicals section of the Trade Fair covers 6,800 square feet, twice the area of last year. Canadian products dominate the show, but Belgium, the United Kingdom, and the United States are also entered. Exhibits range from paint and glue to steel and coal products.

Following are the exhibitors:

CANADA

Aluminum Company of Canada Limited... Montreal, Que.	Aluminum cables, couplings, fittings, ingots.
Anaconda American Brass Limited New Toronto, Ont.	Copper alloys, brass and bronze, sheets, tubes, nickel products, silver products.
Bettger Industries Limited Stratford, Ont.	Cast iron V-belt sheaves, alternating current and direct current, lighting plants.
Dow Chemical of Canada Limited Toronto, Ont.	Paint, pharmaceutical chemicals, plastic film.
Shawinigan Chemicals Limited Montreal, Que.	Acetic acid, pharmaceutical and industrial chemicals, paint solvents, stainless steel, castings.
Unifin Tube Company London, Ont.	Tubes—aluminum, condenser, copper, and heating finned.
The B. Greening Wire Co. Ltd. Hamilton, Ont.	Wire and wire rope, cloth and screen, per- forated sheet metals.
Canadian Chemical Co. Ltd. Edmonton, Alta.	Organic chemicals, acetate yarn and staple fibre, plastic, high alpha cellulose.
Dominion Steel and Coal Corp. Ltd. Montreal, Que.	Steel and coal products.
International Nickel Co. of Canada Ltd.... Toronto, Ont.	Nickel and nickel alloys (monel, inconel, incoloy) palladium.
Perkins Glue Company of Canada, Ltd.... Kitchener, Ont.	Resin, casein and vegetable woodworking glues and glueing equipment.
Anti-Chem Limited Toronto, Ont.	Chemical resisting cements, coatings, piping, jointing and membrane lining materials.
Atlas Steels Limited Welland, Ont.	Steel—tool, stainless, high speed and special purpose.

CANADA (continued)

Bardahl Lubricants Ltd. Montreal, Que.	Oil and fuel additives to disperse carbon and reduce friction.
R. D. Werner Co. (Canada) Ltd. Oshawa, Ont.	Aluminum (cold rolled form), roll formed steel, trim and weatherstrip, extruded trim.

BELGIUM

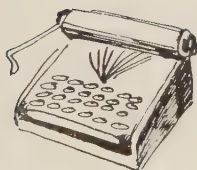
Comet, Sprl Malines.	Fierced steel plates, liquid petroleum gas cylinders, pressings, fire extinguishers, helmets, stainless steel beer barrels.
Federation des Industries Chimiques de Belgique Brussels.	Chemicals—industrial, laboratory, metal working, pharmaceutical, photographic, technical, perfumery; glue.
Manufacture de la Toile a Malines, S.A. Malines.	Cold rolled steel sheets, cold drawn steel sections, steel sheets cut to dimensions.

UNITED KINGDOM

Watford Chemical Co. Ltd. London, Eng.	Emulsifying agents, formaldehyde, plastics, polishing machines, pentaerythritol, and range of fatty esters.
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UNITED STATES

Taylor Fibre Co. Norristown, Pa.	Laminated plastics; textile bobbins; fibre-sheets; rods, tubes, arc barriers; water pump seals.
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OFFICE EQUIPMENT AND SUPPLIES

The office equipment section probably attracts more visitors to the Fair than any other single group, because the products displayed can be used in every business. This year brings a wider variety and greater volume of office equipment than ever before.

Firms from eight countries have booked almost 10 thousand square feet of space. About 25 member companies of the Canadian Business Equipment Manufacturers' Association, which is supporting the Canadian part of the display, will be exhibiting and a number of Canadian manufacturers are also taking space individually.

Canadians have booked 5,520 square feet in this section, United Kingdom firms have taken 1,500 square feet, and Dutch and German manufacturers close to 1,000 square feet each. The United States, Belgium, Sweden and Italy are also represented.

Business Machines

This is practically a complete vertical fair of Canadian business machines, providing an outstanding display. Among the business machines exhibits (which comprise about half the office equipment space) is a unique calculating machine that you can operate with one hand. It represents the life-work of a Swiss technician. Exhibited by a German firm, it does

every standard calculation quickly and simply. The calculator weighs only eight ounces; has a series of finger-control number levers on the sides and a driving handle and clearing lever on top of the carriage. The calculator will produce results to 11 columns. It is intended particularly for travellers, technicians and other business men who need to make rapid calculations when regular office machines are not at hand.

The same German exhibitor is showing an electric adding and listing machine and a range of streamlined typewriters.

The well-known Olivetti firm of Italy, at the Fair for the second time, is exhibiting the calculating machines that created great interest last year.

Exhibitors of business machines are:

CANADA

Acousticon Dictagraph Co. of Canada Ltd. Toronto, Ontario.	Interior telephone systems and paging systems, intercommunication systems.
Addressing Machines & Business Systems (BRADMA) Ltd. Toronto, Ontario.	Addressing and listing machines, facsimile letter-writing machines.
Addressograph-Multigraph of Canada Ltd. Toronto, Ontario.	Imprinting equipment, addressing and list- ing machines, office and payroll writing machines, stock control equipment, multilith and addressograph machines.
Burroughs Adding Machine of Canada, Ltd. Toronto, Ontario.	Complete line of business machines and business machine supplies.
R. C. Coxhead Corporation of Canada Ltd. Toronto, Ontario.	Writing machines for composition of matter to be reproduced by offset printing or duplicators.
Dictaphone Corp. Ltd. Toronto, Ontario.	Dictaphone electronic dictating and transcrib- ing machines.
Ditto of Canada Ltd. Toronto, Ontario.	Duplicators, gelatin and spirit process; dupli- cating supplies, carbons, fluids, cleaners.
Thomas A. Edison of Canada Ltd. (Ediphone Division) Toronto, Ontario.	Dictating equipment.
Electro-Voc Inc. Montreal, Quebec.	Intercommunication, paging, nurses' call, and educational sound systems. Bells (electronic) for churches. Loudspeakers.
Executone Communication Systems Ltd. Toronto, Ontario.	Electronic communication, light signal, voice paging, sound and music systems.
Gestetner (Canada) Ltd. Toronto, Ontario.	Duplicating machines and supplies.
M. P. Hofstetter Limited Toronto, Ontario.	Adding and calculating machines, printing calculators.
International Business Machines Co. Ltd.. Toronto, Ontario.	Electric punched card accounting machines, electric typewriters, time recording systems.
National Cash Register Co. of Canada Ltd. Toronto, Ontario.	Cash registers, accounting and bookkeeping machines, adding machines, forms and books for office and stores. Desks and chairs.
Nauta Bros. Toronto, Ontario.	Duplicators, addressing machines, calculating machines.
Northern Electric Co. Ltd. Belleville, Ontario.	Office dictating and transcribing equipment Gray Audograph soundwriter.
Pitney-Bowes of Canada Ltd. Toronto, Ontario.	Postage meters, mailing machines, folding machines, postal scales, tickometers, letter openers.
Remington Rand Limited Toronto, Ontario.	Business machines.
Rotaprint Co. of Canada Ltd. Toronto, Ontario.	Lithographic presses, photomechanical equip- ment and supplies and accessories.
Royal Typewriter Co. Ltd. Montreal, Quebec.	Electric, standard and portable typewriters, roytype supplies.
L. C. Smith & Corona Typewriters of Canada Ltd. Toronto, Ontario.	Typewriters, adding machines, cash registers, duplicators.
Underwood Limited Toronto, Ontario.	Typewriters, adding machines, accounting machines.
Veeder-Root of Canada Ltd. Montreal, Quebec.	Automatic counting devices, counters, (print- ing, ratchet, revolution, steel-office, stroke, tally). Automatic computing devices.

GERMANY

Gustav A. Mucher Adding, calculating and accounting machines, typewriters.
Munchen.

ITALY

Ing. G. Olivetti & C., S.p.A. Calculating machines.
Ivrea.

Office Furniture and Equipment

This section runs the gamut from the indispensable filing cabinet to locks, safes, composing room equipment, and even prison cells!

To be conventional first, a Canadian firm is showing a new type of executive and senior clerical chair with an adjustable sliding seat and tilting back instead of the conventional tilting action. The same firm will exhibit for the first time flush-type partitions with a patented glazing bead and streamlined window frames. This manufacturer will also exhibit all-steel partitions and shelving for factories and offices and standard steel furniture.

A Canadian manufacturer of office furniture has recently designed a new line of cabinets and filing systems, some of plastic and others all-steel, which will make its debut at the Fair. Among them is a desk-cabinet with an improved type of rotary filing system.

As a deterrent to the light-fingered, an English lock and safe company is showing, for the third time, a representative line of burglar-proof, fire-resistant safes and filing cabinets. These safes and strongboxes are made of an undrillable alloy, impervious to any known cutting tool and fairly resistant even to the oxy-acetylene blow torch. The manufacturer says that none of his safes of anti-blowpipe construction has been successfully burglarized, although many attempts have been made.

Another English exhibitor, back for the fourth year, will be showing a range of craftsman-built steel office equipment specially designed for North American requirements.

Among the many other products are rotary filing cabinets, safety deposit boxes, burglar-resistant chests, steel and wood office furniture.

Exhibitors in this category are:

CANADA

Burrowes Mfg. Co. Steel printers' composing room equipment, steel map and plan cabinets, steel storage cabinets, steel shoproom equipment.
Toronto, Ontario.

Dominion Safe & Vault Co. Ltd. Fireproof safes, burglar-resistant chests, safety deposit boxes, vault doors.
Niagara Falls, Ontario.

House of Otho Gibbons Aluminum chairs, filing cabinets, cameras, storage equipment, steel tables, X-ray and microfilm storage cabinets, etc.
Dartmouth, N.S.

Office Specialty Mfg. Co. Ltd. Office furniture of steel and wood, filing cabinets and system supplies.
Newmarket, Ontario.

Preston-Noelting Ltd. Office furniture and filing supplies.
Stratford, Ontario.

Sankey Sheldon Steel Furniture Division
Lysaght's Canada Limited Steel office furniture, chairs, steel shelving bins, racks and partitions.
Aurora, Ontario.

Seeley Systems Corp. Ltd. Rotary filing of card records on portable wheels and wheels in cabinets, Office chairs, card index cabinets, steel office furniture and equipment.
Toronto, Ontario.

Steel Equipment Co. Ltd. Steel executive desks, filing cabinets, cup-boards, counter card index cases, horizontal card sections, lockers, waste baskets, book-stacks (library).
Ottawa, Ontario.

J. & J. Taylor Limited Safes, cabinets, vault doors, deposit boxes, steel chests, prison cells.
Toronto, Ontario.

GERMANY

Peter Ruppel Showcases, wall fixtures, display units,
Can. Agents, Toronto, Ontario. counters, store fixtures.

NETHERLANDS

Ahrend & Zoon, N.V. Wed. J. Complete line of steel office furniture, steel
The Hague. shelving for office and factory, drawing
tables with parallel rules, drafting machines.
ODA Staalwerk, N.V. H.J. v.d. Kamp Steel furniture in standard and special designs.
St. Oedenrode.

UNITED KINGDOM

Waddells (Stratford Steel Equipment)
Ltd. Industrial steel equipment, lockers, cupboards,
Enfield. racking, partitioning and mobile storage.
Milners Safe Co. Ltd. Safes, vault doors, bank and security equip-
London. ment, steel rolling shutters.
G. A. Harvey & Co. (London) Ltd. Steel office equipment, works storage equip-
London. ment, perforated metals, woven cloth (wire).
Chubb & Son's Lock and Safe Co. Ltd. .. Safe cabinet equipment, burglar and fire-
London. resisting safes, vault doors, locks.
E. N. Mason & Sons Ltd. Drafting stands, filing cabinets, photo printers,
Colchester. photographic papers, photo-printing paper.

UNITED STATES

Mosler Safe Co. Safes, vaults, safe deposit boxes, bank vaults,
New York City. night depositories.

Office Supplies

If you are looking for something in this section outside the usual line of office supplies, you will be interested in a full line of advertising specialties, such as rulers, yardsticks, drawing materials, and blackboard equipment, shown by a Canadian firm. They even display cribbage boards. A German firm is displaying paper goods which include gift wrappings and drop absorbers.

A Dutch exhibit will include blueprint paper and machinery, artists' supplies, precision instruments and self-adhesive labels.

Exhibitors of products of this type are:

BELGIUM

Pelletier (Usines) S.A. Paper, typewriter paper, airmail paper,
Brussels. papetries.
Dresse, (Anc. etabl. Hubert) S.A. Printing inks.
Brussels.

CANADA

Acme Ruler & Advertising Co. Ltd. Full line of advertising specialties: rulers,
Toronto, Ontario. yardsticks, drawing boards and blackboards
(also equipment for them), cribbage boards,
drawing materials.
Encyclopaedia Britannica of Canada Ltd., Encyclopaedia Britannica-24 volumes and
Toronto, Ontario. Britannica Junior-15 volumes, both with year
book and personalized information service
for ten years.

GERMANY

A. W. Faber-Castell Pencils, slide rules, scales, pencil sharpeners,
Stein bei Nurnberg. penholders, drawing instruments, crayons.
Vereinigte Papierwerke Schickedanz & Co. Paper goods (paper napkins, gift wrappings,
Nurnberg. drop absorbers).

NETHERLANDS

De Atlas, N.V. Lichtdrukpapierfabriek...
Delft.

UNITED KINGDOM

Ofrex Limited	Manufacturers of patented	office supplies,
London.	carbons, ribbons, stencils,	staplers, tapes,
	pencils.	



SCIENTIFIC AND MEDICAL INSTRUMENTS

The instruments that will be exhibited in this section of the Fair can carry out, precisely and efficiently, an amazing variety of operations. There's a "sliver tester," for example, that measures the thickness of material; a track levelling and aligning telescope, designed for railway maintenance work; geophysical equipment for prospectors; fracture instruments, optical flats, centrifuges, and hundreds of other devices to be used by doctors, hospitals, and laboratory workers.

Canadian exhibitors have booked 50 per cent of the 3,200 sq. ft. in this section. Next comes Germany (1,100 sq. ft.). Belgium, France, the Netherlands, Sweden, and the United Kingdom also plan displays.

Medical and Hospital Equipment

One Swedish firm, which began to market its products in Canada about a year ago, will feature scales for hospital, medical and industrial use. Certain to create interest is a baby scale so designed that the platform can be lifted off and the entire mechanism cleaned and disinfected. The same company will show a scale for packinghouses that has an electrical register and prints tickets showing individual weights—useful in computing the day's production. One type of scales features a double pendulum mechanism that compensates for off-level conditions, and another a patented shifting device that replaces individual weights.

In the medical field, the displays will include electrocardiograph machines, instruments for surgical and obstetrical procedures, dental equipment, optical flats and lenses. Two firms—one Canadian and one English—will exhibit drugs, pharmaceuticals, and hospital supplies.

Exhibitors in this classification are:

CANADA

Precision Optics Lenses, prism binoculars, optical flats, mirrors,
Toronto, Ont. magnifiers, made-to-order optical systems.

CANADA (continued)

Swedish Scale & Hydraulic Company	Scalcs, (computing, dial, industrial, for medical profession).
Toronto, Ont.	Chemicals, drugs, hospital and surgical supplies.
Starkman Chemists	Fracture and surgical instruments, hospital and laboratory equipment, X-ray apparatus.
Toronto, Ont.	
Hevesy Corporation	
Montreal, Que.	

BELGIUM

Manufacture Belge de Gembloux S.A.	Surgical instruments, hospital furniture and equipment.
Gembloux.	

GERMANY

Gebr. Brasseler	Special dental machines, dental burrs.
Lemgo/Lippe.	
Fritz Hellige & Co., GmbH.	Electrocardiographs, electrohaemoscope, colorimetric equipment, microscope cover glasses, pipettes, curvettes, polarimeters.
Frieberg i. Brsg.	Chemical and laboratory glassware, medical instruments, optical instruments, filters, vacuum disks, etc.
Heinrich v. Stephanstr.	Surgical, obstetrical, dental, veterinary instruments, (syringes, needles, sterilizers), microscopes, thermometers.
Jenaer Glaswerk Schott & Gen.	Scientific and optical instruments.
Landshut/Bay.	
Arnold H. Jurgensen & Co.	Scientific and optical instruments.
Hamburg.	
J. Rumold	Chemical glassware, capillary fittings, vacuum flasks, vacuum tubes.
Stuttgart-Zuffenhausen.	Scientific and optical instruments.
Wernicke & Co., K.G.	
Dusseldorf-Eller.	
Wertheim Glaswerk	
Wertheim/Main.	
Winter, Ph.M.	
Furth/Bayern.	

NETHERLANDS

"Mema-Export" Export combine of Dutch mfrs. in the medical line	X-ray diagnostic equipment, electrosurgical apparatus, electromedical and infrared apparatus, centrifuges.
Delft.	

UNITED KINGDOM

British Chemotheutic Products Ltd.	Details not yet available.
Bradford, England.	

Scientific and Laboratory Equipment

An optical divider, mounted on a milling machine for toolroom or high precision work, will be on display in this section. A micrometric reader, visible at the top of the divider, makes angle reading easy, says the Canadian firm which will exhibit this device.

A Belgian manufacturer is showing an interesting range of microscopes. One is a stereoscopic type which gives both a pronounced effect of perspective and a large field of view; it is particularly useful in inspecting structure. The same firm is showing a microprojector for classroom demonstration, lecturing, etc., which flashes an enlarged image of a specimen onto a screen.

Other products in this category include specially designed binoculars that reduce "observation fatigue"; high vacuum equipment; cameras and other photographic equipment, and a wide range of laboratory apparatus.

Exhibitors are:

CANADA

Canadian Research Institute	Scientific apparatus, industrial control equipment, electronic devices, electrical instruments.
Toronto, Ont.	
Instruments (1951) Limited	Engineering, surveying, drafting instruments, photogrammetric equipment, blueprinting and whiteprinting machines, compasses, levels, microscopes, plane tables, viewfinders.
Toronto, Ont.	

CANADA (continued)

- Optimec
Toronto, Ont.
- Polytronics Co.
Toronto, Ont.
- Roydes & Edwards Limited
Toronto, Ont.
- Scientific Exports (Great Britain) Ltd.
Canadian Division
Toronto, Ont.
- Scientific Instrument Mfrs. Ass'n of
Canada
Toronto, Ont.
- Staroba Industrial Research Co. Ltd.
Toronto, Ont.
- Sullivan Glass Co.
Toronto, Ont.
- John Herring & Co.
Toronto, Ont.
- Winter's Thermogauges Ltd.
- Signal lamp, optical, mechanical and plastic
instrument parts, plastic demonstrator.
- Wheatstone and Kelvin temperature bridges,
precision resistors, temperature controller,
potentiometer, resistance boxes, laboratory
oven.
- Sales and service of scientific and industrial
instruments.
- Scientific laboratory and high vacuum equip-
ment, fine chemicals, surveying equipment.
- Industrial and scientific instruments, chemical
electrical, electronic, mechanical, optical.
- Precision measuring instruments, mechanics
tools and gauges.
- Glass apparatus to specifications for industry,
research and schools.
- Aluminum tubes, ball and roller bearings,
measuring instruments, precision devices,
signal lamps, temperature controls.
- Pressure and vacuum gauges, industrial dial
thermometers and recording thermometers.

BELGIUM

- Mees, G. (S.A.)
Destelbergen (Near Ghent).
- Optique & Instruments de Precision
(Societe Belge d' (S.A.)
Ghent.
- Testers for textile industry, sound projectors.
- Microscopes, laboratory and scientific micro-
projectors, magnifiers, glass and spare parts
for the optical trade.

FRANCE

- Berbier Benard & Turenne
Paris.
- Compagnie Generale de Metrologie
Annecy.
- Scientific instruments, microscopes, surgical
lights, refractometers, binoculars, pyro-
meters, photographic equipment, cameras,
projectors, cinematograph, measuring instru-
ments and equipment, photographic lenses,
gauges (caliper indicator), gauging equip-
ment, hand tools for industry.
- Electrical and electronic measuring and testing
instruments and equipment.

GERMANY

- Askania-Werke A. G.
Berlin-Friedenau.
- Kuhlmann, K. G., Fr.
Wilhelmshaven.
- Mayr, Hormann & Cie, K. G.
Pfronten-Steinach (Allgau).
- Albert Nestler Verkaufsgesellschaft
Lahr/Baden.
- "Prakia" Gessellschaft fur Praktische
Lagerstättenforschung, Hanover.
- Rich, Seifert & Co.
Hamburg.
- Verband Feinmechanik & Optik e.V.
Cologne, Rhineland.
- German Camera Export Section
c/o Verband der feinnach. und
optischen Industrie e.V.
Kohn/Rhein.
- Precision instruments for science and industry.
- Oversize, standard, miniature and special
drafting machines and stands.
- Scientific and optical instruments.
- Slide rules, drawing tables, drafting machines,
drafting material, surveying equipment.
- Modern seismic equipment for geo-
physical prospecting, geophysical instru-
ments, gravimeter contacts.
- X-ray apparatus for testing materials,
diffraction apparatus, and cameras.
- Cameras, (cine and miniature), flashlights,
enlargers, lenses, photographic equipment.
- Cameras, (cine and miniature), flashlights,
enlargers, photographic equipment and
material, lenses, (photographic).
- Laboratory and scientific equipment.

NETHERLANDS

- "Luctor" Mr. A. D. Baart, Director
Baarn.
- Physical and chemical instruments for demon-
stration at schools.

SWEDEN

- Aktiebolaget Stathmos
Eakilstuna.
- Domkraft A/B Nike
Eakilstuna.
- Handelsaktiebolaget Nemea
Stockholm.
- Scale and weighing machines.
- Hydraulic lifting jacks.
- Drawing sets and instruments, jewellery.



TEXTILE PRODUCTS

The visitor to the textiles section will see fabrics ranging from luxurious velvet to sturdy cottons; household furnishings, from carpets to upholstered chairs, delicate linens, and blankets; wearing apparel from many countries; sewing machines, and a number of indispensable small goods such as buttons, fasteners, buckles, and elastics.

France leads in this group, with 3,300 sq. ft. of exhibits out of a total of 11 thousand sq. ft. (The Association of Lingerie Manufacturers is displaying the wares for which Paris is famous.) Next come Italy (2,400 sq. ft.), Belgium (1,800 sq. ft.), and Germany (1,000 sq. ft.). Four Canadian firms are participating. For the first time, Iran is coming to the Fair, bringing Iranian prints on natural silk. The Belgian Ministry for Economic Affairs is sponsoring the large display of the Belgian Clothing Federation.

Piece Goods, Fabrics

Piece goods and fabrics comprise the largest single division in the textiles section, with five countries showing cloths for almost every use. Exhibitors include:

CANADA

Granby Elastic & Textiles Ltd.	Woven, braided and knitted elastics of all types; artificial silk and spun rayon; lastex; cotton; nylon tufting; rayon. (Also automotive seat covers, bathing suits and sports-wear.)
Granby, Que.	

BELGIUM

Bevernage Freres (Tissage) S.A.	Ticking, furnishing fabrics, furnishing goods.
Courtrai.	
Buachaert (Tissage)	Furnishing fabrics, upholstered fabrics.
Deerlijk.	
Loth Nouvelle S.A.	Cloth for coats and costumes, dress goods, woollens and worsteds, suitings.
Loth.	
Peeters, Van Haute & Duyvers, S.A.	Velveteen cloth, velour, imitation fur, upholstery cloth, furnishing fabrics.
St. Nicolas, Waas.	
Tissages des Flanders	Furnishing fabrics, ticking, upholstered furniture.
Brussels.	

GERMANY

Bartelsmann & Niemann	Fine upholstery fabrics, cut and uncut moquettes, mohair, velours.
Bielefeld.	
Bussmaate Spinnweberei	Printed, bleached and piece-dyed cotton, spun rayon, artificial silk fabrics.
Nordhorn/Hann.	
Exportvereinigung Deutscher Leinenwebereien G.m.b.H.	Linen and print cloth, cotton piece goods, household linen.
Hanover.	
Gesellschaft fur Elbersdrucke	Fabrics, furnishing prints.
Hagne/Westf.	
Handstickerei-Gessellschaft	Linen and print cloth, cotton piece goods, household linen.
Hanover.	

GERMANY (continued)

Carl Weber & Co., G.m.b.H. Oerlinghausen/Lippe.	Linen and print cloth, cotton piece goods, household linens.
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IRAN

Ahmed A. Ghaissarieh Tehran.	Iranian prints on natural silk; silver and brass handicrafts.
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ITALY

Associazione de l'Industria la Niera Italiana Biella.	Worsteds and serges, wool yarns.
Drighi E. Petracchi Prato.	Wool fabrics.
S.A.A.T.I. Appiano Gentile (Como).	Bolting cloth.
Angora Luisa Spagnoli Perugia.	Angora rabbit yarns, fabrics.
Manifattura Toscana Firenze.	Fur skins, dressed.

NETHERLANDS

Codu, N. V. Rotterdam.	Textiles of all kinds, including woollen and rayon piece goods, blankets, towels.
Industrie-en Handelsonderneming "Vicam" Amsterdam.	Textiles, jewellery.

UNITED STATES

Vanetta Velvet Corp. New York.	Corduroys, plain and fancy, velveteens, velvets, plushes, pile fabrics.
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Clothing

The British will be displaying made-up fur coats, capes and jackets, and dyed skins for the first time. The Belgians will concentrate on wearing apparel—woollen knitted goods, coats and suits for men and women, and a fairly complete line of children's and infants' clothing. Shirts, blouses, underwear of cotton and rayon, and women's clothing will feature the German exhibits. Exhibitors include:

BELGIUM

Belangor, S.A. Edelare.	Angora yarns, woollen knit goods.
Linfin, S.A. Tournai.	Blouses, hosiery, lingerie and underwear.
Smolderen Antwerp.	Lingerie, household linens.
Fédération Nationale des Industries du Vêtement et de la Confection Brussels.	Men's, women's and children's clothing, suits, etc.; waterproof garments; hats and caps; gloves, and underclothing.

FRANCE

Chambre Syndicat de la Lingerie Fine de Paris	Lingerie.
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GERMANY

Marg v.d. Boogart Berlin.	Clothing for ladies and misses.
"Felika" Strumpf-und-Wirkwarenfabrik.. Bielefeld.	Blouses, infants' wear, knitwear, shirts, under- wear, rayon and cotton fabrics, cloth.
B. Rawe and Company Nordhorn.	Household linens, woven apparel, textiles.
Fa. Edm. Wisolek Berlin.	Clothing for men and women.

NETHERLANDS

- N. V. Amsterdamsche Tricot-en
Kunstzijdefabrieken "Atek" Knitted cotton outer and underwear, sweat-shirts.

UNITED KINGDOM

- Philip Deyoung Co., Ltd. Made-up fur coats, capes, jackets, fur plates,
London. and dyed skins.

Clothing Accessories

Included under this category, with a number of small goods such as buttons and fasteners, is a unique adhesive that sticks to fabrics but not to the fingers. Demonstrations of its many uses created a good deal of interest at the 1951 Fair.

Exhibitors in this group include:

CANADA

- Newey Brothers (Canada) Ltd. Smallwares and notions, fasteners of all types,
Granby, Que. hook-eye tapes.

ITALY

- Bottonificio L. Lozio, & F. Buttons.
Brescia.

NETHERLANDS

- Kaha Ltd. Buttons and buckles for men's, women's and
children's wear.

UNITED KINGDOM

- Sakweld, Ltd. Adhesives.
Bristol.

Rugs and Carpets

Two Belgian firms are exhibiting for the first time and showing an extensive lines of rugs and carpets.

- Bruggeman, S.A. Cotton and woollen carpets, jute carpets,
St. Nicolas-Waas. cotton, woollen and jute rugs, table covers,
uncut Wilton carpets, upholstered furniture.
- Peeters-Van Roye (Établissements) S.A... Axminster, Brussels, Wilton and Tournay
St. Nicolas-Waas. carpets and rugs, piece goods, chenille rugs.

Blankets, Handkerchiefs, etc.

Blankets, towels, polishers, tablecloths, handkerchiefs, mufflers and a variety of similar products, all of high quality, will be exhibited by:

BELGIUM

- Manta, S.A. Cotton and woollen blankets, dusters, polishers,
Waasmunster. dish cloths, household goods, virgin wool
and mixed wool.
- Federation of the Belgian Textile
Industry Cloth, carpets, blankets, felts, hosiery, uphol-
Brussels. stery, rugs, velvets, yarns, fabrics.
- Textraco, S.A. Bedding, blankets, handkerchiefs, tablecloths,
Brussels. tickings.

GERMANY

Spinnerei & Weberei Pforsee Augsburg.	Screen-printed handkerchiefs, mufflers, table-cloths, cottons and spun rayon fabrics.
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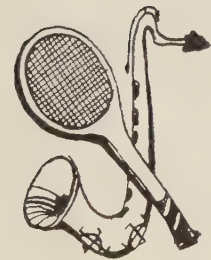
NETHERLANDS

Van Wijk & Co., N. V. Leiden.	Woollen blankets, woollen and cotton socks, woollen yarns for hand knitting.
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Sewing Machines

CANADA

Dominion Sewing Machine Co. Ltd. Toronto, Ont.	Portable electric sewing machines with revolutionary free arm.
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**SPORTING GOODS,
TOYS**

Toys and sports and recreational equipment will be exhibited by manufacturers from Canada, Belgium, The Netherlands and Germany. Their products will include rubber, plush, educational and construction toys, dolls and dolls' furniture, games, athletic clothing and crests, fishing tackle, and bicycles.

Exhibitors are:

CANADA

Reliable Toy Co. Ltd. and Reliable Plastics Co. Ltd. Toronto, Ont.	Dolls, plush toy animals, plastic toys, infants' houseware, stationery, novelties.
Unique Crests & Athletic Supplies Ltd. ... Toronto, Ont.	Crests, athletic team wearing apparel, sporting goods.
Universal Products Reg'd. Montreal, Que.	Coloured lead pencils, rubber baby needs, character dolls, rubber toys.
Schell Industries Ltd. Woodstock, Ont.	Educational and construction toys, mechanical toys, model builders, dolls and dolls' furniture, crokinole and combination boards.

BELGIUM

Tecommin (Etablissements) Brussels.	Rubber goods, sporting goods.
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GERMANY

Held and Seekamp, Mechanische Spielzeuge Hamburg.	Mechanical toys, rockets, etc.
Hopf & Hopf Coburg-esbach.	Toys, dolls, novelties, Christmas tree ornaments, glass novelties, ornamental chinaware, porcelain.

NETHERLANDS

S. Weinberg Hilversum.	Fishing tackle, other sports goods.
Rijwielabriek "Joco" Amsterdam.	Sporting, racing, standing and balloon bicycles; accessories; auxiliary motors.



TRANSPORTATION EQUIPMENT AND PARTS

A Nova Scotian manufacturer of small boats and hulls that have created wide attention is exhibiting for the first time this year. This firm supplies molded hulls to assembly plants throughout Canada and the United States. At the Trade Fair it will show the latest models in watercraft, from small runabouts to 15-foot fishermen's outboards.

This same manufacturer has perfected a spray control system which is highly effective in keeping passengers dry even at high speed in rough water. He has also developed standardized longitudinal frames locked with a combination seat-back bulkhead, which gives these molded boats a greater degree of rigidity.

Canada and the U.K. are the only countries so far exhibiting in this section. An English firm is sending motorcycles and car components and a Canadian company will display a complete line of motorcycles. No automobile exhibits have yet appeared.

Exhibitors are:

CANADA

Industrial Shipping Co. Ltd.	Laminated molded outboard motor boats;
Mahone Bay, N.S.	car tops; dinghies; hulls.
International Cycle Co. Ltd.	Motorcycles.
Montreal, Que.	
Super Oil Seal Mfg. Co. Ltd.	Oil seals, precision molded rubber parts,
Hamilton, Ont.	hammers and mallets.

UNITED KINGDOM

S. D. Sullam Ltd.	Motorcycles, car components and accessories.
London, Eng.	

The Trade Fair Tradition

When it opened in 1948, the CITF was new to the North American continent. But Trade Fairs are not an innovation, suddenly appearing in the twentieth century. They date back to long-forgotten Tyre—and the year 574 B.C. Since the sixth century A.D. fairs—some national, some international—have flourished.

Many of them have been associated with famous cities: Paris, Prague, Birmingham, Milan. By the 19th century England, Holland, Belgium, France, and Germany all had their established fairs. Disrupted by the 1914-18 war, they were revived at its close. Britain re-opened the British Industries Fair, but confined it, as she does today, to manufacturers and producers within the Commonwealth and Empire.

The years 1939-1945 saw the fairs closed again. Once again, they were revived close on the heels of peace. Then, in 1948, Canada pioneered in Trade Fairs in the New World—and is building up a tradition of her own.

TO HELP YOU . . .

The officers of the Department of Trade and Commerce listed below will be attending the Trade Fair on the dates given opposite each name. They will be on duty at the Trade and Commerce desk in the main Reception Center and will be glad to give advice to businessmen on any trade problems.

Area Trade Officers

Latin America.....	June	2-7	A. Savard.
United States.....			
Europe.....	June	2-13	K. Nyenhuis
Commonwealth.....	June	9-10	A. B. Brodie.
Asia, Middle East.....	June	10-12	R. K. Thomson.

Commodity Officers

Agriculture.....	June	3-5	G. F. Clingan.....	Plants and products
Automotive, Agricultural and	June	9-13	H. B. Scully.....	Chief of section
Construction Equipment....	June	11-12	G. C. Clarke.....	Agricultural machinery and implements
Chemicals, Oils and Minerals	June	4	R. T. Elworthy.....	Organic chemicals, oils, fats
	June	9-10	S. G. Barkley.....	Chief of section
	June	10	E. J. Bonkoff.....	Non-metallic minerals
Fisheries.....	June	10-12	T. R. Kinsella.....	Fish and products
General Products.....	June	2-5	P. G. Jones.....	Toys, recreational products, electrical appliances, photographic equipment
	June	5-10	D. G. W. Douglas....	Office, hospital, radio and store equipment
	June	9	P. E. Jensen.....	Handicrafts, general manufactured products
	June	11-13	G. R. Rahm.....	Plumbing, heating, and hardware products
Imported Foods.....	June	2-4	E. B. Paget	
Machinery and Metals.....	June	2-7	E. C. Thorne.....	Chief of section
	June	9-11	J. D. Moorman.....	Miscellaneous capital goods
	June	12-13	A. M. Tedford.....	Non-ferrous metals
Textiles, Leather and Rubber.	June	4	A. C. Fairweather....	Fibres and products
	June	5-7	G. R. Poley.....	Chief of section
	June	9	F. T. Carten.....	Leather, rubber
	June	9	E. G. Gerridzen.....	Wearing apparel
Wood and Products.....	June	5-6	J. C. Dunn.....	Lumber, manufactured wood products
	June	6	M. W. Murphy.....	Pulp
	June	9-10	G. H. Rochester.....	Chief of section
	June	11	E. Clarke.....	Paper

Import Division

June	2-7	C. F. McGinnis.....	Director of Division
------	-----	---------------------	----------------------

Industrial Development Division

June	2-7	B. R. Hayden.....	Asst. Director of Division
June	9-13	W. J. Moloughney...	Technical officer

Tariff Research Officers

United States.....	June	2-4	B. Shapiro.
Commonwealth.....	June	5-7	Miss H. K. Potter
Europe.....	June	9-11	F. P. Weiser.
Latin America.....	June	12-13	A. M. Baldwin

GUIDE TO EXHIBITS

In the Coliseum, you will see . . .

Ceramics, Glassware, Household Accessories
Food and Beverages, Tobacco
Furnishings, Household Appliances
Hardware, Smallwares
Institutional Exhibits
Jewellery
Leather Products
Office Machinery and Equipment
Sporting Goods, Toys
Textile Products

In the Automotive Building, you will see . . .

Building Materials, Plumbing and Heating
Electrical Equipment (Industrial)
Farm Implements and Equipment
Metals and Chemicals.
Scientific and Medical Instruments
Transportation Equipment

In the Industry Building, you will see . . .

Hand Tools
Machine Tools
Materials Handling Equipment
Motors, Power Units
Presses
Printing Machines
Textile Machinery, etc.

The Department of Trade and Commerce

of the Government of Canada

cordially invites you to attend the

Canadian International Trade Fair

Toronto, Canada

June 2—June 13, 1952.

FOREIGN TRADE SERVICE

Department of Trade and Commerce

OTTAWA CANADA



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Yes, a visit to the Trade Fair is a must for the Canadian businessman. Canada, Britain, Germany, France, The Netherlands, Italy and many other countries will have goods to show and sell.

For full information ask your Trade Association, or write The Administrator, Canadian International Trade Fair, Toronto 2B, Ont.

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**OTTAWA
CANADA**





foreign trade

OL. 11

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er...Portuguese workers
secondary growth of bark
cork oak tree. These
can be stripped every
to ten years, up to 150
Virgin cork of inferior
y can be seen at end of
hes. (See report on Portu-
ork industry, page. 547)

Published weekly by the Foreign Trade Service,
Department of Trade and Commerce,
Under the authority of
The Right Hon. C. D. HOWE, Minister, and
WM. FREDERICK BULL, Deputy Minister.

Subscription: \$2.00 a year in Canada; \$3.50 abroad.

Single copies: 10 cents each.

Please forward all subscriptions and orders to:
The Queen's Printer, Government Printing Bureau, Ottawa.

Material appearing in this magazine may be freely
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the source.

Japan Enters a New Phase

The ratification of the Peace Treaty last week restored to Japan control over her own destiny. Developments in this, Canada's fourth largest export market, will be watched closely by Canadian business men over the next few months.

by J. C. Britton

Commercial Representative for Canada

TOKYO—The ratification of the Japanese Peace Treaty on April 28th restored to the Japanese complete control over their economic, fiscal and trade policies. The transfer of authority takes place at a time when the country is undergoing a minor depression. The overall economic position, however, appears sound because Japanese industry has demonstrated its recuperative powers throughout the Occupation. Japan's foreign trade, moreover, has increased steadily despite the loss of the vital Chinese market. The Occupation authorities have gradually transferred control over most activities to the Japanese Government so that they have the necessary experience to deal with the difficult and complex trading and economic problems that will arise in the immediate future.

Industrial Recovery Apparent

Japanese industry established an outstanding record during the Occupation. The final statistics on production, released by SCAP's Economic and Scientific Section, show that industrial firms in Japan are now turning out 36 per cent more goods than they did in the years 1932-36. Several industries, in particular steel, are exceeding records made during the war. Steel production in 1951 totalled 6½ million metric tons, well over the 1940 peak of 5,300,000 metric tons. Coal production has doubled during the Occupation; electrical power output is up by 55 per cent; fertilizer production is ten times larger than in 1946. The production of machines, rubber, wood, pulp and paper are well above prewar averages.

Leads the East

Japan has already regained its prewar status as the leading industrial nation in the Far East and Southeast Asia. Because there is considerable idle plant capacity and an adequate labour supply, further expansion is expected in the next few years.

Japanese manufacturing firms have exhibited a keen desire to improve industrial techniques and rationalize manufacturing processes, to bring Japanese export prices into line with those of other competing countries. Some industries have already made a start. Japan is gradually regaining the ground lost in the period when her industrialists here were denied access to the latest manufacturing techniques and improvements in other countries. Furthermore, they are rapidly reaching the point when they may themselves pioneer new manufacturing techniques.

The present depression in Japan stems partly from external factors, in particular the decreased world demand for Japanese textiles and other manufactured articles. This has brought about a slight decline in the value of the country's foreign trade. In addition, import restrictions imposed by the United Kingdom and other important Japanese markets may reduce the value of export trade over the next few months. In fact, there was a 4·8 per cent decline in the value of exports in March in comparison with the previous month. Exports are, however, still holding up and during the first three months of the present year were valued at Yen 127,358 million, an increase of 22·4 per cent over the corresponding three months in 1951.

Since January, imports have fallen off by comparison with the same period a year ago but still considerably exceed exports. Japan's foreign trade in the postwar years has been carried on with nations with whom trade or financial agreements, or both, were concluded. The Japanese Government has arranged to renew most of the agreements so that trade will not be interrupted. The agreements call for balanced trade between Japan and the participating countries but only in a few instances has this objective been achieved.

Foreign Exchange Balances

Japan has received substantial direct United States financial aid throughout the Occupation. United States experts have supervised the country's economic and fiscal policies and when inflation threatened to impede recovery, it was successfully checked by balanced budgets. The Korean war brought a windfall in the form of United States dollars for goods and services for the United Nations in Korea and for Korean rehabilitation. Special procurement orders placed in Japan since the outbreak of the Korean war totalled \$601,943,000 at the beginning of March. The combination of United States financial aid, United States dollar earnings in Korea, and sound fiscal policies have placed Japan's economy on a fairly sound, if Spartan, basis.

Canadians Watch Developments

Japan was Canada's fourth export market in 1951 and developments in that country will be watched closely by Canadian exporters. Japanese economic recovery can only be finally accomplished if a high level of foreign trade is built up and maintained, using the important assets of a substantial industrial potential and an abundant labour pool. The country, furthermore, is well situated for participating in the development programs now under way in Southeast Asia and the Far East and substantial U.S. Army dollar expenditures in Japan will probably continue.

It is difficult to forecast, under present unsettled conditions, whether earnings from these sources will compensate for the loss of the Chinese market and permit further trade expansion. Japan must import foodstuffs and practically all other essential raw materials needed by an industrial nation and must pay for them from the proceeds of her visible and invisible export trade. The progress made during the Occupation, while reassuring, has come in some measure from fortuitous circumstances. These cannot continue indefinitely. The expansion which took place in both industry and trade, however, provides some ground for cautious optimism about Japan's economic future.

Israel Builds a Chemical Industry

Financed by foreign and domestic capital and backed by local supplies of raw materials, Israel's ambitious plans for a chemical industry are making progress.

by T. J. Monty
Commercial Secretary for Canada

ATHERNS—Potentially, Israel possesses many of the basic elements needed to develop a chemical industry. Refineries at Haifa, minerals such as potash, bromide and magnesium in the Dead Sea, and phosphate deposits estimated at 10 million tons in the semi-desert region of the Negev—all these favour the establishment of plants to produce raw materials for the chemical processing industries.

Already a start has been made. First stage of a project which will be the nucleus of the country's chemical industries—and will also provide a local source of sulphur, now imported and in extreme short supply—has been completed. Fertilizers and Chemicals Limited, the company setting up this project, was founded in 1946 and is controlled jointly by the Palestine Potash Ltd., the Palestine Economic Corporation, P.I.C.A., Africa-Palestine Investment Ltd., South Africa Joint Enterprises Limited, Hamashbir Hamerkazi (Israel Co-operative Wholesale Society Limited), and the Government. The company started superphosphate production in 1949; is now expanding its plant in Haifa. When its development program is completed in 1954, it will be one of the largest single industrial units in the country, employing some 300 workers, 160 mechanics for maintenance duties, and a 100-man staff of chemists, technicians and clerks.

Inorganic Chemicals Produced

Under construction now, the new plant will be one of the largest fertilizer units in the world and the largest European and Middle East producer of sulphuric acid. In 1954 it will begin turning out nitrogenous fertilizers, because it is in the happy position of having both phosphates and potash near at hand. When the plant is completed investment in the company will total over I£5.6 million. This will include the equivalent of \$7 million in foreign currency, of which the U.S. Export-Import Bank is providing \$5.5 million.

The establishment of Fertilizers and Chemicals Limited constitutes a milestone in the development of an inorganic chemical industry. Originally, this company planned to convert potash into potassium sulphate with the aid of sulphuric acid produced at the plant. The ending of activities at the Dead Sea potash plant following the Israel-Arab war deferred the realization of the original plan. Instead, the company produced superphosphates for local use and consumption grew from 15 thousand tons in 1948 to 70 thousand tons in 1950.



—Israel Information Office.

Fertilizers and Chemicals Limited plant at Haifa, shown here, is a milestone in the development of an inorganic chemical industry in Israel. Now producing superphosphates, the company will be extracting sulphur from pyrites by June; by 1954 will be turning out nitrogenous fertilizers.

By June of this year the company will be extracting sulphur (which constitutes 20 per cent of the raw material needed in acid production) from pyrites, to be imported from Cyprus and Greece. A six-year contract has already been signed with these countries. Supplies of pyrites are plentiful and will solve the sulphuric acid problem. When this stage of development is completed, 260 tons of sulphuric acid will be produced daily, satisfying all the country's needs at a saving of between I£ 1·5-I£ 2·0 million in foreign exchange, and leaving a large residue for export. Local phosphates are already being used to produce sulphuric acid, in place of those previously imported from North and South Africa and from Florida.

In the second stage, slated for 1953, the firm will establish a nitrogen fertilizer plant. An ammonia plant is being built to use the waste gases from the refineries. By the end of that year, the plant will be turning out I£ 3-4 million worth of fertilizers, meeting all local needs and saving foreign exchange. By 1953 approximately 140 thousand tons of fertilizers will be produced every year, including the following:

Ammonium Sulphate	30,000 tons
Triple Superphosphate	30,000 tons
Ammonium Phosphates	45,000 tons
Potassium Sulphate	15,000 tons
Ammonium Nitrate	7,500 tons
Di-calcium Phosphate	12,000 tons

Israel's consumption of fertilizers in 1952 is estimated at 9,000 tons sulphuric ammoniac for citriculture, 35 thousand tons for other plantations; 4,000 tons of nitrate for citrus and 9,000 for other crops; 110 thousand tons of superphosphates. If local agriculture continues to expand at the rate of the last two years, the company will have little fertilizer to spare for export. However, it will export potassium sulphate, used to fertilize tobacco fields, and later on other varieties of fertilizers not needed locally. In addition, it expects to export 70 per cent of phosphate salt products used in making detergents.

The final stage, to be completed in 1954, will include the establishment of small chemical industries to produce nitric, phosphate, phosphoric, and hydrochloric acids.

On completion the plant will produce, each day, 45 tons of ammonia, 260 tons of sulphuric acid, 50 tons of phosphoric acid, and 45 tons of nitric acid. In addition it will also be making extensive use of by-products. The main ones are: carbon dioxide (1,000 tons a day); iron oxide from pyrites burning for the paints industry (50 thousand tons a day); gypsum from ammonium phosphate for the production of white bricks (50 thousand tons a day). A planned rayon factory will need 4,000 tons of acid yearly but at the moment transport costs of this acid are prohibitive. The saving which will stem from the plant's increased production will make the establishment of this rayon factory possible.

Chemical Processing Industries

Certain chemical processing industries are already producing well. They include the manufacture of paints, pigments and varnishes, with an annual output in 1950 of 2,700 tons; of cosmetics and pharmaceutical products, with an output in 1950 valued at over I£1.2 million; vegetable oil, with a 1950 output of 13 thousand tons; laundry soaps, with a 1950 output of 9,000 tons; toilet soaps, with an output in 1950 of 550 tons; and glass, with an output in 1950 valued at over I£1.2 million. In addition, the local industry also includes the production of matches, glue, essential oils, industrial gases and plastics. In 1950 the chemical industry employed some 2,500 workers.

Among the projects that should receive first priority are the construction of plants for the manufacture of caustic soda and soda ash; detergents; antibiotics such as penicillin; insecticides; cellulose for the production of paper, and a polyvinylchlorid (PVC) for the plastics industry. Manufacturing these locally would save Israel between \$13-\$16 million in foreign currency every year, according to official estimates, and would create employment for an additional 2,000 workers.

Data for Exporters

The International Trade Relations Branch of the Department of Trade and Commerce has prepared bulletins covering shipping documents and customs regulations of the following countries: Austria, Belgium, Belgian Congo, Brazil, Cuba, Dominican Republic, Egypt, Finland, France, Western Germany, Greece, Guatemala, Haiti, Iceland, Israel, Italy, Mexico, Netherlands, Netherlands Antilles, Nicaragua, Panama, Peru, Surinam (Netherlands Guiana), Sweden, Switzerland and Venezuela.

If you wish copies, write to the Branch. Data on other countries will be compiled from time to time and will be added to this list.

The United Kingdom Still Invests in Canada

The dollar shortage has cut down but has not eliminated U.K. investment in Canada. Certain projects may merit British Government financial aid.

by R. P. Bower
Commercial Counsellor for Canada

LONDON—United Kingdom residents, and the British Government, are still investing money in Canada, despite the war, austerity, and the almost constant dollar shortage. Naturally enough, investing in Canadian equities or projects is not easy, but it is not impossible. The dollars to invest in Canada are not provided unless certain basic conditions are met. The emphasis has varied with the changes in economic conditions and problems in Britain, but in sum, these conditions remain much the same as in 1945 when U.K. interest in Canadian investments was first revived.

It is extremely difficult to purchase dollar securities. Residents of the United Kingdom who hold Canadian dollar securities can sell them to other residents, but they cannot sell them on a Canadian market and use the proceeds to buy other Canadian shares. In other words, they cannot “switch”. If they sell in Canada, they must accept the proceeds in the sterling equivalent of the dollars realized.

This impediment to acquiring Canadian securities frequently enables British holders of such securities to obtain premium prices when selling to other United Kingdom residents. The following table indicates the premiums current in the early months of 1952 on some well-known Canadian common stocks:

Comparative Share Prices, Montreal and London

Stocks	Montreal Price	London Equivalent
Cockshutt	\$17	\$18½
Hollinger	13¾	14¾
Imperial Oil	37	42½
Massey-Harris	11½	12¾
Shawinigan	42	43

Inevitably, the limitation on new investments in Canada has meant a reduction of the total United Kingdom ownership of Canadian securities. Accurate and up-to-date statistics on these movements are not available. The following table, however, shows the drop in United Kingdom investments in Canada in representative years from 1926 to 1949:

United Kingdom Investment in Canada

Year	(\$ million)	Amount
1926		2,636
1939		2,476
1945		1,750
1949		1,694

It is estimated that, during 1951, the United Kingdom realized on about \$17 million of investments in Canada, while acquiring only about \$8 million.

Legitimate currency transfers on a limited scale have been possible for some time through dealings in "D" Marks. In addition, United Kingdom residents holding certain assets in Canada (e.g., timber limits) sometimes have been given authority to sell these assets and invest the proceeds in Canadian equities.

Branch Factories Supported

United Kingdom branch factory development in Canada has attracted considerable interest in the postwar years. A number of factors have contributed to this interest, apart from the obvious desire on the part of British industry to share in an expanding market. A branch factory is often regarded as a necessary adjunct to increased sales from the United Kingdom itself. This applies, for example, to products combining heavy castings with delicate or intricate components. A cheaper end product will result from supplying the intricate components from the United Kingdom and matching them up with the heavy castings made in Canada. Many business men, moreover, look on Canadian branch factories as hedges against nationalization, as an investment in security, and often as a means of insuring a supply of basic raw materials such as wood pulp.

The current United Kingdom dollar shortage will not permit of unrestricted dollar investments in Canada or anywhere else. The fiscal authorities will therefore only sanction investments in Canadian branch factories where certain requirements are met. The more important of these are:

1. Will the investment help to expand British exports?
2. Will the investment give promise of satisfactory earnings within a reasonable period?
3. Will the investment confer some strategic advantage?
4. Will the investment stimulate production of some basic raw material required by the United Kingdom, such as tungsten, copper, etc.?

A proposition need not satisfy all these conditions, but all carry weight with the authorities who make the final decision.

Sharing in Resources Development

When stimulating production of strategic materials in Canada is the objective, the United Kingdom Government itself may be prepared to provide financial aid. The furnishing of money by the British Government early in the war, and again in 1951, to help finance the expansion of Canadian aluminum production is one example of this type of operation. Canadian enterprises engaged in resources development and interested in this kind of financial assistance should ask the Commercial Counsellor's office in London to find out whether or not the British Government would be interested in certain specific projects. The type of assistance offered and the terms attached would vary with the circumstances. One possible feature which might appeal to Canadian interests would be the tying-in of agreements or options to purchase a percentage of the project's output.

The aluminum agreement, for example, gives the United Kingdom first call on a fixed tonnage of Canadian output every year.

The dollar difficulties of the United Kingdom do preclude the automatic acceptance of all the investment opportunities that are put forward. However, Canadian business men should remember that the prospects for United Kingdom financial assistance are not entirely hopeless and merit consideration.

French Lead Buyers at Norwegian Fur Auctions

by J. L. Mutter
Commercial Secretary for Canada

OSLO.—During the 1951-52 season, four fur auctions have been held in Oslo, Norway. The largest and most important of these took place from January 23 to 30, 1952, when about 70 thousand fox and mink skins and small quantities of other types of furs were offered for sale. Foreign buyers attended in large numbers and France was the largest purchaser.

Earlier auctions stimulated much less interest. At the first, held from September 10 to 12, about 7,500 silver fox skins, 6,000 blue fox, 500 platinum fox, and 1,000 assorted kinds of mink pelts went on the block. The auction attracted few buyers from abroad and interest was low. About 15 to 20 per cent of the pelts were sold, but at prices 20 to 25 per cent below those fetched at the April 1951 auction.

This decline in prices was blamed on the fact that the compensation arrangement for the sale of fox furs abroad, in effect last season, is no longer permitted by the Norwegian Government. A contributing factor was the uncertainty evident in the international fox fur market. Buyers showed some interest in silver fox in the price range between 50 and 100 kroner; a few fine specimens were sold at a maximum price of 190 to 200 kroner.

Second Auction More Brisk

Business picked up at the second auction, held from December 6 to 14. French representatives were particularly active and bought most of the fox skins and a large number of the minks. The following were the offerings and sales. (A two per cent commission is included in the prices.)

	Offered	Percentage Sold	Average Price	Maximum Price	Average Dec., 1950
				Kroner	
Silver fox	9,200	86	132	270	162
Blue fox	10,500	55	92	150	122
Platinum fox	350	82	170	290	176
Standard mink	9,000	90	127	175	155
Mink, Silver Blue	850	97	190	240	158
Mink, Pastel	300	31	212	330	177

The quality of the silver fox pelts was slightly below that in December, 1950 and the blue foxes were considerably poorer. The collection of standard mink furs attracted great interest; most of these skins were purchased by American and French buyers. Prices for standard mink ran about 20 per cent lower than in December 1950, but the prices for silver blues and pastels were approximately 20 per cent higher.

France Is Biggest Buyer

By the time the third auction was held, on January 23rd, interest was running much higher. The table below gives the results.

	Offered	Percentage Sold	Average Price	Maximum Price Kroner	Average Dec., 1950
Silver fox	19,000	60	128	270	132
Blue fox	13,000	41	91	145	92
Platinum fox	1,850	49	171	305	170
Standard mink	29,500	61	98	155	127
Mink, silver blue	2,800	35	177	250	190
Mink, pastel	1,900	29	237	305	212

Small quantities of other types of furs were also offered. France was again the largest purchaser of fox skins, but prices were, on the average, slightly lower than in December. The standard minks, in fact, declined in price by almost 20 per cent. France bought fairly important quantities of mink also at this auction, but the prices always, to a certain extent, depend upon the American market for this fur. Mink prices have now reached what is considered a reasonable level.

The fourth fur auction of the season, held in Oslo from March 3 to 5, offered about 5,000 silver fox skins for sale. Some 33 per cent were sold, at an average price of 115 kroner, and a maximum price of 220 kroner. Of the 3,000 blue foxes offered, only 17 per cent were sold. For these the average price was 91 kroner and the maximum price 125 kroner. Low sales were blamed largely on the absence of the French buyers who, of recent years, have been Norway's most important customers. The French free lists were suspended on February 19 and no import permits have yet been issued for the importation of furs. The percentage of mink sales at this auction also reflected this situation. They amounted to approximately 60 per cent of the standard mink, the lowest ever recorded at the Oslo fur auctions. About 22,500 mink skins were offered for sale, of which 5,000 were mutation mink. The maximum price obtained for standard mink was 150 kroner and for mutation mink 240 kroner.

The next fur auction, to be held in Oslo some time in April, is expected to be the last of the season.

1st auction (1 Krone=1477)
2nd auction (1 Krone=1427)

3rd auction (1 Krone=1402)
4th auction (1 Krone=1400)

Rubber Study Group Meeting

The International Rubber Study Group, for the first time, is holding its conference in Canada. One hundred and twenty-five delegates from 22 countries and organizations will meet in Ottawa May 5-9. The international group was formed in 1944 to study production and consumption of natural and synthetic rubber throughout the world.

The Portuguese Cork Industry

From its cork oak forests, Portugal fills half the world demand for raw and manufactured cork; is taking steps to regulate quality and markets and push long-term conservation programs.

by H. M. Maddick
Assistant Commercial Secretary for Canada

LISBON—The cork industry means to Portugal what the pulp and paper industry does to Canada. This small country possesses 32 per cent of the world's cork forests and from them, normally supplies 50 per cent of the world's raw and manufactured cork. Cork and cork products are Portugal's leading exports, making up 16 per cent, by value, of the total.

The cork forests cover 1.75 million acres, mostly in the southern part of the country below the 40th parallel and roughly corresponding to the southern half of the United States. Cork is the bark of the cork oak tree, harvested by slitting lengthwise through the bark of the trunk or limb and stripping it off. The bark which comes from the first stripping of any part of the tree is known as virgin cork and differs in both quality and appearance from any subsequent yield. Virgin cork is inferior, dark in colour, and is usually ground up and used in the manufacture of insulating cork and linoleum.

Using Waste Cork

The third and subsequent growth—or "Amadia" as it is known in Portugal—is the best quality cork. This type was used when cork first came into its own as an excellent material for bungs for wine barrels and stoppers for bottles. However, making and trimming these products involved considerable waste and it was not until about the end of the last century that ways and means were found to use this waste cork. It was then discovered that, after grinding the waste cork and adding a binder, the granules obtained could be moulded into sheets. This meant every ounce of the raw material could be used. Portugal since then has built up the great industry of today.

To illustrate the importance of this discovery, one has only to name some of the products now made from what was once waste and refuse cork—corkboard for sound and heat insulation, table mats, motor gaskets, wall and floor tiles, cork discs for bottle caps, and many others.

Two Principal Buyers

Last year Portugal exported some 232 thousand tons of raw and manufactured cork, in the ratio of 81 per cent raw to 19 per cent manufactured. From the point of view of value, however, the ratio was 56 per cent raw to 44 per cent manufactured. The most important customer was the United States, which imported 99 thousand tons of cork, of which 94 thousand tons was unmanufactured. The United Kingdom, the next best

customer, imported less than half this quantity but because a greater percentage was manufactured cork, the value nearly equalled that of exports to the United States.

Exported to Eighty Countries

These two countries have traditionally been Portugal's best customers for cork. Between them, they absorb more than 50 per cent of all exports. Germany, which established a large cork manufacturing industry between the two wars, is now coming back into the market strongly. Canada is also increasing her imports every year but, whereas increases to most countries in the past few years have been in raw cork, the increase in Canadian imports has been in manufactured products. Russia has been taking increased quantities of raw cork for her growing cork manufacturing industry.

Portugal normally exports cork to some 80 different countries. The following table shows the exports to the major buyers for the past three years:

	Tons 1951	Tons 1950	Tons 1949
United States	99,681	90,788	66 043
England	43,621	39,201	33,672
Germany	15,018	11,868	6,694
Russia	11,468	8,640	2,368
Holland	7,639	8,359	6,005
Denmark	5,992	5,358	4,464
Canada	4,297	4,153	3,466
Mexico	4,250	3,579	3,082
Belgium	3,254	3,356	2,701
Australia	2,911	4,508	2,554

Vital in Portuguese Economy

Some 500 factories in Portugal are kept busy preparing cork for the various markets. These factories employ about 20 thousand people and the forest operations absorb about a million. The population of Portugal is less than nine million, and this industry therefore bulks large in the Portuguese economy.

Today the cork industry is flourishing largely because of the impetus given it during the last war. Unsettled world conditions keep the demand for this strategic material strong. Nevertheless, Portugal realizes what this industry means to her and is taking every precaution to preserve it through long-term planning and conservation programs.

To ensure orderly marketing and production, the industry has been placed under the direction of the National Cork Board. This Board was originally created in 1936 to control the quality of exports. Since then, it has studied all phases of the industry. Portugal is determined, through technical research and expert advice, to maintain the position she holds in the world's market and to prove that the natural product is superior to the synthetic ones which are appearing on the market almost daily.

To keep up the quality of cork, legislation has been introduced which prohibits the stripping of a tree with less than nine years' growth of bark. (Trees can be stripped every eight to ten years, up to 150 years.) In addition, the Board inspects and certifies the quality of cork products for export and distributes technical information on the growth and cutting of trees to obtain the best possible results.

Haiti's Exports Bring Good Returns

In 1951, Haiti found profitable overseas markets for its main crops; pushed ahead with plans for improving agricultural yield and for building up domestic industries and hydro-electric power.

by A. W. Evans
Commercial Secretary for Canada

HAVANA—Haiti, like the Dominican Republic and some of its other neighbours, finds its mainstay in agriculture. When the crops of sisal, sugar, coffee, bananas, etc., are good and bring good export prices, Haiti prospers. In the main, these conditions held during 1951.

Exports, at 221 million gourdes* for the ten months ending July 31, 1951, were well above the corresponding ten months of 1950 (167 million gourdes). Imports also increased—to 186 million gourdes, compared with 152 million for the same period in 1950.

The Trade Story

Canadian exports to Haiti during the year showed a slight increase—from \$2,513,000 in 1950 to \$2,588,000 in 1951—according to the Dominion Bureau of Statistics. Principal exports continued to be wheat flour, salted and smoked herring, pickled alewives, and dried salted codfish. Canadian imports from Haiti almost doubled, going up from \$1.7 million to \$3.0 million. The increase came largely from imports of sisal and bananas.

The tourist trade showed steady expansion and many new small hotels opened. Figures for the first nine months of 1951 reveal that a total of 13,684 tourists visited Haiti during that period, compared with 13,582 for all of 1950. A large number of these tourists arrived in cruise ships but the majority came by air and stayed for a longer time.

Looking to the Future

Statistics alone do not give the whole picture of Haiti's progress last year. Even more hopeful are the plans being worked out to increase agricultural production, improve living conditions, and establish industries. The Government has, for instance, authorized capital expenditures to the amount of 200 million gourdes to finance a five-year program which will include the 100-million gourdes Artibonite Valley development. This project is mainly financed through a 70-million gourdes loan from the United States Export-Import Bank. Included in the program also are the building of highways and schools, the improvement of agricultural methods, health and sanitation, and the erection of workers' houses.

* Five gourdes=\$1.00 Canadian.

Little foreign capital was invested in Haiti during 1951 under the concessions granted in the 1949 "new industries" law but a number of small processing industries came into operation. Most important were two small factories engaged in spinning cotton cloth and manufacturing low-cost cotton garments, a modern plant for distillation of essential oils, and Haiti's second factory turning out low-cost leather shoes for the domestic market. Two new sugar mills neared completion and a cigarette factory was reported well advanced. Planned for the near future are Haiti's first cement plant and her third sugar mill. (The first is backed by Italian-French interests and the second by Haitian and American capital.) It is also reported that a syndicate of Haitians, Americans and Canadians is seeking concessions to establish a paper mill.

The principal drawback to any rapid industrialization of Haiti is the lack of certain raw materials, poor communications, and the absence of cheap power. The new administration is attempting to build an adequate network of roads, and the successful negotiation of an additional Export-Import Bank loan will mean the development and utilization of hydro-electric power from the Artibonite Valley development. Most potential investors are studying the industrialization problem with the idea of using existing materials. One example is the cement plant. Abundant limestone is near at hand, and cotton bags can be made in the local cotton mill.

The year 1951 was a good one for Haitian agriculture. Weather conditions were generally favourable, crops were average, and export prices for most of them high.

Even the good prices did not bring an improvement in coffee yield, especially in the lowlands, and the crop today is much smaller than it was



— United Nations Photo.

Haiti's long-term plans include stepping-up of agricultural production and improving techniques. Here a UN-trained Haitian irrigation expert (third from left) instructs a team which is working on new projects.

ten years ago. The 1951-52 crop is estimated at 310 thousand bags of 80 kilograms, largely because of the good, high-quality output in the mountainous regions. The past crop of around 325 thousand bags is all sold at prices averaging over \$50 for 50 kilos f.o.b. Coffee exports for the ten-month period ending July 31, 1951 earned 124 million gourdes, compared with 96 million gourdes for the same period in 1950.

In sisal, steady demand and good prices have interested producers in increasing the acreage under cultivation. Three large growers are backed by American capital but many small producers have also decided to produce sisal. Exports rose from 38 million gourdes for the ten-month period ending July 31, 1950, to 48 million gourdes for the same period ending July 31, 1951. Exports of sisal for the month of October alone were reported at over six million gourdes.

Sugar Production Good

The 1952 sugar crop is expected to be approximately the same as in 1951—64,500 short tons. Both crops, however, are substantially above the 56 thousand short tons produced in 1950, the largest output since the early war years. The opening of the new sugar mills should see this figure surpassed. Exports of sugar for the ten months ending July 31, 1951 amounted to approximately 15 million gourdes as compared to a little over 10 million gourdes for the same period of 1950.

The banana industry continued to decline. Exports for the ten months ending July, 1951 amounted to only four million gourdes as compared to well over five million in 1950. Little improvement can be expected under present conditions and while the market for competitive crops is so well assured.

Cotton production, estimated at some 5,000 bales, was the lowest in recent years and continued the down-trend begun in 1937. A plague of boll weevils caused the decline. With the opening of a modern cotton textile mill in Haiti about three years ago, raw cotton began to be used locally and lost its importance as an export. Dwindling production of cotton has also meant that Haiti must import edible oils in substantial quantities, because the domestic supply nearly all came from cottonseed.

Revenues Buoyant

With such a good production year, government revenues too have been buoyant. The largest budget on record—124 million gourdes—has just been approved by the Legislature. Import and export duties and contingent accounts provide the major portion of revenues. The Treasury deficit on July 31, 1951, stood at only a half-million gourdes as compared to a surplus of 800 thousand gourdes at the end of the preceding month, and with the deficit of 1,398,000 gourdes on July 31, 1950. The public debt on July 31, 1951, including the Treasury deficit mentioned above, was 34.6 million gourdes as compared with 42.5 million gourdes at the end of July, 1950.

Wheat Sales Rise

Toting up Canada's wheat sales in the crop year beginning last August, the Dominion Bureau of Statistics reports that, by April 2, 1952, they were 70 per cent higher than in the same period a year ago. August 1950-April 1951: 90,300,000; August 1951-April 1952: 152,700,000.

India Expands Her Railways

by Richard Grew
Commercial Counsellor for Canada

NEW DELHI—Railway transportation is the lifeline of the Indian economy. Thus, over 25 per cent of the \$3½ billion which India is spending on development over a six-year period has been allocated to railway projects alone, projects whose purpose is to open up her hinterland, to enlarge her domestic market, and to facilitate the flow of goods to and from her ports. This program involves the construction of 36 new railway lines, the purchase of locomotives and rolling stock and, ultimately, the organization of local manufacturing facilities for these products.

To achieve operating efficiency and economic interdependence of neighbouring regions, the various railway systems in India are being grouped into six administrative divisions. Three of these—the Southern, Central and Western, each with a route mileage of between 5,000 and 6,000 miles—have already been established. The Central Railways serve an area of 210 thousand square miles (half the total area of Ontario) covering the entire State of Hyderabad, the central part of Bombay State, and parts of Madhya Pradesh, Madhya Bharat, Vindhya Pradesh and Uttar Pradesh. The Western division consists of 150 thousand square miles in the States of Bombay, Saurashtra, Rajasthan and Madhya Bharat. The regrouping will be completed upon the formation of the Northern, North Eastern, and Eastern zones.

A further accomplishment of major importance has been the construction of a link providing an all-India route for the Assam Railway, which previously passed through East Pakistan. The completion of a metre-gauge railway to Kandla, a new port being established on India's west coast to offset the loss to India of the ports of Karachi and Deesa, is also an important development. This line is expected to be partially open for traffic within a year and will serve a large area of Rajasthan, previously dependent on Karachi.

Budget Reflects Progress

A survey of the railway expansion program is given by the Railway Budget for the financial year beginning April 1952. This shows, for operations over the past year, a surplus of some \$11 million, as compared with \$7.5 million for 1950-51. The net surplus for the 1952-53 fiscal year is estimated at \$12.5 million.

Capital expenditures last year were \$26 million, almost twice that of each of the two preceding years. Rolling stock and machinery were the largest elements here, amounting to \$21 million. The laying of new track accounted for the remaining capital outlay.

Canada's share in this business has been limited to the sale of steam locomotives for which production facilities no longer exist here. While Canadian deliveries have been advantageous, business has been hampered by a shortage of steel here at home and by a shortage of dollars in India.

However, the rehabilitation of the Indian State Railways is by no means complete. At the beginning of the current fiscal year, it was estimated that 1,640 locomotives were due for replacement, as against a

normal replacement rate of 200. Over 30,000 new coaches and wagons will be required, compared with one-third that number in normal times.

The aim of the Government is to establish a locomotive and rolling stock industry to meet the entire normal replacement requirements of Indian railways. Towards this end, financial assistance has been given the Tata Industries for the building of locomotives. Aiming at an annual production of 50 locomotives and 50 spare boilers, this firm will deliver its first two units in the immediate future. In addition, deliveries from the Government Locomotive Works during 1951-52 will probably total 21, and production in 1952-53 will be doubled. When this stage is reached, India will be self-sufficient in the production of locomotives, boilers and spare parts.

To achieve the same objective of self-sufficiency in railway coaches, an agreement has been reached with a Swiss firm to establish a factory in South India with a potential production of 350 coaches per year on a single-shift basis. Finally, the Government-owned Hindustan Aircraft Factory is now producing 100 coaches per year and expects to attain 180 in the near future.

New Zealand Sets Exchange Quotas

by P. V. McLane
Commercial Secretary for Canada

WELLINGTON—Faced with a serious economic crisis, New Zealand recently adopted a plan to conserve her overseas funds. The new measures were announced on March 31 by the Reserve Bank and took the following form:

1. The trading banks may not sell to an importer throughout 1952 more than 80 per cent of the amount of exchange sold to him during 1950. This 80 per cent includes payment for both licensed and unlicensed imports from all countries, and payment for goods brought or sent into New Zealand on consignment.

2. If an importer requires more than 80 per cent, the trading banks must refer his application to the Reserve Bank. In making a decision, the Reserve Bank will consult the Board of Trade, the Department of Industries and Commerce, and the Customs Department, and will be guided in its decision by a scale of priorities which will take into account whether the goods are really essential; whether they are already in over-supply; whether a firm commitment for them was entered into before April 1, 1952; whether the importer holds an import licence, and any other special circumstances.

When it made these measures public, the Bank advised importers not to place fresh orders overseas until they had consulted their bank managers. It also stressed that, if an importer does not use his full allocation for 1952, he need not fear that he will, as a result, be penalized in the future.

New Zealand has introduced these allocations as a temporary measure to meet a particular situation and hopes to abolish them when they have served their purpose. Three developments made them necessary: one, the fall in the price of wool and certain other export commodities; two, the possible diversion to New Zealand of a larger supply of goods because of the restrictions imposed by several Commonwealth countries on goods from other countries in the sterling area; and three, the abnormal rise in private imports, which during the past few months have been arriving at the rate of £280 million a year. (This excessive rate of importing, the Bank believes, is temporary, not chronic.)

What will be the effect of these measures on imports for 1952? In answering this, the Reserve Bank points out that payments for non-government imports in 1950 were £140 million; in 1951, £201 million. At present, it seems possible that between £170 and £180 million can be made available to pay for non-government imports in 1952.

To do this, the Reserve Bank is prepared to supplement overseas receipts by taking a reasonable amount from its foreign exchange reserves. However, the Bank must not forget its duty, imposed by law, to maintain reserves which, in the opinion of the Board of Directors, will provide against any reasonable contingency after taking into account prospective receipts and disbursements, and keeping in mind New Zealand's economic position.

Trade Commissioners on Tour

TO familiarize themselves with conditions in this country and the special requirements of businessmen, Canadian Trade Commissioners return to Canada periodically. Exporters and importers are invited to discuss with the Trade Commissioner the markets and sources of supply in his territory.

H. W. Richardson, who has been Canadian Government Trade Commissioner in Bogotá, Colombia, since 1949, began his tour on April 15. His itinerary follows:

Vancouver—May 5-8

Montreal—May 12-22

W. Gibson-Smith, Canadian Government Trade Commissioner in Leopoldville, Belgian Congo, began a Canadian tour on March 24. His itinerary is as follows:

Vancouver—April 26-May 6
Swift Current—May 9-10

Winnipeg—May 11-13

Businessmen can reach these officers through the Canadian Manufacturers Association offices in Toronto, Winnipeg and Edmonton; Chamber of Commerce in Welland; Boards of Trade in Montreal and Swift Current; the Department of Trade and Commerce, 355 Burrard Street in Vancouver.

General Notes

AUSTRIA

Foreign Trade in '51—Austria's imports during 1951 totalled 14,027 million schillings (about \$660 million) as against total exports of 9,635 million schillings (about \$450 million)—an unfavourable balance of about \$210 million. The United States was the leading supplier, with 3,100 million schillings, 87 per cent consisting of goods supplied under the Marshall Plan. Western Germany and Great Britain held second and third place, their share of total imports being 16·8 and 11·7 per cent respectively. Austria's principal markets were Western Germany, Italy and Great Britain, with 14·2, 11·0 and 8·8 per cent of total exports respectively, followed by Switzerland with 6·1 and the United States, with six per cent—Berne, April 16, 1952.

BRAZIL

Capital Investments Set Record—Capital investments in São Paulo set a new record last year—552 companies increased their capital by some Cr.\$4·772 million, 129 per cent higher than 1950 increases. Number of new companies was 215 as against 147 in 1950. Most active were the food processing, cement, textile, rubber, metallurgy, construction, chemical industries, agriculture, and banking—São Paulo, March 27, 1952.

Dollar Loan for Power Project—President Vargas has approved plans, drafted by the Joint Brazilian-United States Economic Commission, for the Salto Grande power plant, and has authorized the São Paulo State Government to negotiate a \$7·7 million loan in the United States. This loan will be guaranteed by the Federal Government.

The Salto Grande project is vitally important to a large area of São Paulo and northern Parana—regions where economic progress at present outstrips that in any other area of Brazil. The Salto Grande plant would supply 75 per cent of the power to be distributed by five electrical power companies, of which four are operating in the State of São Paulo and one in the State of Parana. These five enterprises cover an area of 64,000 square kilometers inhabited by 1·2 million people. Their power output jointly was 25,600 kilowatts last year. The zone which will benefit by a 75 per cent increase in power potential supplies about 20 per cent of the total coffee output of São Paulo and Parana, and 25 per cent of the total Brazilian cotton production. Part of the energy will be used to electrify the Sorocabana rail lines—São Paulo, April 5, 1952.

CUBA

Marine Biological Centre Inaugurated—A modern marine biological research centre has been inaugurated by the Agricultural and Industrial Development Bank and National Development Board at Playa Havana, near the capital. Specialized personnel staff the centre which includes an aquarium, two laboratories, refrigeration facilities, a library, and four outside tanks. First work undertaken will be an investigation of fishing banks off Cuba, especially the north coast, study of present fishing methods with a view to

improving them, and a close study of the cycle of oysters, lobsters, shrimps, and the morro crab. This program has the support of the Institute of Fishery Investigation of the Gulf of Mexico and Caribbean zone—Havana, April 1, 1952.

Canadian Cattle Win Prizes—The sole Canadian exhibitor in the International Cattle Fair at Racho Bageros showed 37 head and carried off the cream of the prizes in a number of classes, including Holstein, Jersey, Guernsey and Angus. Cuban cattlemen exhibited over 400 head of cattle. Foreign participation included the United States, with 60 Holsteins and five Guernseys. There were excellent showings of the popular local beef cattle, Cebus and Santa Gertrudis—Havana, April 1, 1952.

SOUTHERN RHODESIA

Loan for Power Development—The International Bank for Reconstruction and Development has loaned Southern Rhodesia £10 million (\$28 million) to help develop electric power production and distribution. Southern Rhodesia is not a member of the Bank in her own right, but as a self-governing colony within the British Commonwealth has access to the Bank's resources because of Britain's membership. Most of the equipment required will be bought from Britain, although South Africa and North America are to supply limited quantities—Johannesburg, March 14, 1952.

Banks Curtail Credit—The Southern Rhodesian Government now requires all banks to screen carefully applications for credit and to adopt a priority schedule as an aid in combating inflation. The proposal leaves a margin for discretion but provides priority for applications designed to maintain the productivity of the country and to benefit export trade or to facilitate the orderly liquidation of existing industrial stocks. The Government has requested the banks to refrain from advancing credit for capital development. Applications for credit assistance in the purchase of lands and buildings and for the financing of hire purchase agreements are to be discouraged. One week earlier, the Southern Rhodesian Government suspended the issuance of building permits pending examination of the effects of the new import ban on non-sterling cements and the fifty per cent cut in timber imports—Cape Town, March 31, 1952.

TURKEY

Istanbul's First Cold Storage Plant—With a designed capacity for 650 tons of frozen meat, 1,200 tons of frozen fish and 500 tons of fresh fish, the first cold storage plant in Istanbul will be constructed at Besiktas, a suburb on the Bosphorus. Corner stone ceremonies were held on March 13. The daily capacity of the new installation, it is reported, will be 40 tons of fish and 100 tons of ice. The construction of this plant marks the inauguration of a program for meat and fish storage and processing being sponsored by the Mutual Security Agency. The second cold storage unit is proposed for Haydarpasa, opposite Istanbul on the Asiatic shore, to store meat brought from Eastern Anatolia and particularly the Erzurum region—Istanbul, March 14, 1952.

Trade Commissioner Service Expands



R. E. Gravel

THE oldest city in the New World, Ciudad Trujillo, Dominican Republic, will, later this year, see the establishment of the newest office of the Canadian Trade Commissioner Service. In making this announcement Rt. Hon. C. D. Howe, the Minister of Trade and Commerce, pointed out that this move is in line with Canada's policy of exploring trade possibilities in Latin America, to discover new markets.

The office will take on the task of stimulating trade between Canada and the Dominican Republic, Haiti, and Puerto Rico. Though these countries are relatively small they depend greatly on imports, many types of which

Canada could supply.

Exporters interested in these markets will find detailed information about them in *Foreign Trade* for April 5 ("Neglected Markets in the Caribbean"); April 19, ("Dominican Republic Prospers"); and in this issue ("Haiti's Exports Bring Good Returns").

Raineau E. Gravel, of Gravelbourg, Saskatchewan, will become the first Canadian Government Trade Commissioner at Ciudad Trujillo. For the past three years, Mr. Gravel has served as Commercial Secretary for Canada in Lima, Peru. On May 8 he will begin a tour of Canada before taking up his appointment in the autumn. His detailed itinerary is:

Quebec City—May 8-9
Montreal—May 12-23
Kingston and Brockville—May 26
Toronto—May 27-June 5
Hamilton—June 6-7
Kitchener—June 10-11

Vancouver—June 18-23
Ottawa—June 30-July 10
St. John's—July 14-16
Halifax—July 17-18
Saint John—July 21
Fredericton—July 22



Air view of Ciudad Trujillo, where new trade office will be opened.

Commodity Notes

ARGENTINA

Prices Set for Cotton Fibre—The Ministry of Industry and Commerce has authorized the Cotton Board to purchase all the output of cotton fibre from the current crop which might be offered to them at the following prices per metric ton, ex rail car or barge, Buenos Aires: Grade "A", 8,300 pesos per metric ton; "B", 7,700; "C", 7,100; "D", 6,700; "E", 6,100; "F", 5,500. It is officially announced that the prices for the 1951-52 crop are equivalent to an average price of about 2,000 pesos per ton for raw cotton—Buenos Aires, March 28, 1952.

BRAZIL

Rubber, Jute, Pepper Production Up—Progress in the Amazon Valley is reflected in figures announced by the president of the Banco de Credito da Amazonia. Rubber production will probably reach 31 thousand tons for 1951, as compared with 23 thousand tons in the previous year. Jute production, estimated at 34,500 tons, should be sufficient to take care of the country's total consumption. The black pepper harvest is expected to total 350 tons—Rio de Janeiro, March 28, 1952.

Agricultural Production in '51—Figures released by the Production Statistics Service of the Ministry of Agriculture place Brazil's total agricultural production for 1951 at 66 million tons, valued at Cr\$55,513 million, an increase of 773 thousand tons and Cr\$4,336 million over the previous year. The total cultivated area was 18 million hectares as against 17.8 million in 1950. Among the chief crops grown in 1951 were coffee (processed), cotton (ginned), corn (maize), rice, sugar cane, manioc, beans, potatoes, wheat, cocoa, bananas—Rio de Janeiro, March 28, 1952.

CEYLON

Government to Erect Sugar Factory—Erection of a sugar factory at an estimated cost of Rs.15 million (\$2.7 million) has been approved by the Ceylon Government. It is to be located in an area suitable for the growth of sugar cane and planting of 7,000 acres will soon begin. FAO experts have assisted in the study of facilities for the growth of sugar cane and manufacture of the finished product. Ceylon's annual local sugar consumption is 100 to 120 thousand tons all of which has been imported in recent years. The new factory will produce 12 to 15 thousand tons a year and is the initial step in a program for domestic production of most of Ceylon's sugar requirements—Colombo, March 21, 1952.

Rubber Shipped to China—Exporters in this country shipped 5,500 tons of rubber to Communist China in October, 1951. Since that time another 2,000 tons have been exported to China and it is now reported that arrangements are being made to ship further quantities. Purchases are not being made on the open market but through small dealers and at prices much above ruling market values. Government policy still dictates

that there shall be no destinational control on exports of Ceylon products, despite the withdrawal, on a temporary basis at least, of U.S. Point Four aid to countries exporting essential goods to Communist-controlled markets—Colombo, March 21, 1952.

Will Produce DDT—The Government of Ceylon has announced that a contract to supply machinery for a caustic soda plant there has been awarded to a Swiss firm. This plant will be the first step in the establishment of a multiple development which will also produce DDT and sulphuric acid. It is expected that these units will produce two tons of technical DDT, five tons of caustic soda, 4.4 tons of liquid chlorine and ten tons of sulphuric acid per day. The plant required for the production of DDT is being supplied by UNICEF and WHO, and output will be used entirely for public health purposes—Colombo, March 21, 1952.

CHILE

Apples Exported to Europe—A shipment of 86 thousand cases of apples will be made to Le Havre and Hamburg, to be followed by two further shipments of 105,666 cases and 87 thousand cases. These apples will all be shipped on refrigerated vessels—Santiago, April 1, 1952.

Copper for Germany—The Paipote foundry has shipped 900 tons of copper blister to Germany. This is the first production from the plant, which has increased its initial production of 300 tons monthly to more than 1,000 tons. This first shipment, valued at Ch\$130 million, is said to cover one-third of the cost of constructing the foundry—Santiago, March 25, 1952.

CUBA

First Flour Mill Producing—With the arrival of 4,300 metric tons of Canadian wheat, production got under way at the multi-million dollar American-owned flour mill located just outside of Havana. The mill is expected to consume approximately 80 thousand metric tons of wheat a year, with an estimated daily production of 2,500 two-hundred-pound bags of flour. It is estimated that production will fill slightly over 30 per cent of present Cuban flour requirements—Havana, April 15, 1952.

NEW ZEALAND

Import Duty on British Nylons—The Government has decided to impose a dumping duty on British-manufactured nylon stockings which are being offered to New Zealand importers at prices lower than British purchasers pay. Although the Government has the power, under the Customs Act, to impose a dumping duty amounting to the full difference between the British export price and the British domestic price, for the present it is limiting the duty to half the difference—Wellington, April 7, 1952.

Apple Exports Up—A total of 642 thousand cases of early and mid-season varieties of apples will be shipped from Napier, Wellington and Nelson. Though most of these will go to London, 40 thousand cases will go to

Hamburg, 27 thousand cases to Rotterdam, 50 thousand cases to North America, and 62 thousand to Le Havre. Shipments already made (not included in the above figures) total 39,400 cases to the London markets. Shipments of later varieties are also in addition to those detailed above and will amount to 95 thousand cases. North American shipments are divided equally between Canada and the United States and are expected to bring in about \$250 thousand—Wellington, April 7, 1952.

SOUTHERN RHODESIA

Gold Production Declines—Despite the incentive of a record gold price of £12/8/3 per fine ounce and a profit on premium sales equivalent to an additional 7/6d. per ounce, gold production in Southern Rhodesia in 1951 was at its lowest since 1906. Total output amounted to 486,906 ounces valued at £6·1 million.

The present trend in Southern Rhodesian mining is toward the exploitation and development of base metal deposits. The number of gold mining claims in 1951 declined from 2,814 to 1,339, but in the same period 3,665 new prospecting licences for base metals were issued, increasing the total to 37,984. Most interest is concentrated on exploration for new asbestos deposits—Cape Town, March 31, 1952.

SPAIN

Silk Production Estimated—This year's silk production is expected to reach a volume of 600 metric tons of cocoons—Madrid, April 8, 1952.

Olive Oil Sales Freed—By an order of the Government, olive oil may be sold freely until the end of the present season—Madrid, April 8, 1952.

Potatoes Shipped to U.S.—Some 3,600 tons of this year's table potato crop were shipped recently from the port of Bilbao, with 3,000 tons consigned to the United States and 600 tons to Puerto Rico—Madrid, March 21, 1952.

Aluminum Production Doubled—The production of aluminum ingots at the government-controlled factory at Valladolid was placed at 2,751 metric tons in 1951, twice that of 1950—Madrid, March 21, 1952.

Manufacture Insect Killer—A new factory for the manufacture of chemical by-products and insect killers for agriculture was recently opened at Asua, Bilbao. The new plant will amply cover the domestic demand for these products and the remainder will be exported. The new factory's size and installations rank it first in Spain and second in Europe—Madrid, April 8, 1952.

SWEDEN

Cheese Exports and Imports—Cheese exports during 1951 amounted to 2,009·2 tons. England was by far the largest buyer, followed by Germany (no longer importing because of price and tariff difficulties). Next in

importance was the export of semi-fat "Herrgard" cheese to France, where a market was created for this type. Sales possibilities in this field, however, are decreasing.

Imports of cheese in 1951 were 1,324 tons. As usual, the leading supplier was Denmark, followed by Holland and Finland. Because Swedish production decreased, there was no difficulty in placing the quantities available for the home market. In fact, additional imports are required and so far this year imports of 500 tons from Denmark and 300 tons from Holland have been permitted.

At present practically no exports are being made. The amount permitted by the new British import restrictions is only a token quantity, merely helping to maintain connections between the Swedish dairies and British consumers. A small amount of Swedish Roqueford cheese is at present exported to North Africa—Stockholm, April 3, 1952.

Scrap Shortage Acute—The Scrap Committee estimates the shortage of scrap for steel production at more than 100 thousand tons during the current production year. A new country-wide collection campaign has begun. Imports of scrap iron continue to diminish, and despite great efforts only 76 thousand tons could be imported in 1951 against a normal 180 thousand tons—Stockholm, April 3, 1952.

TURKEY

Expand Steel Works—Plans to expand the capacity of Turkey's only iron and steel works at Karabuk to 220 thousand tons annually are progressing. The present production of 120 thousand tons falls short of the country's requirements by a wide margin. Plans call for completion in 1955—Istanbul, March 7, 1952.

Milk Pasteurization Plant—More Istanbul citizens will be able to buy pasteurized milk when the second pasteurizing plant opens with a daily capacity of 20 tons. The machinery is German and is being operated under the supervision of German technicians. It is reported that the Istanbul municipality is considering offers from several other foreign companies for the operation of additional pasteurizing plants—Istanbul, March 14, 1952.

UNITED KINGDOM

Iron and Steel Production—Output of steel during March was at an annual rate of 16·6 million tons as compared with 16·3 million tons in February and 16·5 million tons in March, 1951 (in which month the Easter holidays fell). The rate of production for the first quarter of 1952 was 15 million tons, which is well below the 16·4 million tons for the first three months in 1951—London, April 7, 1952.

Imports of Live Poultry and Hatching Eggs Prohibited—Because of outbreaks of fowl pest in Canada, Holland and South Africa, imports of live poultry and hatching eggs into the United Kingdom have been prohibited for the time being. The order is effective March 27 and applies to domestic fowls, turkeys, geese, ducks of any species, pheasants, guinea fowl and partridges—London, March 26, 1952.

Trade and Tariff Regulations

Barbados Regulates Pickled Pork Imports

Port of Spain, April 22, 1952—FTS—The Controller of Supplies, Barbados, in a notice of April 17 advised importers that all outstanding shipments of pickled pork from Canada for which licences were issued before March 20, 1952, must be accompanied by a certificate issued by a Veterinary Inspector, Health of Animals Division, Department of Agriculture, Canada, stating that the meat has not originated or been packed within a radius of 100 miles of an area infected with hoof and mouth disease.

Belgium Revises Licence-Free Dollar Imports

Brussels, April 11, 1952—FTS—A list of goods which are free from government controls on importation into the Belgium-Luxembourg Economic Union from the dollar area has just reached this office. It amends the list published in mid-March 1952 (see *Foreign Trade* of April 12) by deleting some twenty items.

Among the items which have been made subject to import permits, the following may be of interest to Canadian exporters: zinc ashes, phosphorus, acetylene and carbon black, waste paper, and used jute bags and sacks for packing.

Copies of the revised list may be obtained on application to the Foreign Tariffs Division, Department of Trade and Commerce, Ottawa.

British Honduras Reduces Import Duties on Rayon

Kingston, April 10, 1952—FTS—By Customs and Excise Duties (Amendment) Ordinance, 1952, dated March 15, British Honduras reduced the rates of import duty on artificial silk rayon, and artificial silk manufactures, other than hosiery.

The rates shown hereunder are respectively those of the new Preferential and General tariffs, with former rates under both tariffs shown in parentheses: 15 per cent and $27\frac{1}{2}$ per cent *ad valorem* (25 per cent and $37\frac{1}{2}$ per cent *ad valorem*). The rates on silk and silk manufactures containing 50 per cent or more of silk remain the same, i.e., 25 per cent and $37\frac{1}{2}$ per cent *ad valorem*.

Israel Establishes Multiple Exchange Rates

This item, published in the March 29 issue, contained an error. The second rate of exchange (US\$1.40 per Israel pound) applies to canned meats, fish and pharmaceuticals, *excluding antibiotics*, not "including antibiotics", as was originally reported.

Philippines Sample Requirements

Manila, April 7, 1952—FTS—Under the provisions of the Philippine Food and Drugs Act, Article XVII of the Revised Administrative Code, as amended, the Philippine Government has authority and jurisdiction over imports of foods and drugs into the Philippines. It can refuse the import or delivery of any such article that is found unfit for human consumption or that does not conform with the prescribed standards. For this purpose, under the authority of Regulation No. 28 of the Bureau of Health, the Bureau of Customs sees to it that representative samples are taken from the shipments of new brands of food or drugs to be analyzed by the Division of Laboratories of the Bureau of Health. If the samples are reported fit for human consumption and no adulteration or misbranding is found, delivery is authorized.

The fact that a sample shipment has passed the required test or analysis will not suffice to release future imports of the same kind and brand of drug and food products, because tests or analyses of old brands are also made once every three months or twice a year.

St. Lucian Amends World Open General Licence

Port of Spain, April 22, 1952—FTS—The Administrator, St. Lucia, advised on April 18 that World Open General Licence issued on December 27 has been amended by the deletion of all scheduled items except potatoes and onions.

The effect of this amendment is that potatoes and onions will continue to be admitted under World Open General Licence from all sources, while specific licences will be required for imports of animal feeding stuffs, newsprint, kraft paper, borax, boric acid, jute goods, specified types of iron and steel, and semi-manufactured copper, zinc and nickel.

United States Regulations for Dried Beans

By C.D. 1396, decided March 11, 1952, the United States Customs Court held that dried beans withdrawn from warehouses for consumption during the period from May 1 to August 31 are not entitled to the reduced rate provided under the General Agreement on Tariffs and Trade in Paragraph 765. The use of the phrase "entered for consumption" in paragraph 765 is held to limit the rate reduction to merchandise entered directly for consumption during the stated period, excluding merchandise withdrawn from warehouse for consumption during that period.

TRANSPORTATION

The Transportation and Communications Division of the Department of Trade and Commerce will be glad to supply shippers and others interested with information on water, rail, air and road transport services to and from Canada.

The Division has compiled a list of the principal Canadian trade routes and of the steamship companies maintaining services on them. To obtain this list and any further help with international transportation problems, write to the Director, Transportation and Communications Division, Department of Trade and Commerce, Ottawa.

Foreign Trade Service Abroad

† Indicates a change since previous publication.

Bentley's Second Phrase Code is used by Canadian Trade Commissioners.

TERRITORY	OFFICER	CITY ADDRESS	MAIL AND CABLE ADDRESSES
Argentina Paraguay, Uruguay	C. S. Bissett, Commercial Secretary W. B. McCullough, Agricultural Secretary	Canadian Embassy, Bartolome Mitre 478, BUENOS AIRES Canadian Embassy, Bartolome Mitre 478, BUENOS AIRES	<i>Mail:</i> (City Address) <i>Cable:</i> CANADIAN <i>Mail:</i> (City Address) <i>Cable:</i> CANADIAN
Australia Capital Territory, New South Wales, Queensland, Northern Territory, Dependencies	C. M. Croft, Commercial Counsellor for Canada	City Mutual Life Building, 60 Hunter Street, SYDNEY	<i>Mail:</i> P.O. Box 3952 G.P.O. <i>Cable:</i> CANADIAN
Australia Victoria, South Australia, Western Australia, Tasmania	F. W. Fraser, Commercial Counsellor for Canada	83 William Street, MELBOURNE	<i>Mail:</i> (City Address) <i>Cable:</i> CANADIAN
Australia	R. W. Blake, Agricultural Secretary for Canada	83 William Street, MELBOURNE	<i>Mail:</i> (City Address) <i>Cable:</i> CANADIAN
Belgian Congo Angola, French Equatorial Africa	W. Gibson-Smith, Canadian Government Trade Commissioner	Forescom Building, LEOPOLDVILLE	<i>Mail:</i> Boîte Postale 373 <i>Cable:</i> CANADIAN
Belgium Luxembourg	†Acting Commercial Secretary	Canadian Embassy, 35 rue de la Science, BRUSSELS Canadian Embassy, Edificio Metropole, Av. Presidente Wilson 165, RIO DE JANEIRO	<i>Mail:</i> (City Address) <i>Cable:</i> CANADIAN
Brazil	C. R. Gallow, Commercial Secretary	Edificio Metropole, Av. Presidente Wilson 165, RIO DE JANEIRO	<i>Mail:</i> Caixa Postal 2164 <i>Cable:</i> CANADIAN
Brazil	C. J. Van Tighem, Consul of Canada and Trade Commissioner	Edificio Alois, Rua 7 de Abril 252, SAO PAULO	<i>Mail:</i> Caixa Postal 6034 <i>Cable:</i> CANADIAN
Ceylon	Paul Sykes, Canadian Government Trade Commissioner	Galle Face Hotel, COLOMBO	<i>Mail:</i> P.O. Box 1006 <i>Cable:</i> CANADIAN
Chile	M. R. W. Dale, Commercial Secretary	Canadian Embassy, Bank of London and South America Building, SANTIAGO Calle 19, No. 6-39 BOGOTA	<i>Mail:</i> Casilla 771 <i>Cable:</i> CANADIAN
Colombia Ecuador	W. J. Millyard, Canadian Government Trade Commissioner	Canadian Embassy, Avenida de las Misiones 17, HAVANA	<i>Mail:</i> Apartado 1618 <i>Airmail:</i> Apartado Aereo 3562 <i>Cable:</i> CANADIAN
Cuba Dominican Republic, Haiti, Puerto Rico	A. W. Evans, Commercial Secretary	Canadian Embassy, Avenida de las Misiones 17, HAVANA	<i>Mail:</i> Apartado 1945 <i>Cable:</i> CANADIAN
Egypt Aden, Anglo-Egyptian Sudan, Cyprus, Ethiopia, Hashemite Kingdom of the Jordan, Iraq, Lebanon, Saudi Arabia, Syria	Acting Canadian Government Trade Commissioner	Osiris Building, Sharia Walda, Kasr-el-Doubara, CAIRO	<i>Mail:</i> P.O. Box 1770 <i>Cable:</i> CANADIAN
France Algeria, French Morocco, French West Africa, Tunisia	J. P. Manion, Commercial Counsellor for Canada	3 rue Scribe, PARIS	<i>Mail:</i> (City Address) <i>Cable:</i> CANADIAN
France	J. H. Tremblay, Agricultural Secretary for Canada	3 rue Scribe, PARIS	<i>Mail:</i> (City Address) <i>Cable:</i> CANADIAN
Germany	†B. A. Macdonald, Commercial Counsellor	Canadian Embassy, 22 Zittelmann Strasse, BONN	<i>Mail:</i> (City Address) <i>Cable:</i> CANADIAN

TERRITORY	OFFICER	CITY ADDRESS	MAIL AND CABLE ADDRESSES
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Greece Israel	T. J. Monty, Commercial Secretary	Canadian Embassy, 31 Vassilissis Sophias Ave., ATHENS	<i>Mail:</i> (City Address) <i>Cable:</i> CANADIAN
Guatemala Costa Rica, El Salvador, Honduras, Nicaragua, Panama and Canal Zone	J. C. Depocas, Canadian Government Trade Commissioner	28, 5a Avenida Sud, GUATEMALA CITY	<i>Mail:</i> P.O. Box 400 <i>Cable:</i> CANADIAN
Hong Kong French Indo-China, South China, Macau, Taiwan	T. R. G. Fletcher, Canadian Government Trade Commissioner	†Hong Kong and Shanghai Banking Corporation Bldg., HONG KONG	<i>Mail:</i> P.O. Box 126 <i>Cable:</i> CANADIAN
India	Richard Grew, Commercial Counsellor	Office of the High Commissioner for Canada, 4 Aurangzeb Road, NEW DELHI	<i>Mail:</i> P.O. Box 11 <i>Cable:</i> CANADIAN
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Ireland	H. L. E. Priestman, Commercial Secretary for Canada	66 Upper O'Connell St., DUBLIN	<i>Mail:</i> (City Address) <i>Cable:</i> CANADIAN
Italy Libya, Malta, Yugoslavia	S. G. MacDonald, Commercial Secretary	Canadian Embassy, Via Saverio Mercadante 15, ROME	<i>Mail:</i> (City Address) <i>Cable:</i> CANADIAN
Jamaica Bahamas, British Honduras Jamaica	M. B. Palmer, Canadian Government Trade Commissioner E. M. Gosse, Canadian Trade Commissioner (Fisheries)	Canadian Bank of Commerce Chambers, KINGSTON Canadian Bank of Commerce Chambers, KINGSTON	<i>Mail:</i> P.O. Box 225 <i>Cable:</i> CANADIAN <i>Mail:</i> P.O. Box 225 <i>Cable:</i> CANADIAN
Japan Korea	J. C. Britton, Commercial Representative	Canadian Liaison Mission, Canadian Legation Bldg., TOKYO	<i>Mail:</i> (City Address) <i>Cable:</i> CANADIAN
Mexico	M. T. Stewart, Commercial Secretary	Canadian Embassy, Edificio International, Paseo de la Reforma, MEXICO, D.F.	<i>Mail:</i> Apartado 126-Bis <i>Cable:</i> CANADIAN
Netherlands	J. A. Langley, Commercial Counsellor	Canadian Embassy, Sophialaan 1-A, THE HAGUE	<i>Mail:</i> (City Address) <i>Cable:</i> CANADIAN
Netherlands Belgium, Denmark, Luxembourg	Acting Agricultural Secretary	Canadian Embassy, Sophialaan 1-A, THE HAGUE	<i>Mail:</i> (City Address) <i>Cable:</i> CANADIAN
New Zealand Fiji, Western Samoa	P. V. McLane, Commercial Secretary	Office of the High Commissioner for Canada, Government Life Insurance Bldg., WELLINGTON	<i>Mail:</i> P.O. Box 1660 <i>Cable:</i> CANADIAN
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Pakistan Afghanistan, Iran	A. P. Bissonnet, Commercial Secretary	Office of the High Commissioner for Canada, Hotel Metropole, Victoria Rd., KARACHI	<i>Mail:</i> P.O. Box 531 <i>Cable:</i> CANADIAN
Peru Bolivia	†Acting Commercial Secretary	Canadian Embassy, Edificio Boza, Carabaya 831, Plaza San Martin, LIMA	<i>Mail:</i> Casilla 1212 <i>Cable:</i> CANADIAN

TERRITORY	OFFICER	CITY ADDRESS	MAIL AND CABLE ADDRESSES
Philippines	F. H. Palmer, Consul General of Canada and Trade Commissioner	Tuason Building, 8-12 Escolta, Binondo, MANILA	<i>Mail:</i> P.O. Box 1825 <i>Cable:</i> CANADIAN
Portugal Azores, Madeira	L. S. Glass, Commercial Counsellor	Canadian Legation, Rua Rodrigo da Fonseca 103, LISBON	<i>Mail:</i> (City Address) <i>Cable:</i> CANADIAN
Puerto Rico	E. Templeman, Canadian Trade Commissioner (Fisheries)	23 Clinica Miramar Apt., 604 Olimpo Avenue, San Turce, SAN JUAN	<i>Mail:</i> P.O. Box 3981 <i>Cable:</i> CANADIAN
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Trinidad Barbados, Windward and Leeward Islands, British Guiana, Dutch Guiana, French Guiana, French West Indies	T. G. Major, Canadian Government Trade Commissioner	43 St. Vincent Street, PORT-OF-SPAIN	<i>Mail:</i> P.O. Box 125 <i>Cable:</i> CANADIAN
Turkey	G. F. G. Hughes, Commercial Secretary for Canada	Istiklal Caddesi, Lion Magazasi Yaninda, Kismet Han 3/4, Beyoglu, ISTANBUL	<i>Mail:</i> P.O. Box 2220, Beyoglu, Istanbul <i>Cable:</i> CANADIAN
United Kingdom South of England, East Anglia, Scotland, also Iceland, British West Africa (Gambia Gold Coast, Nigeria, Sierra Leone)	R. P. Bower, Commercial Counsellor	Office of the High Commissioner for Canada, Canada House, Trafalgar Square, LONDON, S.W.1.	<i>Mail:</i> (City Address) <i>Cable:</i> SLEIGHING
United Kingdom	R. Campbell Smith, Commercial Secretary D. A. B. Marshall, Commercial Secretary (Agricultural)	Office of the High Commissioner for Canada, Canada House, Trafalgar Square, LONDON, S.W.1.	<i>Mail:</i> (City Address) <i>Cable:</i> SLEIGHING

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United Kingdom Midlands, North England, Wales	M. J. Vechsler, Canadian Government Trade Commissioner	Martins Bank Building, Water Street, LIVERPOOL	<i>Mail:</i> (City Address) <i>Cable:</i> CANADIAN
United Kingdom Northern Ireland	H. L. E. Priestman, Canadian Government Trade Commissioner	36 Victoria Square, BELFAST	<i>Mail:</i> (City Address)
United States Delaware, Maryland, Virginia, West Virginia	J. H. English, Commercial Counsellor	Canadian Embassy, 1746 Massachusetts Ave., N.W., WASHINGTON, D.C.	<i>Mail:</i> (City Address) <i>Cable:</i> CANADIAN
United States	Dr. W. C. Hopper, Agricultural Counsellor	Canadian Embassy, 1746 Massachusetts Ave., N.W., WASHINGTON D.C.,	<i>Mail:</i> (City Address) <i>Cable:</i> CANADIAN
United States Connecticut, New Jersey, Pennsylvania, eastern New York State, also Bermuda	A. E. Bryan, Deputy Consul General of Canada and Trade Commissioner	Canadian Consulate General, 620 Fifth Ave., NEW YORK CITY	<i>Mail:</i> (City Address) <i>Cable:</i> CANTRACOM
United States	M. B. Bursey, Consul of Canada and Trade Commissioner (Fisheries)	Canadian Consulate General, 620 Fifth Ave., NEW YORK CITY	<i>Mail:</i> (City Address) <i>Cable:</i> CANTRACOM
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United States Michigan, Ohio, west- ern New York State	B. C. Butler, Consul of Canada and Trade Commissioner	Canadian Consulate, 1035 Penobscot Building, DETROIT, 26	<i>Mail:</i> (City Address) <i>Cable:</i> CANADIAN
United States City of Los Angeles, Southern California, Arizona	V. E. Duclos, Canadian Government Trade Commissioner	510 West Sixth Street, LOS ANGELES	<i>Mail:</i> (City Address) <i>Cable:</i> CANADIAN
United States Louisiana, Texas, Oklahoma, Arkansas, Mississippi, Tennessee, Alabama, North Carolina, South Carolina, Georgia, Florida	G. A. Newman, Consul of Canada and Trade Commissioner	Canadian Consulate, 201 International Trade Mart, NEW ORLEANS	<i>Mail:</i> (City Address) <i>Cable:</i> CANADIAN
United States Northern California, Montana, Oregon, Idaho, Washington, Wyoming, Nevada, Utah, Colorado, New Mexico, also Hawaii	Acting Consul General of Canada	Canadian Consulate General, 3rd Floor, Kohl Building, 400 Montgomery Street, SAN FRANCISCO	<i>Mail:</i> (City Address) <i>Cable:</i> CANADIAN
Venezuela Netherlands Antilles	J. A. Stiles, Consul of Canada and Trade Commissioner	Canadian Consulate General, Edificio Pan American, Puente Urapal, CARACAS	<i>Mail:</i> Apartado 3306 <i>Cable:</i> CANADIAN
Venezuela Colombia.	Vice-Consul of Canada and Acting Agricultural Trade Commissioner	Canadian Consulate General, Edificio Pan American, Puente Urapal, CARACAS	<i>Mail:</i> Apartado 3306 <i>Cable:</i> CANADIAN

Nominal Foreign Exchange Quotations

The following nominal quotations may prove useful in checking prices or considering statistics.

Importers and exporters are, however, urged to check with their banks before making any financial arrangements for the purchase and sale of commodities.

Country	Monetary Unit	—	Nominal Quotations Sept. 17*	Nominal Quotations Apr. 15	Nominal Quotations Apr. 28
Argentina.....	Peso.....	Basic Ex.	·2977	·1964	·1960
		Free	·2085	·0702	·0702
Austria.....	Schilling.....	Export	.....	·0459	·0458
Australia.....	Pound.....		3·2240	2·2060	2·2030
Belgium and Belgian Congo.....	Franc.....		·0228	·0195	·0194
Bolivia.....	Boliviano.....		·0238	·0163	·0163
British West Indies (except Jamaica).....	Dollar.....		·8396	·5745	·5737
Brazil.....	Cruzeiro.....		·0544	·0530	·0529
Burma.....	Rupee.....		·3022	.....	.....
Ceylon.....	Rupee.....		·3022	·2062	·2058
Chile.....	Peso.....		·0233	·0110	·0110
Colombia.....	Peso.....		·5128	·3927	·3920
Costa Rica.....	Colon.....		·1800	·1753	·1749
Cuba.....	Peso.....		1·0000	·9819	·9800
Czechoslovakia.....	Koruna.....		0·2000	·0196	·0196
Denmark.....	Krone.....		·2084	·1422	·1419
Dominican Republic.....	Peso.....		1·0000	·9819	·9800
Ecuador.....	Sucre.....		·0740	·0648	·0647
Egypt.....	Pound.....		4·1330	2·8195	2·8141
El Salvador.....	Colon.....		·4000	·3927	·3920
Fiji.....	Pound.....		3·6306	2·4842	2·4809
Finland.....	Markka.....		·0062	·0042	·0042
France, Monaco and French North Africa.....	Franc.....		·0037	·0028	·0028
French Empire—African.....	Franc.....		·0073	·0056	·0056
French Pacific Possessions.....	Franc.....		·0201	·0155	·0154
Germany.....	Deutsche Mark		·3000	·2338	·2333
Guatemala.....	Quetzal.....		1·0000	·9819	·9800
Haiti.....	Gourde.....		·2000	·1964	·1960
Honduras.....	Lempira.....		·5000	·4909	·4900
Hong Kong.....	Dollar.....		·2519	·1723	·1721
Iceland.....	Krona.....		·1541	·0603	·0602
India.....	Rupee.....		·3022	·2062	·2058
Iran.....	Rial.....		·0212	.....	.....
Iraq.....	Dinar.....		4·0300	2·7575	2·7537
Ireland.....	Pound.....		4·0300	2·7575	2·7537
Israel.....	Pound.....		3·0000	2·7575	2·7537
Italy.....	Lira.....		·0017	·0015	·0015
Jamaica.....	Pound.....		4·0300	2·7575	2·7537
Japan.....	Yen.....		·0028	·0027	·0027
Lebanon.....	Piastre.....		·4561	.....	.....
Mexico.....	Peso.....		·1157	·1135	·1133
Netherlands.....	Florin.....		·3769	·2584	·2579
Netherlands Antilles.....	Florin.....		·5308	·5206	·5197
New Zealand.....	Pound.....		4·0150	2·7575	2·7537
Nicaragua.....	Cordoba.....		·2000	·1964	·1960
Norway.....	Krone.....		·2015	·1375	·1372
Pakistan.....	Rupee.....		·3022	·2968	·2962
Panama.....	Balboa.....		1·0000	·9819	·9800
Paraguay.....	Guarani.....		·3200	.....	.....
Peru.....	Sol.....		·1538	·0644	·0643
Philippines.....	Peso.....		·4975	·4909	·4900
Portugal and Colonies.....	Escudo.....		·0400	·0342	·0342
Singapore.....	Straits Dollar.....		·4702	·3217	·3212
Spain and Colonies.....	Peseta.....	Off. Free	·0916	·0252	·0252
		Mkt. Ex.	.....	.....	.....
Sweden.....	Krona.....		·2783	·1898	·1894
Switzerland.....	Franc.....		·2336	·2261	·2262
Thailand.....	Baht.....		·1000	.....	.....
Turkey.....	Lira.....		·3571	·3507	·3500
Union of South Africa.....	Pound.....		4·0300	2·7575	2·7537
United Kingdom.....	Pound.....		4·0300	2·7575	2·7537
United States.....	Dollar.....		1·0000	·9818	·9800
Uruguay.....	Peso.....		·6583	·6464	·6452
Venezuela.....	Bolivar.....		·2985	·2931	·2925
Yugoslavia.....	Dinar.....		·0200	·0032	·0032

* September 17, 1949.

EDMOND CLOUTIER, C.M.G., O.A., D.S.P.
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OTTAWA, 1952

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OL. 11

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ndustrial projects are be-
ing a reality. (See report
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Published weekly by the Foreign Trade Service,
Department of Trade and Commerce,
Under the authority of
The Right Hon. C. D. HOWE, Minister, and
WM. FREDERICK BULL, Deputy Minister.

Subscription: \$2.00 a year in Canada; \$3.50 abroad.
Single copies: 10 cents each.

Please forward all subscriptions and orders to:
The Queen's Printer, Government Printing Bureau, Ottawa.

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Pakistan's Future Takes Shape

Industrial projects blueprinted just after Partition are becoming a reality, as Pakistanis, with energy and enthusiasm, work to build up their new state.

by C. E. Butterworth
Assistant Commercial Secretary for Canada

KARACHI—At the time of Partition in 1947 Pakistan, taking stock of assets, found itself with only 44 industrial plants. Many of them were small ones. Immediately the country set to work to develop blueprints for building up industry. From these came the Six-Year Development Plan and the supplementary Two-Year Development Plan.*

A basic difficulty in implementing these plans soon arose—the attraction of more capital. Both domestic and foreign investors seemed reluctant to put money into new industry. The Government therefore created the Industrial Finance Corporation, to make long and medium-term credit available at moderate rates of interest. The annual report of this Corporation for the year ending June 1951 shows a net profit of Rs.230,390 and loans to some 27 varied industries.

Investment Capital Lacking

Although the Industrial Finance Corporation was a success, it was not considered adequate to implement all plans. In April 1951 the Industrial Development Corporation was set up with authority to participate directly in the creation of certain industries such as jute, paper, heavy engineering, shipbuilding, heavy chemicals, and fertilizers.

Another interesting government experiment was the establishment of an Industrial Trading Estate at Karachi. Similar Estates are planned for Hyderabad, Sukkur and possibly elsewhere. The Government provides roads, electric power, water, and a railway line for industrialists who wish to lease the land and build their own factories. Recently, with the easing of the water shortage and increased supply of electricity, developments at the Estate have been stepped up.

Despite these accomplishments the rate of advance is still slow, largely because of a continuing lack of investment capital. The report of the Public Investment Inquiry Committee, published in August 1951, made certain recommendations to improve this situation. These included rationalization of taxation; greater state participation; improvement of banking facilities; voluntary or compulsory savings schemes; development of power resources; facilities for technical education, and establishment of stock exchanges on sound and regulated lines.

However, notwithstanding this lack of capital, some results have been achieved. The textile industry has been the most active. It has expanded existing mills and established seven new ones, practically doubling the

* See *Foreign Trade* of April 5 for further details.

1947 spindlage to 315,418 spindles. Of the five jute mills planned for East Pakistan, one began operations this year and one more will be completed in each successive year of the Six-Year Development Plan. The major part of the machinery for Asia's largest paper mill near Chittagong has been received and construction and installation is proceeding fast. The sugar factory at Mardan (the largest on the continent, with a capacity of 50 thousand tons) has started production and a number of other industries have made good progress. The details follow.

TEXTILES—In 1947 there were 16 cotton mills with about 167 thousand spindles and 4,300 looms. Today there are 23 mills, with 315,418 spindles and 5,330 looms. Pakistan now produces about one-third of her total cloth requirements. An interesting development took place in October 1951 when the Sind Co-operative Society arranged with Spain to purchase a 10 thousand spindle textile plant. The Spaniards are willing to enter into a 50-50 partnership, run the mill for the time being, and provide Spanish technicians to train Pakistani operators.

The Government plans to increase domestic production to meet about 60 per cent of the country's requirements. The target is one million spindles by the end of 1952 and 2.5 million by the end of 1957.

The sites for two government woollen mills, one at Bannu, N.W.F.P., and the other at Harnai in Baluchistan, have been chosen and a purchasing mission is abroad acquiring the necessary machinery and equipment. Negotiations are under way for two other mills, both in the Punjab, and plans are being made for a third and private mill to be located in the Northwest Frontier Province.

JUTE—In pre-Partition days, all of East Pakistan's raw jute went to Calcutta for baling and export or for milling. Thus in 1947 Pakistan found herself without mills and with only 31 Standard baling presses. Today the country has the baling capacity to press more than 50 per cent of the crop and her first mill—the Bawa Jute Mills Limited—was opened on May 18, 1951. Two others, each of 1,000 looms, are under construction at Narayanganj. The machinery for these mills has been ordered and they will probably go into operation in 1952 and 1953. The Government has also agreed to help establish three other jute mills—two of 500 looms each and one of 1,000 looms.

PAPER—In two years' time Pakistan hopes to have Asia's largest paper mill. Delivery of plant and machinery and development of the site progressed during 1951. The mill, when finished, is expected to produce 100 tons of fine and writing paper per day. The main fibrous raw material used will be bamboo extracted from the Chittagong hill tracks close by.

CEMENT—Until the middle of 1950 Pakistan was self-sufficient in cement, with five factories and a total capacity of 600 thousand tons per annum. In fact, a certain amount was exported. However, with the Six-Year Development Plan, building of canals, barrages, national highways, industrial development, it was found by 1951 that requirements were running at one million tons a year. Plans to increase production include the receipt of one cement plant from Canada of 100-thousand-ton capacity under the Colombo Plan, and additional plant capacity totalling about 426 thousand tons for the Associated Cement Company and Dalmia Cement Company.

Pakistan now has, in addition to the textiles, jute, paper and cement mentioned above, eight glass factories with another under construction; nine tanneries with an eventual 45 planned; one government printing press; two new pharmaceutical plants; four sulphuric acid plants; one soda ash plant; one coal briquetting plant; one cigarette factory; three small rubber factories; two soap factories; two electric steel remelting furnaces with about 32 rerolling mills, and 39 vegetable oil crushing plants.

COTTAGE INDUSTRIES

The small-scale "cottage industries" are important to Pakistan because approximately five million people are dependent upon them for their livelihood. A variety of articles are produced—cotton carpets, saris, shirtings, fine muslins, woollen goods embroidered with silk, gold and silver lace, fancy stitched footwear, skin lamps, copper and brass work, and the famous pottery from Multan. Sporting goods, surgical instruments and cutlery from Sialkot City in the Punjab have sold well in overseas markets. The disruption of trade with India was something of a setback to the cottage industries and meant the loss of their major market. The Government, however, is trying to remedy this with loans, development of co-operatives, and better marketing. Display centres have been opened in the United Kingdom and the United States as well as a number in Pakistan itself.

Much of this industrial development depends upon power. Fortunately, Pakistan has an estimated potential waterpower of five to six million kilowatts. Hydro-electric projects have been given top priority and a goal of 500 thousand kw. set for 1953. (At Partition, of a total generating capacity of 40 thousand kw., only 10 thousand kw. were supplied by hydro-electric stations.) By 1955, demand for power will probably reach 200 thousand kw. To bridge the gap until these projects are completed, the Government has sanctioned purchase of thermal units to cost Rs. 125 million.

TRANSPORTATION PROBLEMS

As industrial development advances, roads, railways and ports must be improved to handle increased volume of traffic. Conversion of the two main railways from coal to oil has been delayed because of the problem of getting equipment from abroad. During 1951 tenders were called for 13 meter-gauge shunting locomotives, ten broad-gauge locomotives, and nine broad-gauge main line express diesel electric locomotives. Passenger coaches were brought from France, 121 for the North Western Railway and 113 for the East Bengal Railway. It is now reported that Pakistan will earmark 50 per cent of the probable \$60 million loan from the World Bank to rehabilitate and develop her railways.

In February 1951 a Six-Year Road Development Plan was approved, with a target of 2,226 miles of new roads and 8,267 miles of improved existing roads. The Government believed that the most promising way of co-ordinating rail and road transport was the nationalizing of road transport services and giving the railways an interest in the capital and management of such services.

Karachi, the only port of West Pakistan, serves the country with increasing efficiency. During the year 1950-51 nearly 3½ million tons passed through the port as against 2½ million in 1948-49. Development

schemes now proceeding include a commercial drydock and reconstruction of the East Wharves. Chittagong too has developed admirably and now can handle two million tons of cargo a year. Orient Airways Ltd., which operates a schedule service between Karachi, Lahore and Dacca, and Crescent Air Transport, which runs a chartered line, are the only Pakistani air companies. A twice weekly Karachi-London service may soon be started; three *Super Constellations* have been ordered for this purpose. New equipment has been installed at Karachi Airport and the airfield received its first *Comet* jet aircraft.

In sum, sparked by the enthusiasm and energy of her people and with some aid from abroad, Pakistan's industrial future is moving from the blueprint stage to reality year by year.

This report was prepared by Mr. Butterworth while he was stationed in Karachi. Later he returned to Cairo, and he is now on leave.—Editor.

The Colombo Plan Reports Progress

THE Colombo Plan for the development of South and Southeast Asia, conceived in January 1950, has made substantial progress in the last 18 months. The initial phase is past; the governments co-operating in the Plan—some of them new and inexperienced in international co-operative work when it began—have found a sound basis for working together. More important, these Asian countries are themselves undertaking vast development schemes and working energetically to raise living standards.

That is the report brought back to Canada from Karachi, Pakistan, by George J. McIlraith, Parliamentary Assistant to the Minister of Trade and Commerce. Mr. McIlraith travelled to Karachi late in March to represent Canada at the fourth meeting of the Consultative Committee on Economic Development of South and Southeast Asia. He also visited Ceylon, India, and other parts of Pakistan, the three countries in which Canada's \$25 million contribution to the Colombo Plan in the last fiscal year is being put to use.

On what projects was this Canadian grant spent? Here is the progress report as it was presented to the Consultative Committee:

INDIA

1. Shipment of Canadian wheat—\$10 million. Under the agreement, India set aside the equivalent of \$10 million in rupees (counterpart funds). This is being used, with Canada's concurrence, on the Mayuraski irrigation and hydro-electric project in West Bengal. Eventually this project will irrigate about 600 thousand acres on which rice and other food crops will be grown.

2. Equipment, mainly electrical, for the Mayuraski project—\$.5 million.

3. Buses and trucks to improve service given by the Bombay Transport Corporation, which carries passengers and freight in the State of Bombay and areas close by—\$4.5 million.

PAKISTAN

1. Complete cement plant, to be erected in the Thal area—\$5 million. This plant is being supplied entirely by Canada and will turn out cement to be used in the Thal Development Project. Eventually, this project will irrigate 1,700,000 acres of new land, which will be subdivided and settled with displaced Moslems from India.

2. Railway ties, of West Coast timber, urgently needed to rehabilitate the Pakistan railway system—\$2.8 million.

3. Establishment of an experimental livestock farm in the Thal region jointly with Australia and New Zealand—\$.2 million. Canada's contribution is mainly agricultural equipment.

4. An aerial photographic and geological survey to assess Pakistan's natural resources—\$2 million.

CEYLON

Though Canada did not undertake any capital projects in Ceylon in 1951-52, we are co-operating with that country in a different way. About eight months ago a Canadian, D. M. Haywood, went to the island as con-



—U.N. Photo.

Raising the standard of living of the peoples of Southeast Asia is the objective of the vast development schemes being undertaken by governments in that area, aided to some extent by the Colombo Plan.

sultant to the Government on the development of commercial fisheries. There he is directing research into new methods of fishing (much of it is still done from dugout canoes); refrigerating plants; fish curing yards, etc. Eventually the improved techniques of harvesting and storing the fish should cut down Ceylon's heavy imports of fish products. A Canadian refrigeration engineer, George M. Nixon, is assisting Mr. Haywood.

A third Canadian, E. A. Hardy, is also working in Ceylon. Stationed in Kandy, FAO auspices, he is investigating the problems of "dry farming" in the area.

TRAINEES AND TECHNICAL MISSIONS

In addition to sending these technical experts abroad, Canada offered, under the technical co-operation part of the Plan, 60 scholarships and fellowships—25 to India, 15 to Pakistan, 10 to Ceylon, and 10 to non-Commonwealth countries. Under this offer some 50 persons came to Canada during the past year to study a diversity of subjects. Three technical missions of senior officials in the fields of agriculture, hydro-electric development, and highways and bridges also visited Canada.

During the Committee's sessions, Mr. McIlraith noted a new attitude towards the whole matter of technical co-operation. Originally students at the junior level who received training in western countries returned home to apply their knowledge. Many of them found themselves handicapped without all the equipment to which they had grown accustomed during the training period. Today the trend is towards sending Western experts to teach students in their own country or, better still, building up permanent institutions for training technical personnel.

PERSONAL CONTACTS IMPORTANT

Cold statistics are one thing; seeing with one's own eyes the projects in the making and meeting the people who are doing the job another, and a more rewarding, experience. Accompanying Mr. McIlraith to the Karachi meetings as alternate Canadian representative was the man most directly concerned in the Colombo Plan—Nik Cavell, Administrator of the International Economic and Technical Co-operation Division of the Department of Trade and Commerce, and also G. D. Mallory, Director of the Industrial Development Division of the Department. Mr. Cavell personally visited every project in which Canada has a part and met the civil servants in the various government departments with whom he will be dealing. Now the contacts are on a person-to-person basis.

The outstanding impression left with Canada's chief delegate to this meeting was the sense of new life quickening these countries. They have the will and the determination to work out a new economic destiny. It is Canada's privilege to co-operate with them in their great ventures.

Farm Income a Record

The Canadian farmer has his worries—but figures on farm income should make an optimist of him. Farm cash income reached an all-time high of \$2,825,500,000 in 1951—the previous record being 1949's figure of \$2,486,600,000. (These figures include grain equalization and participation payments on the previous year's crop, Newfoundland excluded.)

Ceylon Sponsors a Unique Exhibition

To mark the first anniversary of the Colombo Plan and to illustrate what it is trying to do, the Government of Ceylon successfully staged an unusual exhibition in which twelve countries participated.

by T. M. Burns

Assistant Canadian Trade Commissioner

COLOMBO—More than 1½ million people, about one-quarter of the total population of Ceylon, visited the Colombo Exhibition held in Ceylon's capital city February 23-March 22, and sponsored by the Ceylon Government. Designed to mark the first anniversary of the Colombo Plan and to advertise and explain what it is striving to accomplish, the Exhibition invited the participation of all countries interested in the plan. Of these, Australia, Cambodia, Canada, Ceylon, India, Laos, the Maldive Islands, Pakistan, Indonesia, the United Kingdom (including Malaya and the Borneo colonies), the United States and Vietnam had individual pavilions in the national section.

The setting of the Exhibition was 36-acre Victoria Park, in the heart of the city. The government pavilions and trade stalls were erected amid a beautiful natural backdrop of trees, gardens, flowering shrubs, fountains and ponds. At night the grounds were illuminated and the trees wired with thousands of vari-coloured lights.

Pavilions of Varied Design

The shapes and designs of the pavilions varied from the tall modern lines of the United Kingdom pavilion to the richly decorated Indonesian building, with a gold-pillared entrance and massive mural, and the Ceylon pavilion in its traditional Kandyan style of architecture. Canada put up a prefabricated contemporary structure in aluminum and cedar wood, distinctly different from the other buildings in the national section. Its floodlit exterior drew admiring comment from many visitors and the open-air design was well adapted to this tropical country.

The Asian countries had exhibits depicting their technical and capital requirements, using models and photographs of the development projects, irrigation systems, hydro-electric power plants, harbour improvement schemes, etc., which they were undertaking, either independently or under the Colombo Plan. They also had attractive and colourful displays of their traditional manufactures—textiles, ornamental metalware, carpets, basketware, wood and ivory carvings, etc.

The pavilions of the countries supplying technical and capital assistance for the Colombo Plan used murals, photographs, models, and, in some cases, samples of equipment, to indicate the ways in which they are giving or are prepared to give such assistance to the area. The Canadian pavilion illustrated Canada's progress in mechanized agriculture, transportation, power development and so on, to demonstrate to the peoples of this area how Canada might aid their economic development. The exhibit

which attracted visitors to the pavilion most was a working model of a hydro-electric plant, part of a feature on the role electric power has played in Canadian industrial growth. Ceylon people found this particularly interesting because a number of power development projects are being undertaken in this country at the moment. An attractive booklet specially produced for the Exhibition and describing Canada's part in the Colombo Plan was distributed to visitors to the pavilion. A number of school teachers and others commented on how useful this publication was.

The Ceylon Government itself had a pavilion in the national section of the Exhibition, and also arranged for exhibits from each of its departments and agencies. These displays were designed to show the people of Ceylon the services provided by government departments and to illustrate their plans for the future. The Irrigation Department, for example, constructed large-scale models of the Gal Oya and Walawe Ganga schemes, two of the most important irrigation developments in the Island. The Department of Industries exhibited models of the various factories which are being or will be built as government enterprises, including a cement plant, oil refining factory, iron and steel mill and a paper mill.

Trade Fair Organized

A Trade Fair, in which about 125 firms participated, was held in the grounds. The leading import firms in Ceylon displayed a wide selection of consumer and capital goods. There were particularly good exhibits of various types of mechanized agricultural equipment slowly coming into use in Ceylon. Canadian manufacturers of electric ranges and canned foodstuffs were represented by displays of their products by local agents.

The trade associations representing the three major Ceylon exporting industries—tea, rubber and coconut—also had exhibits in this section. Their displays showed the planting, cultivation and manufacturing techniques in the industries. There were models of tea and rubber factories and sections showing the various uses of rubber and coconut products.

Cultural Attractions

The cultural section of the exhibition included an international exhibition of paintings in which artists from Ceylon, France, Indonesia, the United Kingdom and Canada were represented. The Canadian paintings were supplied by the National Gallery in Ottawa and illustrated the theme "Canadians at Work". The Canadian paintings attracted much favourable attention.

An open-air theatre on the grounds featured groups of dancers from Ceylon, Thailand and Indonesia who performed their traditional dances in colourful national costumes, thereby adding to the appeal of the exhibition. This theatre was also used to show motion pictures supplied by participating countries. Canadian films from the National Film Board were shown every night to audiences ranging from 700 to 1,500 persons.

The Colombo Exhibition was judged most successful, not only from an attendance and revenue viewpoint but also for the opportunity which it afforded for the exchange of information on economic and cultural matters. The excellent results achieved suggest that similar exhibitions might be organized at intervals by various other countries in Southeast Asia to improve trade and promote general understanding between themselves and the free countries of the western world.

IMC Studies

Strategic Materials

Set up to attempt the orderly distribution of scarce and strategic raw materials, the International Materials Conference reports on 14 months' work.

by M. P. Carson

Assistant Commercial Secretary for Canada

WASHINGTON, D.C.—The International Materials Conference has completed 14 months of intensive work on the free world's supply of, and demand for, scarce and strategic raw materials. Canada, an important member of the Conference, has played its part in the solution of serious problems confronting the Conference.

Organization of IMC

The Conference comprises a Central Group (which services the committees and provides the secretariat for the conference) and seven Commodity Committees. Six of these were created by the original sponsoring governments—Copper-Zinc-Lead, Manganese-Nickel-Cobalt, Tungsten-Molybdenum, Sulphur, Cotton-Cotton Linters, and Wool. One, the Pulp-Paper Committee, was set up later by the enlarged Central Group. The committees' terms of reference are " . . . to consider and recommend to governments the specific action which should be taken, in the case of each commodity, in order to expand production, increase availability, conserve supplies, and assure the most effective distribution and utilization of supplies among consuming countries".

The committees work directly with their member governments, independent of any veto power of the Central Group or of appeal to it. Recommendations to member governments are usually unanimous. Unanimity has not always been possible but, for the most part, the response has been sufficiently favourable to ensure the fulfilment of most of the recommendations. An international agency of this sort can attempt to reconcile conflicting defence, civilian and development needs by weighing broad economic considerations against other factors. Such assessments may mean that normal commercial relationships have to be modified slightly to meet abnormal conditions. For the most part, however, the committee recommendations have recognized the need for as free a play of commercial factors as possible. In fact, none of them has involved allocation by source or destination, except in the case of a few limited emergency newsprint allocations.

Canada is represented on all the Commodity Committees except the Wool Committee. Each committee consists of representatives from 11 to 16 member countries, representing 80 to 95 per cent of the total free world production and consumption of these commodities. In effect, the Commodity Committees have assumed the role of trustee for the interests of non-member countries. All nations of the free world not directly

represented on committees are invited to present oral and written statements on their essential needs. They are also asked to supply statistics. Cases of maldistribution to individual countries are, as far as possible, dealt with sympathetically. Frequent press releases keep such countries informed of committee action. They also receive reports on committee decisions.

Practical Recommendations Made

The immediate aim of all committees was to agree as early as possible on an effective distribution of those scarce items which justified special action. The recommendations to member governments have rested on as complete data as possible, including figures on past and present consumption, production, defence and stockpiling needs. For some commodities, such extensive statistical data have never before been compiled. Other special factors in determining a country's share of the available supplies have also been considered.

In some cases, committees have failed to agree on the need for international action. In others, they have decided, after appropriate study, that no action is necessary. In a few cases, one or more member countries have disagreed with the recommendations accepted by a majority. The committees have dealt with problems on a short-term basis, usually a three-month period, so that changing circumstances can be taken into account.

Obviously, IMC has not been able to meet the full requirements of all countries as some of the shortages, in terms of total needs, have been large. The problem of increasing supplies through additional production has therefore also been studied. Because the Conference was only set up 14 months ago and because in most cases market conditions have favoured expanded production, it is difficult to gauge what direct effect the Conference has had on such increases, apart from the efforts which individual countries have made.

Increasing demand, particularly for the scarce metals, has outpaced production. The committees' assessments of supply and demand as a guide to member governments, even on a short-term basis, have influenced the establishment, extent and duration of control and conservation measures. Each country, however, is responsible for carrying out recommendations in the way it sees fit. The committees shape rules and criteria to suit individual problems. This makes for flexibility in operation and the acceptance of the series of distribution plans by all member governments. The autonomy of each committee, with its direct approach to governments, has also helped.

Distribution Plans Begun

For the first few months of IMC, committees were awaiting statistical returns and the completed data. For the third quarter of 1951 distribution plans for sulphur, tungsten and molybdenum were recommended to governments. These schemes were renewed for the fourth quarter of 1951, but with some revisions dictated by more up-to-date information. Recommendations on copper, zinc, nickel and cobalt for the last quarter of 1951 were also accepted by member governments of the committees concerned. Since April 1951, the Pulp-Paper Committee has recommended

four series of emergency newsprint allocations for 18 countries, totalling 33,650 metric tons. In addition, since plans for the fourth quarter of 1951 were announced, the scarce metals have been distributed internationally under first- and second-quarter 1952 plans. Sulphur is under allocation for the first six months of 1952 but no other committee has so far recommended distribution plans for as long as a six-month period.

Action Sometimes Postponed

After studying detailed statistical data on production requirements of lead, manganese, wool, cotton, cotton linters, dissolving pulp and kraft pulp, the committees concerned recommended no international distribution. These commodities can be reviewed, however, whenever conditions warrant it. Of the commodities on which action has been taken, newsprint is the first in which the supply-demand position has improved. Consequently, the Pulp-Paper Committee recently announced that its members have accepted a recommendation that no newsprint be allocated at this time. However, the committee did foresee the possibility of changed conditions and all governments have indicated their willingness to participate in allocation plans if they should be required.

Committees are now measuring the success of their past recommendations. Initial studies indicate that the *ad hoc* schemes have helped to ease the immediate pressures on scarce supplies. It also appears that the attempted orderly distribution of certain raw materials has been a factor in levelling off prices from the immediate post-Korean level. It is certain that some countries which would otherwise have been unable to obtain materials and whose requirements are relatively small have shared in the supplies available.

The supply position of several commodities with which the IMC is still concerned is steadily improving. Forecasts for the rest of 1952, however, indicate a few continuing shortages. Zinc appears to be an exception, as supply and requirements are more closely in balance. Other items may be removed from active IMC consideration at the suggestion of the committees, provided the supply picture does not deteriorate. A number of important problems call for continued concern—such as increased production and the more efficient utilization and conservation of some commodities. Commodities such as tungsten, molybdenum, sulphur, cobalt, nickel and probably copper, will require IMC action for the rest of 1952.

TRANSPORTATION

The Transportation and Communications Division of the Department of Trade and Commerce will be glad to supply shippers and others interested with information on water, rail, air and road transport services to and from Canada.

The Division has compiled a list of the principal Canadian trade routes and of the steamship companies maintaining services on them. To obtain this list and any further help with international transportation problems, write to the Director, Transportation and Communications Division, Department of Trade and Commerce, Ottawa.

Argentina Revises Its Agricultural Policy

Worried by reduced crops of the agricultural products that bring in most of the country's foreign exchange earnings, President Peron's Government has introduced measures to raise agricultural yield.

by W. B. McCullough
Agricultural Secretary for Canada

BUENOS AIRES—The basic industry of Argentina is still agriculture, and on it the prosperity of the country largely depends. Traditionally, the country has exported large quantities of food products but this year the surpluses have been reduced or, in some cases, have disappeared.

There is not enough wheat for home consumption; butter and cheese, once important exports, are scarce on the local market. Argentina formerly led the world in exports of flax and linseed oil, but the export surplus is now only a fraction of prewar volume. There are only small quantities of coarse grains for sale abroad this year. The export surplus of meat has reached the lowest level in years because of the high per capita meat consumption and a population increase of 24 per cent since 1941. Only by restrictions on home consumption can beef be exported. Wool is the only major agricultural commodity for export but the international market continues weak and the country has huge stocks of wool resulting from the last two clips.

What is Argentina doing about this decline in exports and the loss in foreign exchange? Significant recent statements by President Peron and his Ministers during the past two months reveal the administration's grave anxiety over the situation—a natural anxiety, because agricultural commodities bring in over 92 per cent of the country's foreign exchange earnings.

Factors in Decline

The decline in agricultural production in recent years, and particularly in grain, has resulted from drought in two consecutive seasons and the Government's policy of purchasing export crops at relatively low fixed prices and marketing them abroad, then using the profit to carry out the objectives of the Five-Year Plan initiated in 1946. This plan included the conversion of the country's economy from primarily agriculture to one of industry and agriculture combined.

Now, having achieved some of the objectives under the Five-Year Plan (many of them at the expense of agriculture) the Government has embarked on a new agricultural policy for Argentina, designed to stimulate and restore production to something like former levels.

In a radio broadcast on February 18th, President Peron announced his economic plan for 1952, frankly admitting the necessity for a program of

semi-austerity. The people were asked to consume less, waste less, spend less, and produce more. For the first time in the history of Argentina, nation-wide restrictions on the consumption of meat went into force. In addition, the President announced that public works projects would be reduced to a minimum and that further expropriation of private property would only be undertaken where it was absolutely essential. He also said that a program of mechanizing agriculture would be implemented and that the policy of fixing minimum prices in advance of planting time would be continued. It would take into account the cost of production and allow an adequate margin of profit to producers.

Producer Prices Increased

In the course of his speech, President Peron announced the new official minimum prices for the 1952-53 grain crops. This is the first time that the new prices have been announced for all grain well in advance of seeding. The extent of the increases, moreover, are unprecedented since Argentina initiated officially fixed producer prices for these crops. The new price for wheat is 50.00 pesos (approximately \$2.73 per bushel, at the basic export rate of 5.00 pesos to the U.S. dollar) per 100 kilos, in sacks, on rail, at ports, as against 34.00 pesos (\$1.85 per bushel) established for the previous crop. This represents an increase of about 47 per cent. The new price for flax, at 65.00 pesos per 100 kilos, shows a 30 per cent improvement over last year. Substantial increases were also announced for coarse grains.

The new prices were reported to be well received throughout the grain areas. But the farmer is inclined to judge them by past experience and fears that by harvest, increased cost of production may wipe out the apparent benefit. Despite these reservations, wheat sowings should increase substantially over last year as (probably unintentionally) there is a relative price advantage in favour of wheat over flax since the traditional price relationship has been three to two. In the provinces of Cordoba, Santa Fe and Entre Rios, one of the main cereal zones, wheat competes with flax and, if the climate favours it, farmers prefer to sow wheat. The new prices, and those fixed in preceding years, are shown in the following table:

Argentine Grain Prices

(Pesos per 100 kilos, in sacks, on rail at ports)

	1952-53	1951-52	1950-51	1949-50	1948-49	1947-48
Wheat	50.00	34.00*	30.50	23.50	23.00	20.00
Flax	65.00	50.00	41.00	34.00	30.00	30.00
Rye	42.00	28.00	23.50	16.50	17.50	17.50
Oats	38.00	25.50	21.00	14.00	16.00	16.00
Barley	43.00	29.50	23.50	17.00	15.00	13.50

* Basic price and does not include the bonus of 3.00 pesos or 5.00 pesos per 100 kilos established for specified drought-stricken areas of the provinces of Cordoba, Santa Fe, Entre Rios and Buenos Aires, according to intensity of drought.

Recently, in another move to step up agricultural production, the Minister of Finance made public the Government's program of agricultural loans under a new system to be known as the "Planned Agrarian Credits". This program was developed by the Banco de la Nacion and approved by the Central Bank. The Ministry of Agriculture has prepared an ecological map on the basis of three degrees of suitability of crops or livestock for each zone—optimum, good and medium. The agrarian loans

are to be based on the principle that, without neglecting diversification, the land must be used for the purpose to which it is best suited. The loans will be made only when they are indispensable, thus avoiding unnecessary credit expansion and keeping down inflation. The producer seeking credit must draw up his program and submit it to the local manager of the Banco de la Nacion, first listing his own financial resources and drawing on the agrarian credit for the remainder. The banks will seek to attain a proper ecological redistribution and intensified production.

In announcing the planned agrarian credits, the Minister of Finance gave the targets suggested by the Ministry of Agriculture for the 1952-53 sowings. The percentage of increases suggested over the 1950-51 seeded areas are as follows: wheat, 15 per cent; corn, 55 per cent; flax, 45 per cent; barley, 35 per cent; oats, 25 per cent and rye 15 per cent. These targets represent an overall increase of some 20 per cent on 1950-51 but on the 1951-52 sowings, which were reduced through drought, the increase would be nearly 50 per cent. These production goals will probably not be reached in the coming crop year, but the objective could be achieved during the next five years, the period covered by the second Five-Year Plan. At the end of that time, wheat sowings should reach 7.5 million hectares (6.5 million in 1950-51); corn, 3.7 million hectares (2.4 in 1950-51); and flax, 1.5 million, compared with 1.0 million in 1950-51.

Eva Peron Agrarian Plan

As one more step towards larger crops, the Fundacion Eva Peron (social welfare organization) has announced the organization of a plan to collaborate with the President's economic program for 1952. Named "Plan Agrario Eva Peron" and wholly financed by the Fundacion, this plan has been drawn up to help solve the problems of agricultural production. The first phase has already been decided upon—the sending out of ten mechanized units for ploughing and seeding cereals. Each unit comprises ten tractors with attachments for ploughing, harrowing and seeding. In addition, each unit is accompanied by trucks, travelling workshops, a cabin for workers, cookhouse, ambulance, and everything necessary for smooth and efficient operation. The rates established for grain are 45.00 pesos per hectare for ploughing and harrowing and 65.00 pesos for ploughing, harrowing and seeding. Included in the latter is a provision for seed at current official prices. For harvesting, contracts can be made with the Fundacion at official rates applying in the particular zone. The tractors and attachments have already been procured from the allocation of imported machinery held by the Ministry of Industry and Commerce.

Livestock Controls Extended

The Argentine Livestock Institute, a government entity, has gradually enlarged and extended its controls over virtually all phases of livestock marketing and export. Because of adverse weather in the past two years and the high domestic consumption of meat, the export surplus has been reduced to the lowest levels in years. Argentina now consumes over 80 per cent of its meat production. To exercise greater control over the industry and make quantities available for export, several important measures have gone into force.

Since 1946, the foreign-owned and nationally-owned packing plants have been operating for the Government and supplying meat for foreign

contracts and for the domestic market at stipulated prices. The Government, through I.A.P.I., makes up, at least partially, the operation losses. The Livestock Institute, through the Frigorifico Nacional, has an official buyer in Liniers market and through this representation and in other ways exercises control over the daily market prices.

In January, it was announced that some 70 small slaughterhouses near Buenos Aires were to be closed. The operators supplied meat to the suburbs and neighbouring towns largely outside the price control regulations. Consequently, they were competing for the limited supplies. There was sometimes a shortage of meat in Buenos Aires and the large packers were unable to obtain sufficient supplies of live cattle to supply their quotas on the domestic market and for export. There are now about 15 packing plants, foreign-owned and nationally-owned, that will be under the Institute's eye. In this way, it will exercise virtual control over the distribution of supplies and prices.

Since the first of February, Argentina has had one meatless day a week. All hotels, restaurants and boarding houses are prohibited from serving any meat or meat products, except poultry, on the stipulated day, Friday in the province of Buenos Aires and Thursday in the rest of the country. Retail butcher shops are not allowed to sell meat one day a week. This is in addition to the Sunday closing. The Ministry of Industry and Commerce has also adopted measures to increase the supplies and consumption of fresh fish.

Anglo-Argentine Meat Contract

The United Kingdom continues to be the principal market for Argentine frozen meat. In the contract year ending April 23, 1952, Argentina agreed to supply 200 thousand metric tons of fresh meat and offal and 30 thousand tons of canned meats. During the first nine months of the contract period, meat shipments were running below schedule. With the enforced measures to increase the quantities for export, the Livestock Institute has planned 50 thousand tons for March-April shipment to the United Kingdom. Thus, by squeezing domestic supplies, Argentina seems likely to come within 10 to 15 thousand tons of fulfilling the contract on frozen meat, closer than formerly anticipated. The contract for canned meat has been filled.

Face Critical Year

The year 1952 cannot help but be a critical one for Argentina. As a result of the small export surpluses of agricultural products, foreign exchange earnings will be sharply reduced from last year. Any increased production as a result of the programs outlined and of favourable weather cannot take effect until early 1953, when the new crops will be harvested and available for export. It is expected that the seeded area to grains for the next crop will show an improvement over last year but it is unlikely that it will reach the official production targets.

During the first three months of this year, drought prevailed in most areas. However, late in March the drought was broken with copious rains over wide areas. This moisture will improve pastures to the benefit of the livestock industry and will enable farmers to plough for grain crops. Much, of course, depends on the weather until harvest next December.

Argentina's natural wealth in agricultural production is well known and this country has shown a remarkable capacity to recover from crop failures. The Government now recognizes that the nation's prosperity basically depends on agricultural surpluses and official activities are largely concentrated on plans to stimulate the production of them. It is therefore reasonable to assume that the future will see the passing of some of the economic problems which are viewed so anxiously today.

—A full report on Argentina's flax production was published in the April 12th issue of "Foreign Trade".—Editor.

Mining and Lumbering in the Philippines

*Growing production has barely tapped this country's
important mineral resources; log production has
exceeded prewar figures for third successive year.*

by F. H. Palmer
Consul General of Canada
and Trade Commissioner

MANILA—Mining and lumbering are important contributors to the Philippines' economy. Its diversified mineral resources have barely been tapped, although mining production has grown impressively. Log production also has shown a satisfactory increase and last year exceeded prewar output for the third successive year.

Of the total land area of 72.5 million acres only 3.7 million acres have been prospected for minerals, and only 25 thousand acres explored to any degree. Rehabilitation of prewar mines and development of new ones have proceeded slowly. To encourage the mining companies to carry on—in spite of higher wages, higher prices for equipment, and import difficulties—tax reductions and financial aid have been proposed.

Total mineral production in 1951 was valued at \$58.3 million, compared with only \$2 million in 1946. Gold production valued at \$35 an ounce totalled \$22 million in 1951 against \$10,392 in 1946. These figures should actually be higher because gold mines are obliged to sell only one quarter of their production at this price to the Central Bank. The Philippines now ranks tenth among world gold producers.

The value of copper production has also increased, from \$1.5 million in 1947 to \$7.5 million last year. The combined output of chromite (both refractory and metallurgical) has tripled in value, from \$1.7 million in 1948 to \$4.5 million in 1951.

Before Pearl Harbour, iron ore production played an important part in the economy. Since 1948, output value has gradually increased from \$126 thousand to \$7.1 million last year.

Recent statistics show that 1·25 billion bd. ft. of timber (logs) were cut during 1951, an increase of 181·8 million bd. ft. over the 1950 total. However, output of sawn lumber last year at 479·2 million bd. ft., was 37 million bd. ft. below 1950.

Exports of logs increased fivefold to 168·9 million bd. ft., and exports of sawn lumber 2·5 times to 81·7 million bd. ft. Value of exports increased to \$17·8 million, four times the 1950 value.

Although the export statistics appear to be satisfactory, the Director of Forestry warned a recent meeting of the Philippine Lumber Producers Association of difficulties confronting the export trade, and recommended:

(1) The present grade classification of logs should be amended to increase the number of grades and improve the classification for each grade;

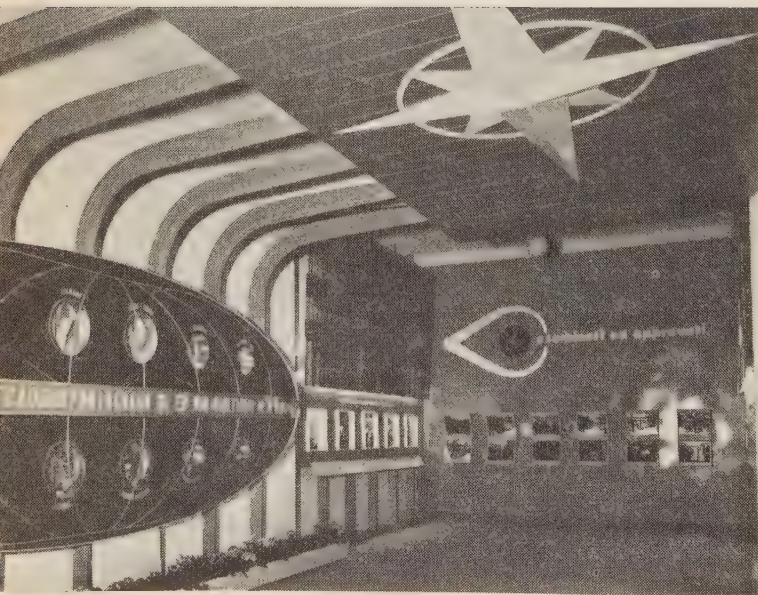
(2) A rigid and adequate inspection of logs and lumber for shipment should be imposed and loading of inspected logs and lumber only be permitted;

(3) Lumber certificates issued by the Bureau of Forestry should be valid only if the products they cover are shipped within 15 days from date of issue.

Log Imports Lower

Greater domestic production and strict import control lowered imports of logs during 1951 to only 8,460 bd. ft., compared with 343,956 bd. ft. in 1950. Imports of sawn lumber declined to 5,500 from 1,071,856 bd. ft.

Domestic consumption in 1951 amounted to 998·5 million bd. ft., slightly less than the one billion bd. ft. in the year before.



Canada's exhibit at the 30th Milan International Trade Fair carried out the theme of

"Canadians, Producers of Quality Goods, Buyers of the World's Finest Products".

Exhibitors at the Fair, held April 12-29, totalled 10,265 (3,045 from abroad) and over four million business visitors attended.

General Notes

AUSTRALIA

Loan Under-Subscribed—The 15th Security Loan of £75 million which closed on April 17 was under-subscribed by £14 million. Cash subscriptions amounted to £25 million and conversions to £36 million. The failure of the loan threatens a drastic cut in the States' public works programs in the next financial year unless other methods for raising money are found—Sydney, April 22, 1952.

CHILE

Barter Arrangement with Spain Modified—Because of the considerable rise in price, it has been suggested that Spanish textiles no longer be imported on a compensation basis for nitrate, but that other Spanish products—such as olive oil—be substituted—Santiago, April 24, 1952.

Agreement with Portugal Renewed—Negotiations are under way to renew the commercial agreement with Portugal. The renewal is based principally on the import by Portugal of 30 thousand tons of nitrate, and on the part of Chile of selected merchandise, details of which are not yet public—Santiago, April 24, 1952.

Credit for Nitrate Industry—It is reported from Washington that the Export-Import Bank has agreed to accord a credit of US\$9 million for the extension of the Victoria Nitrate Establishment in Iquique to increase its present production of 12 thousand tons to 28 thousand. The credit is without fiscal guarantee and is the first granted to the nitrate industry. It is announced that the Bank will continue to assist in the development and progress of other nitrate groups, in accord with negotiations carried out by the President of Chile during his visit to United States—Santiago, April 25, 1952.

CUBA

Exports in 1951—Cuba's exports in 1951 were valued at US\$766·1 million. Sales of sugar accounted for US\$631·5 million; honey, US\$40·6 million; distilled products, US\$2·8 million; manufactured and leaf tobacco, US\$39·6 million; minerals, US\$14·5 million; fresh fruits and vegetables, US\$2·9 million; and other merchandise, US\$34·1 million—Havana, April 28, 1952.

HONG KONG

Open Market Rates for U.S. Dollar—The open market rate for United States dollars in Hong Kong fluctuated considerably during April but by the close of the month was markedly lower. Factors influencing the general downward trend included the current trade recession in the Colony because of the temporary halt in mainland buying, the signs of improvement in the international situation, and an increasing confidence in sterling.

At April 1 the U.S. dollar was quoted at HK\$6.70; by April 7 its value had receded to 6.45; by April 11 it had recovered to 6.53 from where it eased slightly to 6.49 over Easter, only to drop sharply on the 16th to 6.38. It then recovered to 6.45 on April 24, where it now hovers—Hong Kong, April 25, 1952.

JAMAICA

Agricultural and Industrial Development Corporations—Practical evidence of the strenuous efforts to increase Jamaica's potential is the recent establishment of an Agricultural Development Corporation and an Industrial Development Corporation, each chaired by outstanding local personalities in their respective fields and with some ten members from wide and diversified interests. The only government member is the Financial Secretary. The programs for the expansion of agriculture and industrial production will be worked out during the next few weeks and in the case of the Industrial Corporation much will depend upon the recommendations of the World Bank for Reconstruction and Development mission, now in the Colony—Kingston, April 23, 1952.

JAPAN

Imperial Hotel to Re-open—The internationally-known Imperial Hotel in Tokyo has been returned by Supreme Commander Allied Powers to its owners and will be opened to the public on April 1, 1952—Tokyo, March 26, 1952.

PAKISTAN

Insurance Corporation Proposed—The Government of Pakistan proposes to establish a Pakistan Insurance Corporation. This corporation would assist the Pakistan insurance companies in arranging training for Pakistanis in the insurance business, and would help the growth and expansion of present and prospective indigenous insurance companies. The total number of insurance companies at present operating in Pakistan is 91, and the total number of Pakistan companies, 13—Karachi, April 5, 1952.

SCOTLAND

New Pharmaceutical Industry—Glaxo Laboratories, Ltd., of Greenford, Middlesex, will acquire land and buildings in Montrose to develop new processes for pharmaceutical products. If the experimental processes prove successful, more land may be acquired for the erection of larger premises—London, March 20, 1952.

UNITED STATES

Pacific Coast Twelfth Trading Area—With a total of \$2,272,900,000 recorded by the six Customs Districts in the area for 1951, the U.S. Pacific Coast now ranks twelfth among the trading areas of the world. Exports totalled \$1,318,700,000, and imports, \$954,200,000. California's three customs districts accounted for 60 per cent of the total. Also included in the area are Arizona, Oregon, and Washington—Los Angeles, April 7, 1952.

New Zealand Dairies Step Up Production

Increase in production of butter, skim milk and buttermilk products marked the 1950-51 season; outlook for coming season appears bright.

by P. V. McLane
Commercial Secretary for Canada

WELLINGTON—Favourable weather and a larger dairy herd brought New Zealand a record dairy production during the 1950-51 season, ended June 30. Total butterfat production, estimated at 498 million pounds, was up .six per cent from the previous period. Outstanding features of the dairy factories' production were the greater quantity of butter made and the growing output of skim milk and buttermilk products, largely because of the increased manufacture of buttermilk powder.

The outlook for the 1951-52 season appears favourable. During the last few months the output of butter, cheese and milk powder has been at a peak.

Production Figures

Production figures for the 1950-51 and 1949-50 seasons were:

	1950-51	1949-50
	In Tons	
Creamery butter	179,000	166,000
Whey butter	3,000	3,000
Cheese	108,000	105,000
Whole-milk products	23,000	24,000
Skim milk and buttermilk products	48,000	33,000

The number of dairy cows in milk has fluctuated from a low of 1,648 thousand in 1943-44 to a total of 1,846 thousand at January 31, 1950.

Exports of total dairy factory production during the 1950-51 season are calculated as follows: creamery butter, 147 thousand tons; whey butter, 3,000 tons; cheese, 103 thousand tons; other milk products, 60 thousand tons. Practically all of the exports went to the United Kingdom under bulk contract arrangements. Other markets are being explored, however. During the past season Canada took 2,200 tons of butter and 4,900 tons of cheese; the United States, 4,400 tons of cheese; Caribbean areas, 1,900 tons of butter and 800 tons of cheese; the Middle East, 800 tons of butter and 200 tons of cheese; other countries, 8,300 tons of butter and 1,600 tons of cheese.

Tour of Territory

E. H. Maguire, Canadian Government Trade Commissioner in Madrid, will visit Tangier at the end of May, and during his trip will pass through Granada, Malaga, Jerez de la Frontera, Sevilla, Cordoba and Gibraltar. Those interested in business contacts at these places should write Mr. Maguire at Madrid.

Commodity Notes

ANGOLA

Manganese Sold to U.S.—Angolan manganese has a secure market in the United States, which bought 42,100 tons of the 44,640 tons exported by Angola in 1951. During the last ten years the United States has bought 84 per cent of the Angolan manganese production—Leopoldville, April 22, 1952.

ARGENTINA

Cotton Export Quota Fixed—The Ministry of Industry and Commerce has fixed the export quota for cotton at 25 thousand tons. Argentina is harvesting a record crop of cotton this year, the result of increased sowings and favourable growing conditions. If good weather continues, additional quantities may be available for export—Buenos Aires, April 21, 1952.

Record Rice Planting—The Ministry of Agriculture has announced that 61,200 hectares have been sown to rice for the 1951-52 crop. This represents a 13 per cent increase over the previous season's production of 141 thousand metric tons—Buenos Aires, April 15, 1952.

Radioactive Monozite Discovered—Radioactive monozite has been discovered in a number of rivers in San Luis Province, Argentina. No report has yet been issued on plans for exploiting the discovery—Buenos Aires, April 16, 1952.

Will Manufacture Insulin—Armour and Company, meat packers, are expected to begin the manufacture of insulin in Buenos Aires about October 1, 1952. To date, all insulin for about 70 thousand diabetics in the country has been imported. Some 70 per cent of the new plant's production will be consumed locally and the remainder exported—Buenos Aires, April 16, 1952.

BRAZIL

Will Produce Oil Equipment—São Paulo factories will produce oil equipment for Brazil's petroleum program, it was decided in a meeting between the Director of the National Petroleum Council and the Federation of Industries. The Director explained that he wished to buy as much equipment as possible locally to save foreign exchange and was working out specifications for those parts and pieces of equipment which are used most, so that local manufacturers could decide which to produce. The President of the Sindicato de Maquinas stated that local industry was capable of producing 80 per cent of equipment needed for an oil refinery—São Paulo, March 6, 1952.

Krupp to Make Heavy Locomotives—Krupp will start manufacturing heavy locomotives in São Paulo in 1953. Sixty heavy locomotives per year are scheduled as a beginning, with 120 to be produced in the third year—São Paulo, March 6, 1952.

CHILE

Newsprint Produced from Local Pine—The President of the Corporación de Fomento de la Industria del Pacífico, which is planning a newsprint factory near Concepción, reported that recent trials of making paper from Chilean *Insignis* pine have given excellent results. The manufactured paper has been sent to a number of newspapers to be tried out. The report of Laboratories Herty, which made the test, showed that the pulp produced from Chilean pine is superior to that extracted from pine in the United States—Santiago, April 22, 1952.

Wool Exports Liquidated—The Ministry of Economy and Commerce has authorized liquidation of 35 per cent of the value of wool exports at the free rate of exchange, and the remaining 65 per cent at the rate of Ch\$60 per U.S. dollar—Santiago, April 23, 1952.

CUBA

Tomatoes Marketed in New York—The Export Division of the Ministry of Agriculture reports that during the month of March, 1,271 metric tons of tomatoes were sold at auction in New York for US\$225 thousand, representing an average price of \$4.43 per bulk. In March 1951, only one-third of this amount was sold, at an average price of \$4.21 per bulk—Havana, April 28, 1952.

Santa Gertrudis Cattle Imported—Over 1,000 head of Santa Gertrudis, a strain of cattle $\frac{3}{8}$ Brahma and $\frac{5}{8}$ Shorthorn developed by the King Ranch of Texas, are being imported into Cuba. The King Ranch, in conjunction with the Manati Sugar Company, has acquired a 30 thousand-acre ranch in the cattle province of Camaguey. This type of cattle is considered well suited to the semi-tropical Cuban climate. It has quicker maturing qualities than the Brahma and Criollo and is expected to help relieve annual beef shortages—Havana, April 28, 1952.

JAPAN

No Pyrites Imported—Japanese production of pyrites in 1952, it is anticipated, will amount to 2,419,000 metric tons, 10 per cent above the 1951 output. No imports will be necessary in 1952 as production will exceed the domestic demand of 2,385,000 metric tons—Tokyo, March 22, 1952.

Steel Plant under Construction—The Kawasaki Steel and Iron Manufacturing Company is constructing a new steel plant near Chiba City, north of Tokyo. The blast furnace and power plant, capable of producing 350 thousand tons of pig iron per year, will cost 1.4 billion yen and is expected to be in operation in February, 1953—Tokyo, March 12, 1952.

Shipbuilding Program Announced—The Ministry of Transport has announced that 300 thousand gross tons of shipping will be constructed under the eighth shipbuilding program for the fiscal year 1952-53—Tokyo, March 12, 1952.

NEW ZEALAND

Wool Cheque Lower—New Zealand's wool cheque for the current season is expected to be about £56 million, less than half of last year's record return of £122 million. There are still 154 thousand bales to be sold, but with values at recent auctions slumping close to the minimum floor price of 2/- per lb., the average return for the 1951-52 clip is not expected to be more than about 40d. per lb. Though higher than the 1949-50 return of 38d., it will be well below last year's average of 88d. per lb.—Wellington, April 7, 1952.

Wool Exports Increased—Figures released by the New Zealand Wool Board show that in the last six months of 1951, New Zealand shipped 558,996 bales of wool to 29 countries, compared with 287,947 bales to 24 countries in the corresponding period of 1950. Exports to the United Kingdom totalled 241,675 bales (or 43 per cent of the total) against 142,065 bales in the same period of 1950. Exports (in bales) to other countries from July-December, 1951, with figures for the corresponding period of 1950 in parentheses, included: United States 85,638 (54,090); France 73,123 (24,302); Germany, 35,712 (12,178); Canada 13,473 (10,865); and Italy 12,930 (4,896)—Wellington, April 7, 1952.

PAKISTAN

Cotton and Wool Imports—Pakistan imported 672,450 yards of cotton piece goods and 20,458 yards of woollen and worsted piece goods from the United States from April, 1950 to March, 1951. During the same period, 66 million yards of cotton piece goods and 382,807 yards of woollen and worsted piece goods were imported from the United Kingdom. Pakistan's requirements of these two items are estimated at 6.4 million yards of woollen piece goods, 2.7 million yards of worsted goods, and 1,368 million yards of cotton piece goods—Karachi, March 27, 1952.

Cotton Prices Supported—Because of the steady fall in cotton prices since the beginning of the year, the Pakistan Ministry of Commerce will introduce a price support scheme. The scheme will ensure a price of Rs.90/- (\$27.10) per maund of 289F Roller Ginned, fully good 15/16" baled cotton, with the price differentials for the on-and-off points to be determined on the basis of types, staples and qualities. The Government has decided to buy raw cotton through the Cotton Board, as and when cotton is tendered for sale by the trade—Karachi, March 27, 1952.

SCOTLAND

Power Lifts for Tractors—The only surviving hydraulic power lifts for agricultural tractors developed in Great Britain since the war are the Adrolic units built by the Milngavie firm, Adrolic Engineering Co. Ltd. This comparatively new light engineering industry is attracting attention in agricultural centres throughout the world and production is running at peak. The unit is built round a specially designed rotary hydraulic pump, in which oil pressure is increased to 2,000 lbs. per square inch. This

pressure is used to operate a ram connected to a three-point tractor-plough linkage, which lifts the plough bodily in a horizontal position instead of at an angle as in the two-point linkage type—London, March 6, 1952.

Variable Speed Gear Developed—The Scottish firm, Stewart Burns Engineering Co., Ltd., is working on an infinitely variable speed gear which, it is claimed, reduces to a minimum the loss of power in transmission. The gear gives a complete ratio from zero to maximum, thus providing the flexibility needed for maximum efficiency—London, March 6, 1952.

New Flour Mills Established—Joseph Rank Ltd., are erecting flour mills and silos at Leith Docks. The total cost of the project will be \$1.5 million. This new development includes the reclamation of $3\frac{1}{2}$ acres of land and the building of two quays. When completed, the scheme will include a silo with 20,000-ton capacity, flour mills, and a warehouse—London, March 15, 1952.

SOUTH AFRICA

Value of Wool Clip Reduced—The value of the wool clip for the year ending June 30 will be about £50 million, or slightly more than half last year's record clip of £91 million. Last year the average wool price was 95.8d. per lb. During the first seven months of the present season the average has been 53.3d. per lb. Despite the reduction in value, the clip by weight will be the highest in ten years—120 thousand tons, or some 6,750 tons in excess of last year—Cape Town, March 31, 1952.

SWEDEN

Automobile Plant Planned—It is reported by the local automobile trade that the Goliath automobile factory in Bremen will build an assembly factory in Nykoping, to bypass the Swedish import restrictions. The plant will assemble initially about 100 automobiles per month—Stockholm, April 3, 1952.

Uranium Deposits Discovered—Reports in the local press indicate that uranium deposits have been discovered at Skovde, large enough to supply Swedish requirements and provide substantial exports. The deposits are so rich in uranium that 10 kilos of uranium can be obtained from every ton of "koln"—Stockholm, April 3, 1952.

TURKEY

Copper Production at New High—Copper production of the Etibank-operated Ergani Copper Works in 1951 amounted to 14,200 tons, valued at approximately TL.20 million, a 25 per cent increase over 1950 production. Because of the high prices paid in European markets, no copper was sold to the United States in 1951. In 1950, 3,000 tons, valued at TL.2 million, were exported to the U.S.—Istanbul, March 1, 1952.

UNITED STATES

Wheat and Flour Exports Up—The U.S. Department of Agriculture estimates that 303·4 million bushels (wheat equivalent) of wheat, flour, and macaroni were exported from July 1951-February 1952. Exports during the same period of 1950-51 totalled 178·4 million equivalent bushels.

Exports of other grains and grain products were estimated at 114·2 million bushels during July 1951-February 1952, as compared with 150 million bushels in the same period of 1950-51. These include corn, oats, grain sorghums, barley, rye, corn grits, hominy and meal, cornstarch and flour, oatmeal, and malt—Washington, April 9, 1952.

Tungsten Discovered in California—The discovery in California of a deposit of urgently needed tungsten has been announced by the United States Defence Minerals Exploration Administration. The new discovery is the third made under the Agency's program to aid and promote the discovery and development in the U.S. of additional deposits of minerals required by the national defence program. A find of strategic mica in North Carolina and one of manganese in Arkansas were announced recently. Under the exploration program, funds are provided on a modified matching basis to mining companies or individuals who meet specified requirements.

The California discovery is expected to provide a considerable quantity of commercially valuable tungsten. Most of the U.S. requirements of this metal are at present imported—Washington, April 9, 1952.

Trade and Tariff Regulations

British Guiana Restricts Imports of Animals

Port of Spain, April 19, 1952—FTS—The Controller of Supplies and Prices, British Guiana, in a notice on April 16, advised importers that no animal or any part of it, or any fodder, litter or livestock container may be imported from Canada unless such shipments are accompanied by a certificate issued by a veterinary inspector, Health of Animals Division, Department of Agriculture, Canada. The certificate must state that the animal has not come within 100 miles of an area infected with hoof and mouth disease or, in the other cases, that the items have not originated in an infected area or been packed within 100 miles of it.

Jamaica Abolishes Commercial Travellers' Tax

Kingston, April 18, 1952—FTS—By Licences on Trades and Business (Amendment) Law, 1952, dated March 18, 1952, Jamaica abolished the licence fee of £50 per annum payable by non-resident commercial travellers.

Trade Commissioners on Tour

TO familiarize themselves with conditions in this country and the special requirements of businessmen, Canadian Trade Commissioners return to Canada periodically. Exporters and importers are invited to discuss with the Trade Commissioner the markets and sources of supply in his territory.

R. E. Gravel, formerly Commercial Secretary for Canada in Lima, Peru, will become the first Canadian Government Trade Commissioner at Ciudad Trujillo, Dominican Republic. On May 8 he began a tour of Canada before taking up his appointment in the autumn. His detailed itinerary is:

Montreal—May 12-23
Kingston and Brockville—May 26
Toronto—May 27-June 5
Hamilton—June 6-7
Kitchener—June 10-11
Vancouver—June 18-23

Ottawa—June 30-July 10
St. John's—July 14-16
Halifax—July 17-18
Saint John—July 21
Fredericton—July 22

H. W. Richardson, who has been Canadian Government Trade Commissioner in Bogotá, Colombia, since 1949, began his tour on April 15. His itinerary follows:

Montreal—May 12-22

W. Gibson-Smith, Canadian Government Trade Commissioner in Leopoldville, Belgian Congo, began a Canadian tour on March 24. His itinerary is as follows:

Winnipeg—May 11-13

Businessmen can reach these officers through the Canadian Manufacturers Association offices in Toronto and Winnipeg; Chambers of Commerce in Fredericton, Quebec, Kingston, Brockville, Hamilton and Kitchener; Boards of Trade in St. John's, Halifax, Saint John, and Montreal; the Department of Trade and Commerce, 355 Burrard Street, in Vancouver.

U.S. Steel Show

Canadian companies which supply equipment, products or services to the iron and steel producing industry are invited to exhibit at the 1952 Iron and Steel Exposition in Cleveland, Ohio, September 30-October 3. This thirty-year-old vertical Fair attracted over 10 thousand visitors in 1950, and this year will coincide with the annual convention of the Association of Iron and Steel Engineers, also meeting in Cleveland. Canadians interested either in exhibiting at or visiting the Exposition should write to Albert W. Erickson, Jr., Association of Iron and Steel Engineers, 1010 Empire Bldg., Pittsburgh 22, Pa.

Nominal Foreign Exchange Quotations

The following nominal quotations may prove useful in checking prices or considering statistics.

Importers and exporters are, however, urged to check with their banks before making any financial arrangements for the purchase and sale of commodities.

Country	Monetary Unit	—	Nominal Quotations Sept. 17*	Nominal Quotations Apr. 28	Nominal Quotations May 5
Argentina.....	Peso.....	Basic Ex.	.2977	.1960	.1961
		Free	.2085	.0702	.0702
Austria.....	Schilling.....	Export		.0458	.0459
Australia.....	Pound.....		3-2240	2-2030	2-2015
Belgium and Belgian Congo.....	Franc.....		.0228	.0194	.0194
Bolivia.....	Boliviano.....		.0238	.0163	.0163
British West Indies (except Jamaica).....	Dollar.....		.8396	.5737	.5733
Brazil.....	Cruzeiro.....		.0544	.0529	.0530
Burma.....	Rupee.....		.3022		
Ceylon.....	Rupee.....		.3022	.2058	.2059
Chile.....	Peso.....		.0233	.0110	.0110
Colombia.....	Peso.....		.5128	.3920	.3922
Costa Rica.....	Colon.....		.1800	.1749	.1750
Cuba.....	Peso.....		1-0000	.9800	.9806
Czechoslovakia.....	Koruna.....		0-2000	.0196	.0196
Denmark.....	Krone.....		.2084	.1419	.1420
Dominican Republic.....	Peso.....		1-0000	.9800	.9806
Ecuador.....	Sucre.....		.0740	.0647	.0647
Egypt.....	Pound.....		4-1330	2-8141	2-8159
El Salvador.....	Colon.....		.4000	.3920	.3922
Fiji.....	Pound.....		3-6306	2-4809	2-4792
Finland.....	Markka.....		.0062	.0042	.0042
France, Monaco and French North Africa.....	Franc.....		.0037	.0028	.0028
French Empire—African.....	Franc.....		.0073	.0056	.0056
French Pacific Possessions.....	Franc.....		.0201	.0154	.0155
Germany.....	Deutsche Mark		.3000	.2333	.2335
Guatemala.....	Quetzal.....		1-0000	.9800	.9806
Haiti.....	Gourde.....		.2000	.1960	.1961
Honduras.....	Lempira.....		.5000	.4900	.4903
Hong Kong.....	Dollar.....		.2519	.1721	.1720
Iceland.....	Krona.....		.1541	.0602	.0602
India.....	Rupee.....		.3022	.2058	.2059
Iran.....	Rial.....		.0212		
Iraq.....	Dinar.....		4-0300	2-7537	2-7519
Ireland.....	Pound.....		4-0300	2-7537	2-7519
Israel.....	Pound.....		3-0000	2-7537	2-7519
Italy.....	Lira.....		.0017	.0015	.0015
Jamaica.....	Pound.....		4-0300	2-7537	2-7519
Japan.....	Yen.....		.0028	.0027	.0027
Lebanon.....	Piastre.....		.4561		
Mexico.....	Peso.....		.1157	.1133	.1134
Netherlands.....	Florin.....		.3769	.2579	.2581
Netherlands Antilles.....	Florin.....		.5308	.5197	.5200
New Zealand.....	Pound.....		4-0150	2-7537	2-7519
Nicaragua.....	Cordoba.....		.2000	.1960	.1961
Norway.....	Krone.....		.2015	.1372	.1373
Pakistan.....	Rupee.....		.3022	.2962	.2964
Panama.....	Balboa.....		1-000	.9800	.9806
Paraguay.....	Guarani.....		.3200		
Peru.....	Sol.....		.1538	.0643	.0643
Philippines.....	Peso.....		.4975	.4900	.4903
Portugal and Colonies.....	Escudo.....		.0400	.0342	.0342
Singapore.....	Straits Dollar.....		.4702	.3212	.3211
Spain and Colonies.....	Peseta.....	Off. Free	.0916	.0252	.0900
		Mkt. Ex.			
Sweden.....	Krona.....		.2783	.1894	.1896
Switzerland.....	Franc.....		.2336	.2262	.2265
Thailand.....	Baht.....		.1000		
Turkey.....	Lira.....		.3571	.3500	.3502
Union of South Africa.....	Pound.....		4-0300	2-7537	2-7519
United Kingdom.....	Pound.....		4-0300	2-7537	2-7518
United States.....	Dollar.....		1-0000	.9800	.9806
Uruguay.....	Peso.....		.6553	.6452	.6456
Venezuela.....	Bolivar.....		.2985	.2925	.2927
Yugoslavia.....	Dinar.....		.0200	.0032	.0032

* September 17, 1949.

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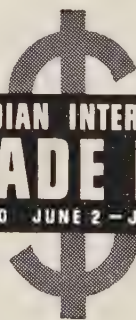
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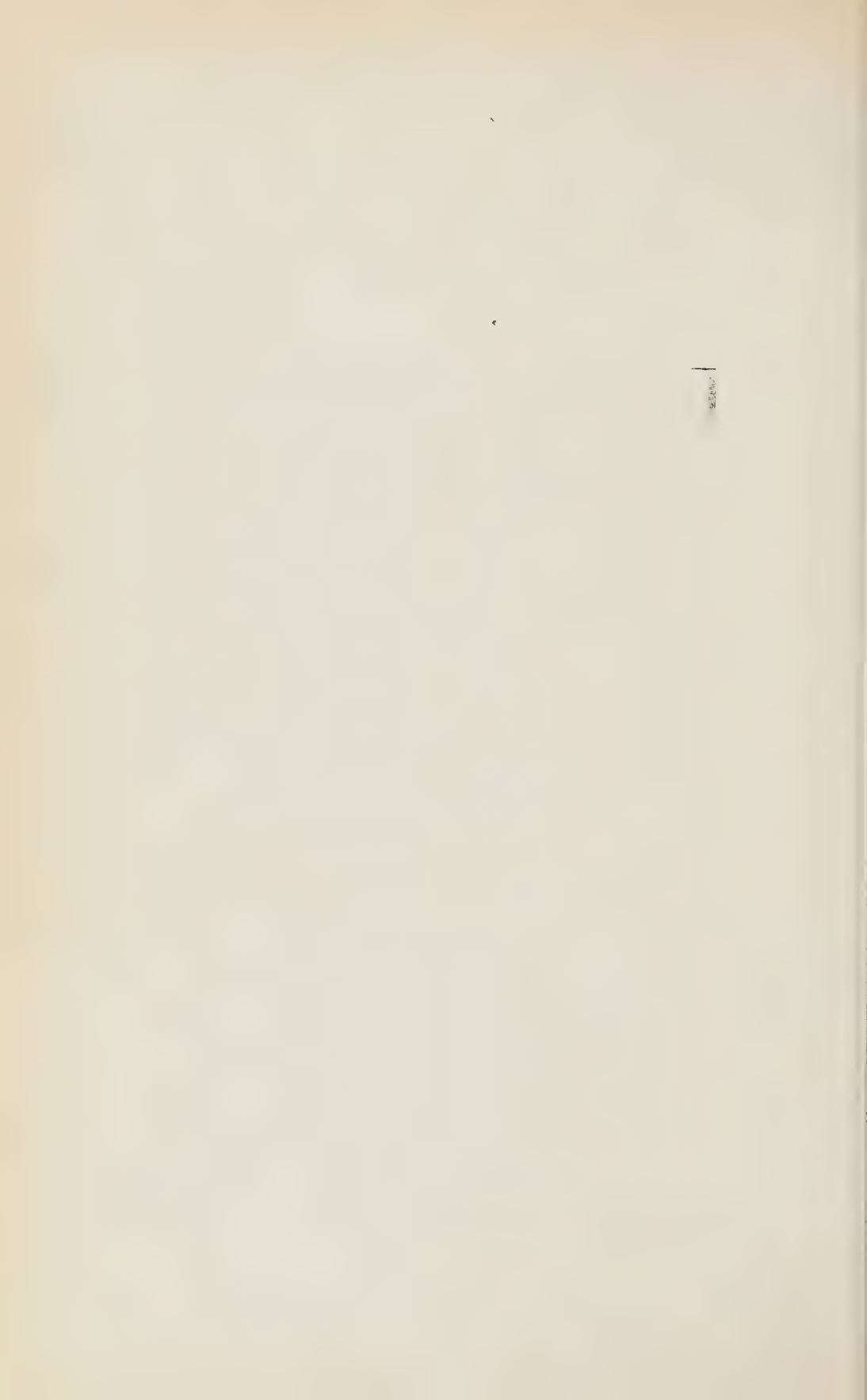
foreign trade

MAY 17, 1952



OTTAWA
CANADA







foreign trade

OL. 11

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Published weekly by the Foreign Trade Service,
Department of Trade and Commerce,
Under the authority of
The Right Hon. C. D. HOWE, Minister, and
WM. FREDERICK BULL, Deputy Minister.

Subscription: \$2.00 a year in Canada; \$3.50 abroad.

Single copies: 10 cents each.

Please forward all subscriptions and orders to:
The Queen's Printer, Government Printing Bureau, Ottawa.

Material appearing in this magazine may be freely
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Spain's Foreign Trade in 1951

For the first time in seven years, Spain achieved a favourable trade balance in 1951. Canadian imports from Spain went up sharply, but exports to that country fell by several million dollars.

by E. H. Maguire
Canadian Government Trade Commissioner

MADRID—A genuine expansion in exports, both in quantity and in value, and a slight contraction in the quantity of imports brought Spain a favourable balance of trade in 1951.

Long accustomed to an adverse balance of visible trade, the country has depended on invisible income, largely money sent home by Spaniards living abroad, to make up the deficit. This type of income is apparently drying up, because of tightened exchange controls in the countries where the emigrants have made their homes and also because many of the families left behind have now joined their relatives abroad. The increasing influx of tourists (1½ million are expected in 1952) and the money they spend is helping to compensate for the loss in remittances. This changing pattern, however, makes it all the more vital that Spain have a favourable balance of visible foreign trade.

Examining the Record

Exports in 1951 (excluding the movement of gold and silver bullion) were valued at 1,410 million gold pesetas,* and imports at 1,177 million gold pesetas. This means that the Spanish monetary area (Peninsular Spain, Canary Islands, African colonies and protectorates) achieved a favourable balance of 233 million gold pesetas, compared with an adverse balance of seven million gold pesetas in 1950. Exports from the areas outside Peninsular Spain accounted for 265 million gold pesetas and imports for 190 million gold pesetas of this total, compared with 291 million gold pesetas and 287 million gold pesetas, respectively, in 1950.

Foodstuffs took first place among exports from Peninsular Spain, increasing from 475 million gold pesetas in 1950 to 617 million in 1951. Raw materials exports jumped from 143 million gold pesetas in 1950 to 232 million in 1951.

Manufactured articles, valued at 453 million gold pesetas, were Peninsular Spain's chief import, followed by 398 million gold pesetas' worth of raw materials and 132 million gold pesetas in foodstuffs. Total value of imports of the three commodity groups exceeded 1950 by about 88 million gold pesetas. The foodstuffs group was, in fact, the only one to decrease from the previous year.

* One paper peseta=\$.025 Canadian (official free market).
One gold peseta= 3.577 paper pesetas.

The following tables set out the details:

Imports and Exports—Peninsular Spain

Principal Commodity Groups	Imports		Exports	
	1950	1951	1950	1951
	(millions of gold pesetas)			
Raw materials	343	398	153	232
Manufactured articles	415	453	275	294
Foodstuffs	145	132	475	617

Imports and Exports—Canary Islands, Colonies and Protectorates

Principal Commodity Groups	Imports		Exports	
	1950	1951	1950	1951
	(millions of gold pesetas)			
Raw materials	43	45	19	24
Manufactured articles	63	45	148	140
Foodstuffs	181	100	124	101

Oranges, as always, headed the list of Peninsular Spain's exports and were valued at 219 million gold pesetas, slightly above the 1949 value (a good year) and a sharp contrast to 1950's figure of 142 million gold pesetas. Cotton goods came second, then iron ore and pyrites. Exports of iron ore and pyrites, olive oil, tinned fruit and vegetables, wines, almonds, mercury, lead, wolfram, tinned fish and lemons showed moderate to substantial increases in value over 1950. Shipments of brandies and sherries, olives, and potassic salt decreased in value compared with 1950.

The United Kingdom and Commonwealth continued to be Spain's best customer, with the United States a poor second and France third. The United States barely edged out the United Kingdom and Commonwealth as Spain's chief supplier; France and Holland and possessions were also important suppliers. It is interesting to note that U.S. trade with Spain was just about in balance; the United Kingdom and Commonwealth, on the other hand, had a substantial unfavourable balance. This is because Spain is able, by her agreement with the British Government, to spend sterling earned from the United Kingdom and Commonwealth in certain countries outside the Commonwealth.

Spanish Exports by Countries

	1951	1950
	(Millions of gold pesetas)	
U.K. and Commonwealth*	351.0	285.1
United States	199.7	195.9
Naval stores	193.1	180.0
France	132.6	87.1
Germany	84.5	30.5
Belgium-Luxembourg	81.1	41.5
Holland and possessions	78.2	38.5
Switzerland	49.7	26.3
Sweden	42.7	36.3
Cuba	36.8	23.0
Denmark	25.0	35.9
Italy	24.9	16.9
Norway	24.1	21.4
Egypt	22.6	17.1
Chile	19.5	20.0
Brazil	15.6	17.4
Portugal	14.5	8.7
Argentina	11.4	36.9
Austria	6.5	6.1

* Spanish statistics include Canada in "U.K. and Commonwealth".

Spanish Imports by Countries

	1951	1950
	(Millions of gold pesetas)	
United States	190·0	181·4
U.K. and Commonwealth*	189·5	183·0
France and possessions	155·1	119·8
Holland and possessions	113·1	101·5
Arabia	91·1	60·6
Venezuela	74·9	61·3
Germany	59·0	48·6
Belgium-Luxembourg	53·1	38·9
Iran	43·2	62·9
Denmark	36·2	15·6
Switzerland	33·0	23·3
Argentina	32·4	38·7
Egypt	31·6	9·2
Sweden	26·7	32·4
Norway	22·5	20·8
Cuba	19·7	10·4
Portugal	16·5	9·2
Brazil	12·7	40·0
Austria	6·5	9·2

* Spanish statistics include Canada in "U.K. and Commonwealth".

Trade with Canada

Canadian-Spanish trade in 1951, according to D.B.S. (Canada) figures, was highlighted by a sharp increase in imports from Spain—\$7·1 million, compared with only \$3·5 million in 1950. Exports from Canada to Spain decreased sharply—totalled only \$742 thousand, compared with \$5·6 million in 1950. Fairly large and extraordinary shipments of Spanish cotton goods, valued at \$2·5 million, were chiefly responsible for the Spanish gains. Over \$5 million worth of Canadian wheat was shipped to Spain in 1950 but this was not repeated in 1951.

Principal imports from Spain into Canada were: cotton goods (\$2·5 million); olives (\$1·3 million); manufactures of cork (\$1·2 million); almonds (\$489 thousand); non-sparkling wines (\$273 thousand); ginger and spices (\$120 thousand); salt for fisheries (\$108 thousand). Principal exports to Spain, in order of importance, were: polystyrene; asbestos fibres; copper ingots, bars and billets. Important quantities of goods, however, moved indirectly between Spain and Canada and the official returns of both countries do not give the complete trade picture.

Canada's sales to Spain should show a marked improvement in 1952 and, as a result, total trade should be more in balance. Substantial quantities of wheat and newsprint have already been sold to Spain and there are prospects for sales of asbestos fibres, dried codfish, and perhaps cellulose pulp.

TRANSPORTATION

The Transportation and Communications Division of the Department of Trade and Commerce will be glad to supply shippers and others interested with information on water, rail, air and road transport services to and from Canada.

The Division has compiled a list of the principal Canadian trade routes and of the steamship companies maintaining services on them. To obtain this list and any further help with international transportation problems, write to the Director, Transportation and Communications Division, Department of Trade and Commerce, Ottawa.

Household Appliance Industry Flourishes in South Africa

*Market for Canadian refrigerators, electric stoves
and washing machines drastically cut; future
sales will depend on good design, hard selling.*

by Howard E. Campbell
Assistant Canadian Government Trade Commissioner

JOHANNESBURG—In 1948 South Africa had not a single manufacturer of electric stoves, refrigerators or washing machines. Today, eight local producers turn out 40-50 thousand refrigerators, 21 thousand electric stoves, and close to 9,000 washing machines—almost 85 per cent of the country's total requirements. Import controls imposed in 1948 provided the impetus for this tremendous surge in the domestic production of household appliances. The devaluation of sterling and recent increases in ocean freight rates have helped to keep it rolling.

When import controls were clamped on in 1948, South African importers of consumer goods found the exchange quotas would not pay for even half the electrical appliances needed to fill consumer demand. They began to look into the possibility of manufacturing these products locally, and were encouraged by government regulations which permit import of sheet steel, component parts and other essentials. They were encouraged too by their overseas' suppliers who realized that limited exchange would reduce their exports to this country.

Overseas Manufacturers Gave Help

With the avenue to local production left open by the Government, and with the co-operation of overseas manufacturers who supplied "know-how" and, in some cases, equipment, South African businessmen had little difficulty in setting up their own assembly plants. At first the more complicated components—electric stove elements, gauges, refrigerator units, handles, hinges and washing machine wringers—were imported. As consumer demand increased and exchange quotas decreased, more and more parts were made in the Union until today only electric refrigerator units, hinges and a few other small parts are brought in from abroad.

Local Prices Lower

How do the prices of locally-made products compare with imported ones? Economic developments paralleling the industry's growth have tipped the scale in favour of the local manufacturer. When sterling was devalued in 1949 local manufacturers saw the prices of Canadian and United States appliances soar above their own. With the outbreak of

war in Korea and subsequent increases in deepsea freight rates, South African producers gained an additional price advantage over foreign suppliers who were faced with a long ocean haul.

Refrigerators provide a striking example of the effect of these two developments. Before devaluation and ocean freight increases, domestic refrigerators cost more than those imported from North America. A locally-made refrigerator with an imported unit now retails in Johannesburg for about £110. A comparable imported model sells for £125.

As long as import controls remain, Canadian appliance manufacturers can hope for only a fraction of the sales they once enjoyed in South Africa. Whether they recapture their previous share of this market when controls are lifted will depend on superior designing and hard selling.

Irish Economy Faces Difficult Problems

With agricultural exports declining and imports rising, the Republic of Ireland is financing the deficit by drawing on assets abroad. This policy, however, obviously cannot be long continued.

by H. L. E. Priestman
Commercial Secretary for Canada

DUBLIN—Ireland experienced in 1951 another year of unfavourable trade balances. Foreign exchange reserves fell and external assets had to be sold to finance the highest rate of imports on record. At the same time, agricultural production, which should provide the bulk of Irish exports, declined. Unemployment in the textile industries became more serious. Marshall Aid to Ireland (about \$146 million in all) was suspended in February 1951, and repayments on principal and interest on the loans will begin this year. These factors all point to difficult economic adjustments in future.

Adverse Trade Balance

One of the best indications of the ills facing Ireland is the continuing import balance on the country's international trading account. Imports of goods and services soared during 1951 and reached a record figure of £204 million. Exports remained relatively static at £81 million, leaving a trading deficit of £123 million. Assuming that net invisible income was much the same as in 1950, the net over-all deficit on current account was £66 million.

This adverse balance of £66 million follows a chain of deficits over recent years—£30 million in 1950, £10 million in 1949, £20 million in



This scene in the Nier Valley, Waterford County, is typical of the beautiful Irish countryside that is attracting a growing number of tourists, who bring in much-needed revenue. The Government is encouraging tourist traffic.
—Photo ITA.

1948, and £ 30 million in 1947, or a total of £ 156 million. Ireland finances this financial debit by drawing down her external assets, largely sterling investments in London. During the war years these assets grew steadily and were estimated at £ 160 million. These funds are now almost exhausted. Spending at the present rate will soon make the Republic a debtor country within the sterling area. As a result, measures which the United Kingdom is adopting to support sterling will probably be followed also in Ireland. Already import quotas have been severely reduced and custom duties on certain textiles and clothing increased.

Agricultural Production Declines

The permanence of the new import regulations and the welfare of the Republic depend mainly on producing an agricultural surplus. Farmers are being encouraged to increase land under cultivation and to grow more wheat and animal feeds. Increased tillage and better use of farm lands is aimed at increasing livestock production, thus improving exports and reducing imports. Sugar beet production is being pushed as is the manufacture of beet sugar and important by-products.

Dairying has fallen off to a marked degree and Ireland, once an exporter, is now importing butter to sustain the ration during winter and spring. Milch cattle in January 1952 numbered 1,143,400, or 3·3 per cent fewer than in January 1951.

Many observers attribute the depressed state of Irish agriculture to the drift of young rural labourers to urban centres in Ireland or abroad. In the last century, Ireland's population has fallen by 50 per cent. There were 133 thousand fewer persons in rural areas and 124 thousand more in towns in 1951 than in 1936. At the same time, the rural population is aging. About 250 thousand persons are recorded as proprietors operating farms. Of these, 50 thousand are women whose average age is 61, while the average age of the 200 thousand men is 56. It is not surprising that, under these conditions, it is extremely difficult to introduce new methods.

Industrial Record

Industrial production forged ahead in some lines and the frozen meat industry particularly made progress. 'On the other hand, the various textile and clothing factories have found it difficult to dispose of products made from high-priced raw materials. At the same time, the banks have tightened their credit terms to manufacturers, wholesalers and retailers. Unemployment figures are consequently mounting. In December, 1951, 68,200 persons (or 7·8 per cent of the labour class) were unemployed, as compared with 61,500 (or 6·9 per cent) in December 1950. An additional number are on short time. Unemployment figures might be greater but for the migration of workers to Great Britain—about 24 thousand a year.

The tourist trade is playing an increasingly important role in the Irish economy, with gross receipts in 1950 of £32·4 million. Allowing for expenditures by Irish residents in other countries, the net tourist income in 1950 was £24 million. During 1951, the weather was disappointing and receipts fell below the previous year's totals. The Government is carrying on an active tourist promotion program using questionnaires, advertising, and information abroad. It has also begun a campaign to improve tourist facilities. It is expected that the reduction in the British travel allowance for vacationing outside the sterling area will mean more tourists for Ireland this year. Of interest is the fact that the Irish system of getting statistics on tourist traffic, the Passenger Enquiry Card, was evolved after studying the questionnaire used at Canadian border points.

In sum, the Republic of Ireland seems rather uncertain about what can be done to improve the economic situation. There are a few bright spots, but many think that unpredictable external factors over which the Republic has little control tend to outweigh and outpace most of the stabilizing internal measures that have so far been taken.

—A further brief report on Ireland, dealing largely with internal and external trade and with government finance, will appear in our next issue—Editor.

Data for Exporters

The International Trade Relations Branch of the Department of Trade and Commerce has prepared bulletins covering shipping documents and customs regulations of the following countries: Austria, Belgium, Belgian Congo, Brazil, Cuba, Dominican Republic, Egypt, Finland, France, Western Germany, Greece, Guatemala, Haiti, Iceland, Israel, Italy, Mexico, Netherlands, Netherlands Antilles, Nicaragua, Panama, Peru, Surinam (Netherlands Guiana), Sweden, Switzerland and Venezuela.

If you wish copies, write to the Branch. Data on other countries will be compiled from time to time and will be added to this list.

British Guiana and Business

Eligible Canadian exporters are urged to make greater use of the BWI Trade Liberalization Plan in selling to British Guiana in 1952, as one step towards regaining former volume of trade there.

by D. H. Cheney
Assistant Canadian Trade Commissioner

PORT OF SPAIN—The increasing strength of British Guiana's economy encourages optimism in the business community. The year 1951 saw the basic industries—bauxite, rice, and timber production—expand. Several of the mineral discoveries look commercially promising. The increase in the United Kingdom contract price, recently announced, stimulated the sugar industry; wages paid to plantation workers rose substantially. Sizable price increases for rice are expected.

There were, inevitably, one or two setbacks. Early in the year, Anaconda withdrew from gold exploration and development. In November, a disastrous fire swept the waterfront and business district of Georgetown at a time when rebuilding of the business section destroyed in the 1945 fire was just nearing completion.

Trade Picture Explained

During 1951, British Guiana imported goods from Canada valued at \$9,403,139.* Principal items were wheat flour; machinery; split peas; dried, salted and smoked fish; canned fish; processed milk; cotton piece goods; potatoes; paper and paper manufactures, and leaf tobacco. Total exports to Canada during the year amounted to \$29,288,413. Exports to the United Kingdom were valued at \$18,885,906 and imports from that source at \$27,724,701. Exports to the United States totalled \$3,660,866 as opposed to imports valued at \$8,679,701.

The British West Indies Trade Liberalization Plan worked smoothly during the year, but use of allocations did not come up to expectations. Import licences issued against the Plan during 1951 totalled Can.\$924,984 f.o.b., representing 43 per cent of total allocations of Can.\$2,132,030 f.o.b. established for that colony. Principal difficulties in the way of making greater use of the Plan undoubtedly were high prices in Canada for fresh meat, butter, cheese, and processed milk, and the rapid rise in the cost of Canadian exchange toward the end of the year.

Advice to Exporters

It is too early to assess the value of the Plan in 1952 although vouchers are now beginning to reach agents and importers in increasing numbers. Import licences for goods ordered against the 1951 Plan before December 31 remained valid until March 31, 1952. Canadian exporters holding

* All values quoted in BWI dollars.

allocations under the Trade Liberalization Plan would be well advised to keep their representatives informed of developments and should urge them to make full use of their vouchers. It would help the Controller of Supplies and Prices if agents inform him of the existence of vouchers as soon as possible after they receive them. This is particularly important in commodities for which quotas are established. There is criticism that agents holding vouchers have failed to allow a fair distribution of orders among their former customers and Canadian firms, in the interests of maintaining goodwill, should press their representatives to see that their Trade Plan business is fairly shared.

Merchants' Business Good

Importers and merchants in the colony report that, since the beginning of this year, trading has continued active in all lines. In the dry goods business, however, activity has slowed down in the past few weeks because importers have delayed buying in the face of rapidly falling prices of English textiles. Offers for delivery in two to three months are now frequent, compared with six to eight-month deliveries offered in the last half of 1951.

Banks report a considerable increase in the volume of money in circulation in the colony, probably because of higher wages paid to estate and plantation workers. Bank credit policy has not changed significantly; it is still discouraging borrowing to maintain heavy stocks at a time of rapidly advancing prices. The wisdom of this is becoming apparent to the dry goods trade. The fire in the business section adjoining the waterfront caught many firms heavily stocked and some suffered severe losses. However, the need of replacing lost stocks as quickly as possible stimulated business activity and will provide many foreign principals with record orders.

Record Harvests Produced

Rice production for the crop year ended September 30, 1951, reached a record, and exports were about 30 thousand tons. For the first time in years, British Guiana looks forward to supplying her full contract commitments to the British West Indies. An arbitration committee late in 1951 decided on prices to be paid to British Guiana—prices higher than the previous ones. The Mahaicony-Arbary Rice Project, which encouraged a higher degree of mechanization in rice cultivation, is proving remarkably successful. A scheme involving drainage and development for rice cultivation of 400 square miles of coastal land on the west bank of the Demerara River is being considered. During the past year, quantities of high-grade "super rice" in packages have been successfully sold in Jamaica and a permanent trade seems assured. In spite of the improved supply, however, it appears unlikely that British Guiana will have rice to offer for export outside the British Caribbean area in the immediate future.

Sugar production last year increased substantially to 225 thousand tons. A rise in the United Kingdom contract price of £5 12s. 6d. per ton for 1952 and the prospect of an assured market in that country have encouraged the industry. Sugar producers have also welcomed the announcement that direct dealings with Canada will be resumed in 1953.

Higher wages are raising the workers' standard of living. Management still worries about serious absenteeism, however, which the wage increases have aggravated.

Mines Developed

Discovery of columbite, a mineral containing radioactive elements, on the Mazaruni River has resulted in new activity by the Morabisi Mining Company which will exploit the deposits for shipment to the United States. A large tonnage of low-grade manganese ore has been proved in the North West District by the Barima Gold Mining Company (Canada) Limited. Experiments with the ore indicate that it should be possible to manufacture a high-grade product containing 48 per cent or more of metallic manganese. Hopes for finding higher-grade deposits are entertained and the company is preparing to carry out a large exploration scheme. The Demerara Bauxite Company is continuing with its \$12 million expansion scheme and the Berbice Bauxite Company has also embarked on expansion projects.

Progress is reported with the \$5 million sawmill to be operated by the Colonial Development Company at Houston, two miles south of Georgetown, and it should begin operations in 1953. It will contain modern machinery, all electrically operated, and will have a capacity of 70 tons of sawn timber a day. It will also incorporate six kilns, each capable of handling 40 tons of lumber.

Forecast for '52

Because of the continued seriousness of the United Kingdom and sterling area financial position, 1952 will probably not see any relaxation in the strict controls against purchases from dollar sources. Apart from the Trade Liberalization Plan, imports from Canada will continue to be limited strictly to essential goods unobtainable from soft currency countries. Unfortunately, therefore, in spite of a strengthened economy and a greater degree of prosperity, British Guiana will not be able to offer an improved market to Canadian exporters with whom she has enjoyed excellent relations for many years. The wider facilities and increased flexibility of the Trade Liberalization Plan for 1952, however, hold out good prospects for regaining a fair proportion of our former trade. Statistics for 1951 also reveal room for considerable improvement in the coming months.

Surveying the Seals

Two expeditions now moving into northern Pacific waters are bent on making a survey of the famous fur seal herds and studying also their effect on the commercial fisheries. Two United States ships, carrying U.S. and Canadian scientists, are heading for the waters off the west coast of Alaska. A second party, made up of four vessels, will spend four to five months in the waters off the Asiatic coast, reaching up to Bering Sea. The ships for this second expedition will be provided by the Japanese, but will carry U.S., Japanese and Canadian (and possibly Russian) scientists.

General Notes

HONG KONG

Trade with Korea—Trade between Hong Kong and (South) Korea is reviving and prospects appear favourable. This month the Pattison Orient Line added a second ship to the sole direct service Hong Kong to Pusan, return via Japan.

In 1949, trade with all Korea amounted to HK\$216 million, placing Korea sixth among Hong Kong's trading partners. With the outbreak of the Korean fighting in 1950, trade naturally languished and its value dropped to HK\$73 million (HK\$69 million during January-June, 1950).

In 1951, trade with South Korea only amounted to HK\$25 million. The period July-December showed a 50 per cent increase over January-June, but exports to South Korea continued greatly to exceed imports—Hong Kong, April 25, 1952.

NEW ZEALAND

Small Surplus in Balance of Payments—A small surplus of £1 million is recorded in New Zealand's balance of payments for February, 1952. Receipts totalled £29·3 million compared with £22·6 million in January and £27·6 million in February, 1951. Payments for February, 1952, amounted to £28·2 (including non-government imports £23 million), as against £29·4 million in January and £19 million in February of last year—Wellington, April 7, 1952.

SOUTH AFRICA

Economic Planning Council Created—The Economic Advisory Council being established in terms of the Economic Advisory Council Bill will replace the Social and Economic Planning Council and will be responsible for long-term economic policy and the application of available economic resources of the Union to the country's priority needs.

The Council will discuss customs and railway tariffs, all forms of transport, and the prices of agricultural products, and will formulate policies for commerce, industry, mining, finance, agricultural and trade unions—Cape Town, March 31, 1952.

SPAIN

Ships Must Have Radar—The Spanish Government has ordered all ships registering over 1,000 tons gross weight and engaged in the transport of passengers to be fitted with radar equipment, which is manufactured in Spain—Madrid, April 8, 1952.

Hoof and Mouth Disease Spreading—Hoof and mouth disease has spread practically throughout the northern half of Spain, according to an official announcement—Madrid, April 8, 1952.

TURKEY

Highway Construction Lowers Freight Rates—For the construction of new highways and the maintenance of existing roads this year, the State Highways Administration has been allocated 115 million lira. The program calls for building 1,262 km. of new roads, the completion of 773 km. of roads on which work has already started, and the asphaltting of 643 km. Large contracts have also been let for the maintenance of existing roads involving about 23,000 km. The tremendous progress made by the road-building program, under the supervision of the U.S. Road-Building Group, has reduced road haulage freight rates by about 70 per cent since 1949—Istanbul, March 15, 1952.

UNITED KINGDOM

Drain on Sterling Reserves Slower—In March, the total gold and dollar deficit of the sterling area amounted to \$71 million, compared with \$299 million in January and \$266 million in February. Special non-recurring receipts helped the situation in March to the extent of about \$75 million. The total deficit for the first quarter of the year was \$636 million, compared with \$940 million in the final quarter of 1951.

On March 31 the gold and dollar reserves were down to \$1,700 million, a fall of \$635 million from the end-1951 total of \$2,335 million—London, April 7, 1952.

Airways Had Good Year—British Overseas Airways Corporation made a profit for the first time in its 12-year history in the financial year ending March 31, 1952. The figures are not yet available but the nearest comparable was a loss of £4·6 million in 1950-51. The Corporation has informed the Treasury that it does not propose to claim the Treasury grant of £1 million for the current financial year, when it expects at least to cover costs—London, April 7, 1952.

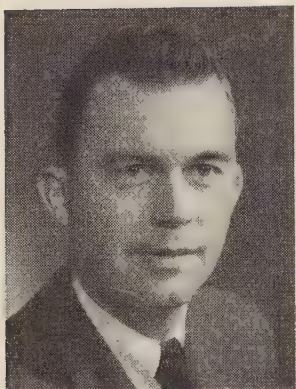
UNITED STATES

California Cotton Production—California is becoming an important cotton producer. In the years 1939 to 1948 average production was approximately 500 thousand bales, but with mechanization and improved use of fertilizers, production increased sharply to last year's total of 1·7 million bales worth \$425 million.

Figures for the whole U.S. cotton-growing industry show that acreage performance is improving remarkably. In 1929 it took 43·2 million acres to produce 14·8 million bales. In 1951-52, 26·7 million harvested acres produced an estimated 15·3 million bales, an improvement of 66 per cent.

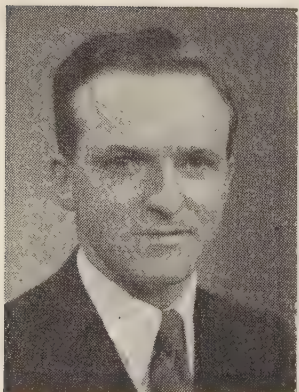
Cotton production costs, however, appear to be rising as quickly as gains in production are achieved. Mississippi Delta cotton last year, it was claimed, cost 32 to 33 cents for each pound harvested. This compares with 9 to 10 cents per pound received by farmers in 1939. The present Department of Agriculture floor price for cotton is 30·91 cents per pound; the OPS ceiling is 45·14 cents per pound—Washington, April 15, 1952.

Assistant Trade



I. A. MacDONALD of Ottawa has been posted to Colombo, Ceylon. Born in Ottawa, he obtained his B.A. (Honours) from Queen's University and his M.A. from the University of Toronto. Before joining the Canadian Trade Commissioner Service in May 1951, he was employed with Instruments Limited, the Campbell Soup Company, Ltd., the Department of Mines and Technical Surveys, the Post Office Department, and the Dominion Bureau of Statistics. He served overseas with the RNVF (Fleet Air Arm) during the Second World War.

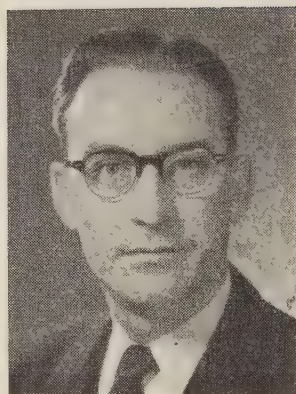
W. P. BIRMINGHAM of Vancouver has been posted to Bombay, India. Born in Vancouver, he received B.A. and B. Com. degrees from the University of British Columbia. He was employed successively with the H. R. Mac-Millan Export Company, Ltd., in Vancouver, the British Commonwealth Pacific Airlines in San Francisco, and with the export division of Libby, McNeill & Libby, Inc., also in San Francisco. He then returned to Canada and joined the Canadian Trade Commissioner Service in May 1951.



G. A. COOPER of Winnipeg has been posted to Guatemala City. Born in Winnipeg, he attended the University of Manitoba and received a B. Eng. (Mech.) degree from McGill University. Before joining the Canadian Trade Commissioner Service in May 1951, he was employed by the Montreal Engineering Company in the installation of electric power plants in Canada and Latin America, as a regional superintendent of construction with a Venezuelan company, and as an engineer with the Winnipeg Sanitary District. He saw service with the RCME.

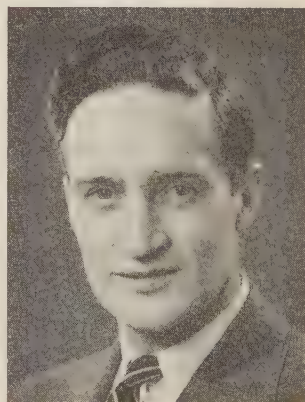
Commissioners Posted

M. B. BLACKWOOD of Newdale, Man., has been posted to Hong Kong. Born in Basswood, Man., he graduated with a B.S.A. degree from the University of Manitoba and took postgraduate work at the University of Minnesota and the University of California. During the Second World War he served with the RCAF. He was employed with the Department of Veterans Affairs, the Economics Division, Department of Agriculture, and the California Packing Corporation in San Francisco, before joining the Trade Commissioner Service in November 1951.

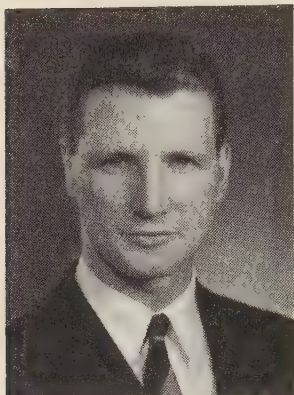


W. R. HICKMAN of Vancouver has been posted to Berne, Switzerland. Born in Calgary, he graduated with a B.S.A. degree from the University of British Columbia. Before joining the Canadian Trade Commissioner Service in June 1951, he was employed with the F. W. Woolworth Company Ltd. in Vancouver, and spent some time with the Economics Division, Department of Agriculture, in Ottawa. He served with the Royal Canadian Air Force for several years during the Second World War.

C. O. R. ROUSSEAU of Trois Pistoles, Que., was posted to New Orleans, La., last December. Born in Trois Pistoles, he graduated from the University of Montreal as a B. Com. and from New York University as a Master of Business Administration. Before joining the Canadian Trade Commissioner Service in April 1951, he was employed with Bochtube Controls of Canada, Ltd., Montreal; Gillespie & Co., New York, and with the Technical Co-operation Service, Department of Trade and Commerce. He served with the RCAF during the Second World War.



Assistant Trade Commissioners



A. G. KNEIWASSER of Ottawa has been posted to Athens, Greece. Born in Ottawa, he received a B.A. (Honours) and an M.A. degree from Queen's University. He saw service with the Canadian Army in 1945 and was posted to the Japanese Language School in Victoria. Before joining the Canadian Trade Commissioner Service in April 1951, he was employed with the Economic Research and Development Branch, Department of Trade and Commerce, and the Department of Defence Production.

J. H. BAILEY of Montreal has been posted to Detroit, Mich. Born in Galt, Ont., he graduated from McGill University with a B. Com. degree and, during the Second World War, served with the RCNVR. His business experience includes six years with the B. F. Goodrich Rubber Company of Canada, Ltd., in various sales positions, as manager of the company's retail store in Galt, and later as manager of the Home & Miscellaneous Supplies Division at head office in Kitchener, Ont. In May 1951 he joined the Canadian Trade Commissioner Service.



Handicrafts Show Reviewed

Nearly 11,350 people visited the Canadian Showroom in Rockefeller Center, New York, between February 4 and March 28 to examine and admire the display of Canadian handicrafts. They could not buy any of the products on exhibit, but they could and did place orders for future delivery—to a value of \$4,423. Individual craftsmen in New Brunswick, Nova Scotia, and Quebec—the three provinces which co-operated in the display—report that they have received some additional orders since the show closed. The sponsors hope that the effect will be a long-term one and that many Americans who were impressed by Canadian craftsmanship will, when they come here on holiday, seek out and buy good-quality handicrafts. To make things simpler for them, it has been suggested that each province participating in future exhibits list, in a small pamphlet, each article on display and the name and address of the craftsman.

Commodity Notes

CHILE

Pencil Imports Needed—Up to 1950, the value of pencils imported into Chile fluctuated between US\$300 and US\$330 thousand. In 1951, the quota was reduced to US\$150 thousand, because the national factory was to begin deliveries in that year. However, the factory did not make its first delivery until February, 1952. In the 1952 Exchange Budget an import quota of US\$15 thousand was fixed. As nearly 50 per cent of pencil imports in 1951 were special types not yet made in Chile, the Importers' Association has appealed to the Foreign Trade Council to study a quota increase for this indispensable article—Santiago, April 21, 1952.

Zinc Oxide Plant Established—A zinc oxide plant has been established in Viña del Mar by Messrs. Blundell, Spence & Cia. (Chile) S.A. Production, it is calculated, will be about 30 tons monthly of the red type and will be used almost exclusively by the Chilean industry. Later on it is expected that other types, including pharmaceutical zinc oxide, will be produced—Santiago, April 7, 1952.

GREECE

Bauxite Ore Mined—An agreement has been made, with the approval of the Greek Government, between the Eleusis Bauxite Mines and the Mutual Security Agency Mission to Greece, whereby the latter will lend the company \$1,450,000 in American, Greek and German currencies at four per cent interest. In return, the company will deliver, up to the end of 1954, 450 thousand tons of bauxite ore mined at Eleusis. The bauxite will be shipped to Germany for processing into 100 thousand tons of aluminum, part of which will go towards repayment of the loan. Bauxite deposits at Eleusis are estimated at three million tons of proven ore reserves and five million tons of probable reserves—Athens, April 25, 1952.

Straw-Pulp Factory Set Up—Erection of a straw-pulp factory by the Hellenic Cellulose Industry has begun at Larissa, in Central Greece. It is expected that 7,500 tons a year of paper pulp will be produced from wheat and rice straw. Production is scheduled to begin in about 18 months. The straw-pulp will be mixed with waste paper, rags and imported woodpulp and will be processed into 10 thousand tons of finished paper a year. At present all paper manufactured in Greece is made from imported pulp. Paper consumption reached 50 thousand tons in 1950—Athens, April 20, 1952.

ISRAEL

Build Textile Factory—The foundations have been laid, in the industrial zone of Tel-Aviv, for a large factory to turn out yarn and woollens, card and dye raw wool, and do spinning, weaving and finishing. Initial investment is the equivalent of I£500 thousand, to be provided by foreign investors. The factory will operate 3,000 spindles and 40 looms. Export

ISRAEL—continued

orders will account for 70 per cent of total output. The company plans to obtain its raw materials from its customers overseas, and an effort will also be made to use local wool residues—Athens, March 1, 1952.

Telephone Factory Erected—A large factory for assembling telephones has recently been put up in the industrial zone of Lydda, as a joint effort of the General Electric Corporation of England and a local company. Initially, it will assemble telephones and related appliances. Later on, it will assemble radio sets—Athens, March 1, 1952.

Champagne Exports—Recently, 2,000 bottles of champagne have been shipped from the wine cellars of Rishon-Le-Zion to Great Britain. Samples of champagne, processing of which takes about two years, were sent to the United Kingdom and Tangier some months ago and were well received. Orders have also come from large firms in the United States. Shortage of packing materials prevents larger shipments at this time—Athens, March 31, 1952.

JAPAN

Steel Companies Will Open N.Y. Office—Japan's three largest steel companies have decided to open a joint office in New York. The primary purpose will be to gather information for the steel industry. Eventually it will become a purchasing office—Tokyo, April 25, 1952.

Locomotives for Chile—Japan is constructing 20 steam locomotives for the Chilean Government Railways—Tokyo, April 18, 1952.

Exports of Marine Products—The Ministry of Forestry and Agriculture reports that exports of marine products for 1951 reached \$8.4 million. Shipments to Southeast Asia made up 95 per cent of the total—Tokyo, April 15, 1952.

PAKISTAN

Larger Linseed Sowing—The forecast for the area under linseed crop in Pakistan for the year 1951-52 is 68 thousand acres, as against 65 thousand acres reported in the second forecast for the previous year. This increase of 4.6 per cent is attributed to favourable weather conditions in the Punjab during the months of January and February. Crop conditions are reported normal—Karachi, April 5, 1952.

PHILIPPINES

Rayon from Bagasse—Plans are nearing completion to erect three factories in the principal sugar-growing area of the Philippines. These plants will make rayon and rayon fabrics from bagasse (sugar cane waste). It is reported that the venture will be a joint undertaking of the Philippine Government and Messrs. Oscar Kohorn & Company, which manufactures the special equipment needed. Pulp would be produced in one unit, rayon

yarn in another, and rayon woven into finished textiles in a third. These plans appear to be dependent on the results of tests now under way in the United States—Manila, April 17, 1952.

Chlorine and Caustic Soda Factory—Construction of a factory near Manila to produce chlorine and caustic soda is progressing. The whole scheme will cost about one million dollars. The plant will probably produce six tons of chlorine and sodium hydroxide (caustic soda) a day—Manila, April 18, 1952.

SUDAN

Manganese Ore Discovered—A bed of ore recently discovered in Upper Nile Province is reported to contain a fairly high percentage of manganese. The extent of the bed is not yet known, and the sample analyzed may not be typical of the whole thickness of the bed which, at the point where it was struck, is some 12 feet. Further investigation of the find is expected.—Cairo, April 25, 1952.

UNITED KINGDOM

Oil Tanker Output—The number of steamships and motorships under construction in the United Kingdom at the end of March was 356, of 2,270,621 tons gross—an increase of 61,609 tons over the previous quarter. Tonnage intended for registration abroad or for sale amounted to 98 ships of 716,853 tons, 31.6 of the total tonnage being built.

The number of oil tankers under construction (109 ships of 1,285,060 tons) is a record, according to Lloyd's Register, and represents 56.6 per cent of the total tonnage being built—London, April 23, 1952.

VENEZUELA

Market for Poultry Meat and Eggs—With the prohibition of frozen poultry imports, announced in March, the Venezuelan Government took another step towards its goal of self-sufficiency in eggs and poultry products. U.S. exporters, who supplied four million pounds of poultry meat during 1950, will be most severely affected. Some observers believe that the action is premature and that Venezuelan consumers may experience periodic shortages, but this is largely speculation.

With the ban on imports, the Government's National Supply Commission has also established price controls on both fresh and frozen domestic poultry at the following levels: producer to wholesaler, \$1.02 per lb.; wholesaler to retailer, \$1.10 per lb.; retailer to consumer, \$1.25 per lb.

The Government has assured Venezuelan poultrymen that when egg production can meet the demand, similar steps will be taken to reserve the domestic egg market. Consequently, some measure of government control over shell egg imports can be expected, possibly before the end of 1952, and the eventual prospect is complete prohibition. The impact of such action would be shared by both U.S. and Canadian suppliers whose egg shipments to Venezuela in 1951 were valued at \$5,393,000 and \$405,000 respectively (statistics from countries of origin)—Caracas, April 24, 1952.

Trade and Tariff Regulations

Chilean Water-Marking Regulation Amended

Santiago, April 19, 1952—FTS—The Chilean Congress has authorized the duty-free importation of newsprint with no watermark or watermarked with parallel lines not conforming to the distance previously required by customs regulations. This authorization applies to paper which may have been or may be imported between May 15, 1951 and December 31, 1953.

Chile Again Restricts Imports

Santiago, April 30, 1952—FTS—Because of the difficult exchange position resulting from the reduced income from exports, the Chilean authorities have found it necessary to review the position of imports, particularly from hard currency countries, in order to assure that Chile retains sufficient foreign exchange for the purchase of commodities essential to her economy.

The import of commodities from dollar countries with free exchange has been suspended. However, orders placed up to April 23, 1952, will be respected provided their authenticity can be proved by May 24.

It would appear that, as a result of the survey, there will be a further prohibition of imports from dollar countries and a further effort to divert purchases to countries with which Chile has compensation agreements, largely resulting from the sale of its nitrate. In other words, trade with Canada is to be limited to highly essential commodities not available from soft currency areas.

Details of commodities listed as importable with free exchange from dollar countries and other information regarding the Chilean import and exchange control regulations may be obtained from the Foreign Tariffs Division, Department of Trade and Commerce, Ottawa—Editor.

Greece Admits Non-Waterlined Newsprint

Athens, May 7, 1952—FTS—Greece approved the temporary duty-free entry of Canadian non-waterlined newsprint for a period of six months, effective March 21, 1952, according to a law promulgated in the Greek Government Gazette of that date. Normally, Greece admits newsprint free of duty only if it is watermarked.

Newsprint admitted under this concession is subject to allocation to Greek daily newspapers by the Newsprint Committee on basis of their monthly circulation.

Trade and Tariff Regulations—*continued*

India Reduces Export Duties

New Delhi, May 7, 1952—FTS—The Government of India has announced the reduction of export duties on jute hessians and sacking, effective May 7. The new rates will reduce the export duties on hessians from 750 rupees per ton of 2,240 lbs. to 275 per ton, and on sacking from 350 rupees to 175 rupees per ton.

Jamaica Restricts Canadian Fish Imports

Kingston, May 10, 1952—FTS—From September, 1951, to January, 1952, licences for imports of Canadian canned fish were issued freely by the local Trade Control Board. During this period the annual dollar allocation was exceeded and applications for further licences were subsequently refused. However, licences still outstanding were valid for a period of six months, but these were cancelled on April 1st when the temporary suspension of dollar imports was enforced.

The Trade Administrator gave notice on April 10th that unused licences would be revalidated providing firm contracts had been entered into with suppliers before April 1.

Salted Codfish: Free licensing for imports of salted codfish from Canada was in force from October 26, 1951, to April 1, 1952. Since then annual purchases have been fixed at a maximum of 14,336,000 lbs., providing local controlled retail prices are not exceeded. This quantity is greater than the total exports of Canada to Jamaica in 1951.

Other Cures: Open General Licences continue in effect on imports of dried salted and pickled fish (excluding codfish), and there appears to be little likelihood that any further restrictions will be imposed. The Trade Control Board continues to fix the wholesale and retail prices, which are based on the landed, duty-paid cost. Recent increases on the f.o.b. prices of Canadian pickled fish have resulted in a corresponding rise in the retail selling rate.

Trinidad Prohibits Imports of Animals

Port of Spain, April 28, 1952—FTS—By Importation of Animals (Foot and Mouth Disease) Regulations 1952, dated April 15, the import into Trinidad of cloven-footed animals, carcasses of such animals, fodder, grain, litter and dung from the provinces of Alberta, Saskatchewan and Manitoba is prohibited because of the outbreak of foot and mouth disease in Saskatchewan.

Trinidad Modifies World Open General Licence

Port of Spain, May 3, 1952—FTS—The Controller of Imports and Exports, Trinidad, announced May 2 that World Open General Licence issued on March 11, 1952, has been further amended by the deletion of borax and newsprint. The effect of this amendment is that specific licences will be required for these items.

See Foreign Trade March 8, page 296, for previous deletions—Editor.

Trade and Tariff Regulations—concluded

Uruguay Suspends Sale of Dollar Exchange

On April 4, Uruguay suspended the sale of exchange for dollar imports already authorized under the "sworn declaration" and prior import permit systems until further notice. Exempt from this suspension are sales of exchange against existing letters of credit, but no further letters of credit for dollar imports may be opened until further notice. Provision was made for the reconsideration of the suspension at the request of the interested parties, provided the imports authorized are considered to be essential to the economy of the country.

A further decree of April 24 states that imports will not be authorized under the "sworn declaration" system until further notice. All imports are now subject to the issue of prior import permits.

These exchange conservation measures have been introduced by the Uruguayan authorities as a result of the inability to dispose of wool stocks, even at current international prices. Wool sales normally account for approximately 50 per cent of Uruguay's total foreign exchange earnings.

Western Germany Introduces Dollar Export Bonus

Bonn, April 28, 1952—FTS—Western Germany has introduced a scheme whereby German exporters to the dollar area may retain 40 per cent of their gross export dollar earnings arising from exports and certain related transactions, according to a German Federal Order of March 27, 1952. The same system applies to sales in Swiss francs. These bonuses are transferable. Holders of a bonus may apply within three months of crediting to the bank in which their bonus is held for a purchase permit for the importation of certain listed commodities. No further import permit is required except as indicated below.

The list includes the following articles which might be of interest to Canadian exporters: wheat and other cereals (also subject to acceptance certificate from the Import and Provision Office for Cereals); raw drugs; iron, lead, copper and zinc ores; pit props; planks and boards of Douglas fir; sulphate and sulphite wood pulp; copper for refining and refined (also subject to official approval); nickel in matte; raw non-alloyed aluminum; certain machine tools; and calculating and bookkeeping machines.

The primary purpose of the new measure is to boost German exports to the dollar area by offering to exporters an incentive either by giving them the use of 40 per cent of the dollar proceeds of their exports for imports as outlined above, or by allowing them to make a profit on these dollar funds by selling them to another importer. As regards Canadian exports to Western Germany, it is not felt that the scheme will have any great effect immediately in view of the restricted nature of the products involved. However, it will simplify imports into Germany by making official approval unnecessary. Further, if the scheme should succeed in stimulating German sales to the dollar area, it might, in the long run, make more dollars available for imports into Western Germany.

Trade Commissioners on Tour

TO familiarize themselves with conditions in this country and the special requirements of businessmen, Canadian Trade Commissioners return to Canada periodically. Exporters and importers are invited to discuss with the Trade Commissioner the markets and sources of supply in his territory.



R. F. Renwick, Assistant Commercial Secretary in Bombay since 1949, will begin his tour in Toronto on May 19. His itinerary will be

Toronto—May 19-22 Montreal—May 23-29
Quebec City—May 30

R. E. Gravel, formerly Commercial Secretary for Canada in Lima, Peru, will become the first Canadian Government Trade Commissioner at Ciudad Trujillo, Dominican Republic. On May 8 he began a tour of Canada before taking up his appointment in the autumn. His detailed itinerary is:

Montreal—May 12-23
Kingston and Brockville—May 26
Toronto—May 27-June 5
Hamilton—June 6-7
Kitchener—June 10-11
Vancouver—June 18-23

Ottawa—June 30-July 10
St. John's—July 14-16
Halifax—July 17-18
Saint John—July 21
Fredericton—July 22

H. W. Richardson, who has been Canadian Government Trade Commissioner in Bogotá, Colombia, since 1949, began his tour on April 15. He will conclude it in Montreal, May 12-22.

Businessmen can reach these officers through the Canadian Manufacturers Association offices in Toronto and Winnipeg; Chambers of Commerce in Fredericton, Quebec, Kingston, Brockville, Hamilton and Kitchener; Boards of Trade in St. John's, Halifax, Saint John, and Montreal; the Department of Trade and Commerce, 355 Burrard Street, in Vancouver.

Wheat Exports Increase

A 67 per cent gain over the same period a year ago—that's the record achieved in Canadian wheat exports for the first eight months of the current crop year, says a recent D.B.S. report. The figures: 169·8 million bushels, compared with only 101·4 million bushels last year.

Foreign Trade Service Abroad

† Indicates a change since previous publication.

Bentley's Second Phrase Code is used by Canadian Trade Commissioners.

TERRITORY	OFFICER	CITY ADDRESS	MAIL AND CABLE ADDRESSES
Argentina Paraguay, Uruguay	C. S. Bissett, Commercial Secretary W. B. McCullough, Agricultural Secretary	Canadian Embassy, Bartolome Mitre 478, BUENOS AIRES Canadian Embassy, Bartolome Mitre 478, BUENOS AIRES	<i>Mail:</i> (City Address) <i>Cable:</i> CANADIAN <i>Mail:</i> (City Address) <i>Cable:</i> CANADIAN
Australia Capital Territory, New South Wales, Queensland, Northern Territory, Dependencies Australia Victoria, South Australia, Western Australia, Tasmania Australia	C. M. Croft, Commercial Counsellor for Canada † R. W. Blake, Acting Commercial Secretary for Canada R. W. Blake, Agricultural Secretary for Canada	City Mutual Life Building, 60 Hunter Street, SYDNEY 83 William Street, MELBOURNE 83 William Street, MELBOURNE	<i>Mail:</i> P.O. Box 3952 G.P.O. <i>Cable:</i> CANADIAN <i>Mail:</i> (City Address) <i>Cable:</i> CANADIAN <i>Mail:</i> (City Address) <i>Cable:</i> CANADIAN
Belgian Congo Angola, French Equatorial Africa	W. Gibson-Smith, Canadian Government Trade Commissioner	Forescom Building, LEOPOLDVILLE	<i>Mail:</i> Boite Postale 373 <i>Cable:</i> CANADIAN
Belgium Luxembourg	Acting Commercial Secretary	Canadian Embassy, 35 rue de la Science, BRUSSELS	<i>Mail:</i> (City Address) <i>Cable:</i> CANADIAN
Brazil	C. R. Gallow, Commercial Secretary	Canadian Embassy, Edificio Metropole, Av. Presidente Wilson 165, RIO DE JANEIRO	<i>Mail:</i> Caixa Postal 2164 <i>Cable:</i> CANADIAN
Brazil	C. J. Van Tighem, Consul of Canada and Trade Commissioner	Edificio Alois, Rua 7 de Abril 252, SAO PAULO	<i>Mail:</i> Caixa Postal 6034 <i>Cable:</i> CANADIAN
Ceylon	Paul Sykes, Canadian Government Trade Commissioner	Galle Face Hotel, COLOMBO	<i>Mail:</i> P.O. Box 1006 <i>Cable:</i> CANADIAN
Chile	M. R. W. Dale, Commercial Secretary	Canadian Embassy, Bank of London and South America Building, SANTIAGO	<i>Mail:</i> Casilla 771 <i>Cable:</i> CANADIAN
Colombia Ecuador	W. J. Millyard, Canadian Government Trade Commissioner	Calle 19, No. 6-39 BOGOTA	<i>Mail:</i> Apartado 1618 <i>Airmail:</i> Apartado Aereo 3562 <i>Cable:</i> CANADIAN
Cuba Dominican Republic, Haiti, Puerto Rico	A. W. Evans, Commercial Secretary	Canadian Embassy, Avenida de las Misiones 17, HAVANA	<i>Mail:</i> Apartado 1945 <i>Cable:</i> CANADIAN
Egypt Aden, Anglo-Egyptian Sudan, Cyprus, Ethiopia, Hashemite Kingdom of the Jordan, Iraq, Lebanon, Saudi Arabia, Syria	Acting Canadian Government Trade Commissioner	Osiris Building, Sharia Walda, Kasr-el-Doubara, CAIRO	<i>Mail:</i> P.O. Box 1770 <i>Cable:</i> CANADIAN
France Algeria, French Morocco, French West Africa, Tunisia France	J. P. Manion, Commercial Counsellor for Canada J. H. Tremblay, Agricultural Secretary for Canada	3 rue Scribe, PARIS 3 rue Scribe, PARIS	<i>Mail:</i> (City Address) <i>Cable:</i> CANADIAN <i>Mail:</i> (City Address) <i>Cable:</i> CANADIAN
Germany Federal Republic	B. A. Macdonald, Commercial Counsellor	Canadian Embassy, 22 Zitellmannstrasse, BONN	<i>Mail:</i> (City Address) <i>Cable:</i> CANADIAN

TERRITORY	OFFICER	CITY ADDRESS	MAIL AND CABLE ADDRESSES
Germany	Wm. Van Vliet, Agricultural Secretary	Canadian Embassy, 22 Zitellmannstrasse, BONN	<i>Mail:</i> (City Address) <i>Cable:</i> CANADIAN
Greece Israel	T. J. Monty, Commercial Secretary	Canadian Embassy, 31 Vassilissis Sophias Ave., ATHENS	<i>Mail:</i> (City Address) <i>Cable:</i> CANADIAN
Guatemala Costa Rica, El Salvador, Honduras, Nicaragua, Panama and Canal Zone	J. C. Depocas, Canadian Government Trade Commissioner	28, 5a Avenida Sud, GUATEMALA CITY	<i>Mail:</i> P.O. Box 400 <i>Cable:</i> CANADIAN
Hong Kong French Indo-China, South China, Macau, Taiwan	T. R. G. Fletcher, Canadian Government Trade Commissioner	Hong Kong and Shanghai Banking Corporation Bldg., HONG KONG	<i>Mail:</i> P.O. Box 126 <i>Cable:</i> CANADIAN
India	Richard Grew, Commercial Counsellor	Office of the High Commissioner for Canada, 4 Aurangzeb Road, NEW DELHI	<i>Mail:</i> P.O. Box 11 <i>Cable:</i> CANADIAN
India Burma	B. I. Rankin, Commercial Secretary for Canada	Gresham Assurance House, Mint Road, BOMBAY	<i>Mail:</i> P.O. Box 886 <i>Cable:</i> CANADIAN
Ireland	H. L. E. Priestman, Commercial Secretary for Canada	66 Upper O'Connell St., DUBLIN	<i>Mail:</i> (City Address) <i>Cable:</i> CANADIAN
Italy Libya, Malta, Yugoslavia	S. G. MacDonald, Commercial Secretary	Canadian Embassy, Via Saverio Mercadante 15, ROME	<i>Mail:</i> (City Address) <i>Cable:</i> CANADIAN
Jamaica Bahamas, British Honduras	M. B. Palmer, Canadian Government Trade Commissioner	Canadian Bank of Commerce Chambers, KINGSTON	<i>Mail:</i> P.O. Box 225 <i>Cable:</i> CANADIAN
Jamaica	E. M. Gosse, Canadian Trade Commissioner (Fisheries)	Canadian Bank of Commerce Chambers, KINGSTON	<i>Mail:</i> P.O. Box 225 <i>Cable:</i> CANADIAN
Japan Korea	J. C. Britton, †Commercial Secretary	Canadian Embassy TOKYO	<i>Mail:</i> (City Address) <i>Cable:</i> CANADIAN
Mexico	M. T. Stewart, Commercial Secretary	Canadian Embassy, Edificio Internacional, Paseo de la Reforma, MEXICO, D.F.	<i>Mail:</i> Apartado 126-Bis <i>Cable:</i> CANADIAN
Netherlands	J. A. Langley, Commercial Counsellor	Canadian Embassy, Sophialaan 1-A, THE HAGUE	<i>Mail:</i> (City Address) <i>Cable:</i> CANADIAN
Netherlands Belgium, Denmark, Luxembourg	Acting Agricultural Secretary	Canadian Embassy, Sophialaan 1-A, THE HAGUE	<i>Mail:</i> (City Address) <i>Cable:</i> CANADIAN
New Zealand Fiji, Western Samoa	P. V. McLane, Commercial Secretary	Office of the High Commissioner for Canada, Government Life Insurance Bldg., WELLINGTON	<i>Mail:</i> P.O. Box 1660 <i>Cable:</i> CANADIAN
Norway Denmark, Greenland	J. L. Mutter, Commercial Secretary	Canadian Legation, Fridtjof Nansens Plass 5, OSLO	<i>Mail:</i> (City Address) <i>Cable:</i> CANADIAN
Pakistan Afghanistan, Iran	A. P. Bissonnet, Commercial Secretary	Office of the High Commissioner for Canada, Hotel Metropole, Victoria Rd., KARACHI	<i>Mail:</i> P.O. Box 531 <i>Cable:</i> CANADIAN
Peru Bolivia	Acting Commercial Secretary	Canadian Embassy, Edificio Boza, Carabaya 831, Plaza San Martin, LIMA	<i>Mail:</i> Casilla 1212 <i>Cable:</i> CANADIAN

TERRITORY	OFFICER	CITY ADDRESS	MAIL AND CABLE ADDRESSES
Philippines	F. H. Palmer, Consul General of Canada and Trade Commissioner	Tuason Building, 8-12 Escolta, Binondo, MANILA	<i>Mail:</i> P.O. Box 1825 <i>Cable:</i> CANADIAN
Portugal Azores, Madeira	L. S. Glass, Commercial Counsellor	Canadian Legation, Rua Rodrigo da Fonseca 103, LISBON	<i>Mail:</i> (City Address) <i>Cable:</i> CANADIAN
Puerto Rico	E. Templeman, Canadian Trade Commissioner (Fisheries)	23 Clinica Miramar Apt., 604 Olimpo Avenue, Santurce, SAN JUAN	<i>Mail:</i> P.O. Box 3981 <i>Cable:</i> CANADIAN
Singapore Brunei, Federation of Malaya, Indonesia, North Borneo, Sarawak, Thailand	D. S. Armstrong, Canadian Government Trade Commissioner	Room D-5, Union Building, SINGAPORE	<i>Mail:</i> P.O. Box 845 <i>Cable:</i> CANADIAN
South Africa Natal, Transvaal, Southern Rhodesia, Northern Rhodesia, Nyasaland, Portuguese East Africa, Kenya, Tanganyika, Uganda, Zanzibar	C. B. Birkett, Canadian Government Trade Commissioner	Mutual Building, Harrison Street, JOHANNESBURG	<i>Mail:</i> P.O. Box 715 <i>Cable:</i> CANTRACOM
South Africa Cape Province, Orange Free State, South- West Africa, Mauritius, Madagascar	K. F. Noble, Canadian Government Trade Commissioner	Grand Parade Centre Bldg., Adderley Street, CAPE TOWN	<i>Mail:</i> P.O. Box 683 <i>Cable:</i> CANTRACOM
Spain Balearic Islands, Canary Islands, Gibraltar, Rio de Oro, Spanish Morocco, Tangiers	E. H. Maguire, Canadian Government Trade Commissioner	70 Avenida Jose Antonio, MADRID	<i>Mail:</i> Apartado 117 <i>Cable:</i> CANADIAN
Sweden Finland	†Acting Commercial Secretary	Canadian Legation, Strändvägen, 7-C, STOCKHOLM	<i>Mail:</i> P.O. Box 14042 <i>Cable:</i> CANADIAN
Switzerland Austria, Czechoslovakia, Hungary	Yves Lamontagne, Commercial Counsellor	Canadian Legation, Thunstrasse 95, BERNE	<i>Mail:</i> (City Address) <i>Cable:</i> CANADIAN
Trinidad Barbados, Windward and Leeward Islands, British Guiana, Dutch Guiana, French Guiana, French West Indies	T. G. Major, Canadian Government Trade Commissioner	43 St. Vincent Street, PORT-OF-SPAIN	<i>Mail:</i> P.O. Box 125 <i>Cable:</i> CANADIAN
Turkey	G. F. G. Hughes, Commercial Secretary for Canada	Istiklal Caddesi, Lion Magazasi Yaninda, Kismet Han 3/4, Beyoglu, ISTANBUL	<i>Mail:</i> P.O. Box 2220, Beyoglu, Istanbul <i>Cable:</i> CANADIAN
United Kingdom South of England, East Anglia, Scotland, also Iceland, British West Africa (Gambia Gold Coast, Nigeria, Sierra Leone) United Kingdom	R. P. Bower, Commercial Counsellor R. Campbell Smith, Commercial Secretary D. A. B. Marshall, Commercial Secretary (Agricultural)	Office of the High Commissioner for Canada, Canada House, Trafalgar Square, LONDON, S.W.1. Office of the High Commissioner for Canada, Canada House, Trafalgar Square, LONDON, S.W.1.	<i>Mail:</i> (City Address) <i>Cable:</i> SLEIGHING <i>Mail:</i> (City Address) <i>Cable:</i> SLEIGHING

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United Kingdom	R. D. Roe, Commercial Secretary (Timber)	Office of the High Commissioner for Canada, Canada House, Trafalgar Square, LONDON, S.W. 1.	<i>Mail:</i> (City Address) <i>Cable:</i> TIMCOM
United Kingdom Midlands, North England, Wales	M. J. Vechsler, Canadian Government Trade Commissioner	Martins Bank Building, Water Street, LIVERPOOL	<i>Mail:</i> (City Address) <i>Cable:</i> CANADIAN
United Kingdom Northern Ireland	H. L. E. Priestman, Canadian Government Trade Commissioner	36 Victoria Square, BELFAST	<i>Mail:</i> (City Address)
United States Delaware, Maryland, Virginia, West Virginia	J. H. English, Commercial Counsellor	Canadian Embassy, 1746 Massachusetts Ave., N.W., WASHINGTON, D.C	<i>Mail:</i> (City Address) <i>Cable:</i> CANADIAN
United States	Dr. W. C. Hopper, Agricultural Counsellor	Canadian Embassy, 1746 Massachusetts Ave., N.W., WASHINGTON D.C.,	<i>Mail:</i> (City Address) <i>Cable:</i> CANADIAN
United States Connecticut, New Jersey, Pennsylvania, eastern New York State, also Bermuda	A. E. Bryan, Deputy Consul General of Canada and Trade Commissioner	Canadian Consulate General, 620 Fifth Ave., NEW YORK CITY	<i>Mail:</i> (City Address) <i>Cable:</i> CANTRACOM
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United States Northern California, Montana, Oregon, Idaho, Washington, Wyoming, Nevada, Utah, Colorado, New Mexico, also Hawaii	Acting Consul General of Canada	Canadian Consulate General, 3rd Floor, Kohl Building, 400 Montgomery Street, SAN FRANCISCO	<i>Mail:</i> (City Address) <i>Cable:</i> CANADIAN
Venezuela Netherlands Antilles	J. A. Stiles, Consul of Canada and Trade Commissioner	Canadian Consulate General, Edificio Pan American, Puente Urapal, CARACAS	<i>Mail:</i> Apartado 3306 <i>Cable:</i> CANADIAN
Venezuela Colombia.	Vice-Consul of Canada and Acting Agricultural Trade Commissioner	Canadian Consulate General, Edificio Pan American, Puente Urapal, CARACAS	<i>Mail:</i> Apartado 3306 <i>Cable:</i> CANADIAN

Nominal Foreign Exchange Quotations

The following nominal quotations may prove useful in checking prices or considering statistics.

Importers and exporters are, however, urged to check with their banks before making any financial arrangements for the purchase and sale of commodities.

Country	Monetary Unit	—	Nominal Quotations Sept. 17*	Nominal Quotations May 5	Nominal Quotations May 12
Argentina.....	Peso.....	Basic Ex. Free Export	.2977 .2085	.1961 .0702 .0459	.1971 .0706 .0461
Austria.....	Schilling.....		3.2240	2.2015	2.2125
Australia.....	Pound.....		.0228	.0194	.0195
Belgium and Belgian Congo.....	Franc.....		.0238	.0163	.0164
Bolivia.....	Boliviano.....		.8396	.5733	.5762
British West Indies (except Jamaica).....	Dollar.....		.0544	.0530	.0532
Brazil.....	Cruzeiro.....		.3022		
Burma.....	Rupee.....		.3022	.2059	.2070
Ceylon.....	Rupee.....		.0233	.0110	.0110
Chile.....	Peso.....		.5128	.3922	.3943
Colombia.....	Peso.....		.1800	.1750	.1759
Costa Rica.....	Colon.....		1.0000	.9806	.9856
Cuba.....	Peso.....		0.2000	.0196	.0197
Czechoslovakia.....	Koruna.....		.2084	.1420	.1427
Denmark.....	Krone.....		1.0000	.9806	.9856
Dominican Republic.....	Peso.....		.0740	.0647	.0650
Ecuador.....	Sucre.....		4.1330	2.8159	2.8333
Egypt.....	Pound.....		.4000	.3922	.3943
El Salvador.....	Colon.....		3.6306	2.4792	2.4818
Fiji.....	Pound.....		.0062	.0042	.0043
Finland.....	Markka.....		.0037	.0028	.0028
France, Monaco and French North Africa.....	Franc.....		.0073	.0056	.0056
French Empire—African.....	Franc.....		.0201	.0155	.0155
French Pacific Possessions.....	Franc.....		.3000	.2335	.2347
Germany.....	Deutsche Mark.....		1.0000	.9806	.9856
Guatemala.....	Quetzal.....		.2000	.1961	.1971
Haiti.....	Gourde.....		.5000	.4903	.4928
Honduras.....	Lempira.....		.2519	.1720	.1729
Hong Kong.....	Dollar.....		.1541	.0602	.0605
Iceland.....	Krona.....		.3022	.2059	.2070
India.....	Rupee.....		.0212		
Iran.....	Rial.....		4.0300	2.7519	2.7656
Iraq.....	Dinar.....		4.0300	2.7519	2.7656
Ireland.....	Pound.....		3.0000	2.7519	2.7656
Israel.....	Pound.....		.0017	.0015	.0016
Italy.....	Lira.....		4.0300	2.7519	2.7656
Jamaica.....	Pound.....		.0028	.0027	.0027
Japan.....	Yen.....		.4561		
Lebanon.....	Piastre.....		.1157	.1134	.1139
Mexico.....	Peso.....		.3769	.2581	.2584
Netherlands.....	Florin.....		.5308	.5200	.5226
Netherlands Antilles.....	Florin.....		4.0150	2.7519	2.7656
New Zealand.....	Pound.....		.2000	.1961	.1971
Nicaragua.....	Cordoba.....		.2015	.1373	.1380
Norway.....	Krone.....		.3022	.2964	.2979
Pakistan.....	Rupee.....		1.0000	.9806	.9856
Panama.....	Balboa.....		.3200		
Paraguay.....	Guarani.....		.1538	.0643	.0646
Peru.....	Sol.....		.4975	.4903	.4928
Philippines.....	Peso.....		.0400	.0342	.0344
Portugal and Colonies.....	Escudo.....		.4702	.3211	.3227
Singapore.....	Straits Dollar.....		.0916	.0252	.0252
Spain and Colonies.....	Peseta.....	Off. Free Mkt. Ex.	.2783	.1896	.1905
Sweden.....	Krona.....		.2336	.2265	.2276
Switzerland.....	Franc.....		.1000		
Thailand.....	Baht.....		.3571	.3502	.3520
Turkey.....	Lira.....		4.0300	2.7519	2.7656
Union of South Africa.....	Pound.....		4.0300	2.7518	2.7656
United Kingdom.....	Pound.....		1.0000	.9806	.9856
United States.....	Dollar.....		.6583	.6456	.6489
Uruguay.....	Peso.....		.2985	.2927	.2942
Venezuela.....	Bolivar.....		.0200	.0032	.0033
Yugoslavia.....	Dinar.....				

* September 17, 1949.

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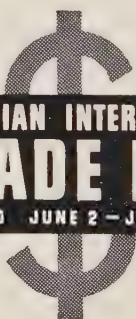
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OL. 11

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OVER Inner Pool,
London River, with Tower
Bridge in background. Out-
look for the United Kingdom's
foreign trade in 1952 is not
encouraging and prospects
for greater sales of dollar
goods in the U.K. are poor.
(See report on page 626.)

—U.K. Information Office

Published weekly by the Foreign Trade Service,
Department of Trade and Commerce,
Under the authority of
The Right Hon. C. D. HOWE, Minister, and
WM. FREDERICK BULL, Deputy Minister.

Subscription: \$2.00 a year in Canada; \$3.50 abroad.

Single copies: 10 cents each.

Please forward all subscriptions and orders to:
The Queen's Printer, Government Printing Bureau, Ottawa.

Material appearing in this magazine may be freely
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The United Kingdom in 1951

Close study of the British economic scene in the past year gives little hope that the U.K. trading position will improve materially during 1952.

by R. P. Bower
Commercial Counsellor for Canada

LONDON—The year 1951 proved an acute disappointment to well wishers of the United Kingdom and the sterling area. The substantial progress recorded in almost all economic fields in 1950 was halted and a reverse trend developed which produced a major crisis.

During 1950, the sterling area gold and dollar reserves more than doubled—from \$1·6 billion in the last quarter of 1949 to \$3·3 billion in the corresponding period of 1950. The additions to the reserves in the last quarter of 1950 amounted to \$543 million. Smaller increases continued for the first two quarters of 1951. By the third quarter, however, these had turned into a deficit of \$598 million, and by the fourth quarter, of \$934 million. The reserves were thus reduced from \$3·758 million to \$2·335 million. By the end of the year the depletion rate was so rapid that, unless checked, it would have dissipated the reserves completely by the third quarter of 1952.

There were three basic causes for the adverse trend:

- A decline in earnings from the sterling area's exports to the dollar area, including a number of Central and South American countries and also the United States and Canada.
- A continued high level of expenditure on dollar imports throughout the sterling area.
- Continued heavy deficits incurred by the United Kingdom and the rest of the sterling area in trade with the European countries of OEEC. The settlement of these deficits required the payment of \$98 million in gold to the European Payments Union during the last quarter, as well as the receipt of a much larger credit from the Union.

There have been so many economic crises in the United Kingdom since the end of the war that one tends to regard them as "routine" and not necessarily dangerous. The illusion is still widespread that an external deficit need not affect internal behaviour. Methods used to minimize or postpone the effects of previous crises (such as devaluation or foreign aid) were not necessarily available to deal with the one facing the United Kingdom at the end of 1951. The seriousness of the position made early consultation with the other members of the sterling area Commonwealth obligatory. The Commonwealth Finance Ministers' Conference of January 1952 was the result.

PRODUCTION

Industrial production in the United Kingdom in 1951 exceeded that of 1950 by only three per cent. This means that production throughout the year was actually below the level reached by the end of 1950. (The

target set by the Government's Economic Survey for 1951 was an increase in productivity of four per cent over 1950.) The Economic Survey estimate assumed an adequate supply of raw materials but this assumption was not fully realized. For the three years preceding 1950, productivity increased by an average of seven per cent a year. The 1951 decline to an increase of three per cent reflects an estimated rise in the interim Index (1946=100) to 144 for 1951. Figures for individual sections of the Index in November were:

United Kingdom Index of Production

	November 1950	November 1951
All industries	153	153
Mining and engineering	121	127
Manufacturing	159	158
Building and contracting	139	140
Gas, electricity and water	137	137

GOVERNMENT FINANCE

The Exchequer results for the first nine months of the Budget year 1951-52 were worse than for the corresponding period of 1950-51. However, they were more favourable than was expected when the supply estimates were recast to take account of the enlarged defence program outlined in the Budget. This had forecast a deterioration from a surplus of about £250 million to a deficit of approximately £450 million. In actual fact, the first three-quarters of the year brought a net deterioration of only some £317 million. This was largely because the defence program fell behind schedule and revenues were unexpectedly buoyant.

WAGES AND PRICES

Increases in wage rates negotiated in 1951 set a postwar record. By November the weekly wage bill was £5.9 million higher than in January. Weekly wage rates rose $10\frac{1}{2}$ per cent during 1951, the biggest annual increase since the Index was instituted in 1947. (In 1950 the increase was $4\frac{1}{2}$ per cent). It is estimated that $12\frac{1}{2}$ million work-people received increases totalling more than £6 $\frac{1}{2}$ million a week. The upward trend of wages was even sharper at the end of the year.

During the same period retail prices, as measured by the interim Index, rose more steeply than for many years. Taking 1947=100, the Index stood at 130 in December 1951 compared with 116 in 1950. About half of the rise came from an advance of $15\frac{1}{2}$ per cent in food prices.

RAW MATERIAL SUPPLIES

The raw material position, while not completely satisfactory, was less serious than expected. A number of shortages still persist—particularly in steel and steelmaking raw materials—but for 1952 the outlook is perhaps more promising.

The supply of sulphur and of certain non-ferrous metals was not so disturbing as early surveys suggested. Consumption of copper in the third quarter of 1951 was ten per cent lower than a year earlier; consumption of zinc nearly a quarter less. Consumption of sulphur declined by about 25 per cent, but conservation measures and the use of substitutes minimized the effect on output. Stocks of zinc fell seriously

throughout the year but stocks of copper and sulphur improved. Rearmament put an exceptional strain on supplies of nickel, tungsten and cobalt because of the large quantity required for aircraft engines and other munitions. The demand for molybdenum was also exceptionally heavy partly because it was used as a substitute for tungsten. The efforts of the International Materials Conference in these fields have been helpful but the position is still difficult.

The use of many scarce materials in less essential products (such as zinc for galvanizing) was severely restricted. Restrictions on sulphur imposed early in the year held users to 88/90 per cent of their 1950 consumption. The consumption of aluminum was well maintained, and it was frequently used as a substitute for scarcer metals.

The index of prices of imported raw materials rose to 176 in May and June 1951 compared with an average of 100 for 1950. By October, partly as the result of IMC activities, the index figure had fallen to 146.

COAL MINING

Coal production—basic to the country's complete recovery—improved in 1951 compared with 1950, and a further 9,000 miners were recruited. Nevertheless, production was not sufficient to meet the full demands of the home or export market, rationing was still in force, and exports severely restricted. Private estimates are that an additional 10 to 20 million tons could be exported or used at home if it had been forthcoming. Increased coal output would have a pronounced effect on the country's



—U.K. Information Office.

These miners are important factors in the British economy because increased production would make possible coal exports; save dollars spent on U.S. coal. About 9,000 miners were recruited in 1951 and production improved.

fortunes, by earning more foreign exchange and by saving in dollars paid for U.S. coal. The resumption of large-scale British coal exports would also help Western Europe. Many raw materials which the United Kingdom needs, such as meat from the Argentine, could be obtained readily if coal were offered in exchange. The mines have introduced more mechanical aids and output per man-year has now reached the prewar level.

EXTERNAL TRADE

The outlook at the beginning of 1952 was the gravest to face the country since the end of the war. The need to increase exports was never greater, yet competition, particularly from Japan and Germany, was becoming sharper. Moreover, the drying-up of many overseas markets (partly because of deflationary policies in importing countries) had also to be faced. Demands on manpower and materials by the rearmament program represented an additional obstacle. On the other hand, the deflationary policies followed by the United Kingdom itself (an increase in the bank rate, tighter hire purchase conditions) promise to reduce home demand and help the export industries.

The unfavourable terms of trade currently appear to be moving more in the U.K.'s favour. To the extent, however, that it stems from reduced prices for sterling area raw materials, any improvement in the United Kingdom position is apt to be counterbalanced by a deterioration in the dollar earnings of the sterling area producers themselves.

The visible adverse trade balance in 1951 amounted to £1,209·7 million, more than treble the £352 million deficit of the year before. Exports reached a new record of £2,707 million, (compared with £2,256 million in 1950) including £126·6 million re-exports, but imports also were the highest on record at £3,917 million. The value of exports increased by 19 per cent over 1950 and the value of imports by 50 per cent. By volume the increases were three per cent and 15 per cent respectively. *

EXPORT VALUES

The relative position of the United Kingdom vis à vis her major partners was, with rare exceptions, more adverse in 1951 than in 1950. The task is clearly to increase the overall value of United Kingdom exports, decrease the value of imports, or do both. Any decrease in the prices for imports or increase in the prices received for exports would help towards this objective. Throughout 1951 the United Kingdom index of import prices rose by 23 points, and of export prices by 21 points. Prices paid for imports were on average $4\frac{1}{2}$ times as great as those ruling in 1938, while export prices were not much more than three times as high. This adverse movement has largely offset to a considerable degree the financial benefit from the increase in the volume of exports to a level two-thirds above that of 1938. Put more graphically, the United Kingdom in 1938 could pay for two tons of imported wheat by the export of three radios. In 1949, five radios were required, in 1950 six, and in 1951, seven.

The United Kingdom's customers in 1951 were, in order of importance:

Country	Millions of £
Australia	323
South Africa	165
Canada	137
U.S.A.	136
India	115
New Zealand	110
Sweden	94
Hong Kong	85
Netherlands	71
Norway	65
Denmark	58
Belgium	56
Brazil	54
France	54

United Kingdom exports to Canada in 1949 totalled £79.3 million; 1950, £125.8 million, and in 1951, £137.2 million.

Canada was the United Kingdom's third best customer, moving down from second place in 1950. A wide range of products was covered. In many instances sales were not limited by demand, but by inability of the United Kingdom to supply. This was particularly true of certain primary forms of steel and of machine tools and capital equipment.

OUTLOOK FOR 1952

The outlook for the United Kingdom's foreign trade in 1952 is not encouraging. Efforts to correct the balance of payments position include a reduction of imports and an increase of exports, and prospects for greater sales of dollar goods in the U.K. are therefore poor. It is unlikely that basic raw material imports from Canada will be seriously affected, but any commodity not essential to the economy will probably be held to the minimum or eliminated. In line with this general policy, the percentage of the Token Import Scheme was reduced on January 1, 1952, from 40 to 30 per cent of base period performance. It is extremely unlikely that this cut will be restored in 1952.

The outlook for British exports is also uncertain. In addition to the unmistakable signs of a general return to a buyers' market, competition from Germany and Japan is certain to be keener than in any year since the end of the war. There will also be competition from Western Europe. At the same time, the various members of the sterling area Commonwealth, in implementing the recommendations of the Finance Ministers' Conference, will be curtailing their imports not only from dollar countries but from the United Kingdom as well. This will complicate the United Kingdom problem but it should release further quantities for export to Canada.

British delivery conditions will probably improve throughout 1952, particularly textiles and basic steel items. On the other hand, products in demand for rearmament purposes are unlikely to show much improvement. In general, prices are not expected to fluctuate materially from those prevailing at the end of 1951. There will be exceptions, however, and some decline in certain textile prices is expected. An increase in the general competitiveness of British products is likely, not only as to price, but as to delivery as well.

—Businessmen who would like to have further details about United Kingdom trade in items of particular concern to Canada are invited to write "Foreign Trade," listing the products in which they are interested—Editor.

Caribbean Countries Plan Industrial Development

Recommendations of a recent conference which charted an industrial advance in this area should interest the Canadian exporter.

by T. G. Major
Canadian Government Trade Commissioner

PORT OF SPAIN—Like most other under-developed and, in a certain sense, over-populated areas, the dependent territories of the Caribbean are studying ways and means of attracting industries from abroad. Last February, representatives of the Caribbean peoples and of the metropolitan governments there gathered in Puerto Rico to discuss the whole problem of industrial development.

Puerto Rico was a sound choice as the setting for a conference on industrialization. Since the last war, this island of some 3,435 square miles and nearly 2½ million people has seen 150 new industries established. The program was initiated by the Puerto Rico Industrial Development Company which built and operated new industries. Now it has changed its policy to assisting new commercial undertakings under a new production program, "Operation Bootstrap," handled by the Economic Development Administration.

The position which Puerto Rico occupies as an integral part of the United States is paralleled to some degree by the French Antilles, which are part of Metropolitan France. The British and Dutch parts of the Caribbean are in a different position. They enjoy certain economic privileges given them by the parent countries, but they are moving towards political independence. Industries set up in these territories have a more restricted market, and the financial and fiscal policies and the machinery for attracting capital and industry are different. These facts, and the varying social and political patterns, make any overall industrial planning for the region well nigh impossible. However, the opportunity to study at first hand the Puerto Rican experiment and, at the same time, examine various aspects of the regional problem proved invaluable.

On the Conference Agenda

Representatives came to the Conference from Puerto Rico, the Virgin Islands (U.S.A.), Guadeloupe, Martinique and French Guiana, the Netherlands Antilles, Barbados, Jamaica, Trinidad, Tobago and also from the metropolitan countries, from Canada, and from the Dominican Republic.

The conference set out to do the following things:

- Survey measures to foster industrial development now in force in the region.
- Recommend to participating governments specific measures and policies to encourage new industries.
- Recommend to the Caribbean commission research and publication programs to assist governmental and other agencies.

On the agenda, these main objectives were broken down into various sub-divisions. After a preliminary survey of the industrial structure of the Caribbean territories, the conference turned to a study of ways and means. This discussion fell into five sections:

1. Prospects for further industrial development.
2. Financial measures to foster it.
3. Fiscal measures to foster it.
4. Improvement of labour's productivity in the area.
5. Machinery for fostering industrial development.

Action Recommended

Before its close, the Conference adopted some 33 recommendations. Most important was the recommendation that Development Authorities be established in all the territories and supported by public funds. Efforts should be made, the Conference pointed out, to channel more local private capital into local industry and, short of compulsion, to induce insurance companies, building societies, etc. to invest in development agencies. The Conference stressed the importance of attracting capital from abroad to set up subsidiary undertakings, if necessary with capital participation by Development Authorities and local commercial interests.

The Conference took special note of the disabilities suffered by industries set up in the British and French territories in particular, and suggested study of metropolitan and local income tax policies to devise ways of lessening these hardships. In general, however, it did not favour tariff policy as a means of protecting local industries nor the applying of quotas to imports. It did recommend exemption from duty of all raw materials, semi-processed goods, manufactured parts and containers used for manufacturing, if such exemption were necessary for industrial development. The Caribbean Commission was urged to study tariff modifications within the region to encourage reciprocal trade.

Governments interested in industrial development were urged to take certain steps:

- Study industrial zoning and if necessary, set aside land for factories and utility services.
- Initiate local industrial research and, if necessary, establish first class statistical departments and set up industrial standards and quality controls.
- Survey present and future communication services.
- Survey labour needs, training facilities, apprenticeships, etc.
- Study development and use of natural resources by new industry.

Studies to Be Carried Out

Finally, the Conference recommended to the Caribbean Commission that it set in motion studies of existing industries for which economic and technical data should be collected—canning and preserving, cement, feed mixing, food yeast, foundries and machine shops, furniture, tanning and textiles.

The Commission was also urged to study the following industries:

- (1) Insulation board and wallboard from bagasse.
- (2) Fish storage and processing.
- (3) Slaughterhouses and by-product processing.
- (4) Garments for local consumption and export.

- (5) Hosiery and textile mill products, except cloth, for local and export markets.
- (6) Chinaware for local consumption.
- (7) Finished lumber.

Future investigations which might be considered should cover electronics components and equipment, milk processing, paper from bagasse, pharmaceuticals, plastics, molasses fermentation products and sugar cane wax.

It was particularly interesting to hear what British territories in this area are doing in industrial development. Special inducements in Jamaica, Trinidad and Tobago, Barbados and British Guiana have resulted in the establishment of a wide range of industrial undertakings, with others projected or under negotiation. Jamaica numbers 133 of these industries; Trinidad, 52; Barbados, 9; and British Guiana, 7. Information on industrial development in the dependent Caribbean territories may be obtained from the respective governments, the Department of Trade and Commerce in Ottawa, the Trade Commissioner for the British West Indies and British Guiana in Montreal, and from the Puerto Rico Economic Development Administration, 4 West 58th Street, New York City, New York.

Israel's Textile Industry

Though Israeli plants now turn out textiles valued at over I£20 million, further progress depends on building factories and replacing obsolete machinery.

by T. J. Monty
Commercial Secretary for Canada

ATHENS—The textile industry in Israel has a long tradition because this type of work was highly developed among the Jews in the Diaspora. To the new state, immigrants from Czechoslovakia, Poland, and other European countries brought skills based on many years' experience and also their capacity for efficient organization. This fact—coupled with a good supply of skilled labour, a sound local market, and good prospects for export—has made the rapid growth of the industry possible.

In 1939, Israel had 50 local textile establishments, employing 1,100 persons and turning out 470 tons valued at I£300 thousand. Three years later, the number of plants had jumped to 170, employing 3,400 persons and producing 850 tons to a value of I£2·4 million. Latest figures (1950) show the industry employing 6,500 workers and producing 3,100 tons of textiles valued at I£20 million. In addition, some 11 thousand workers are now engaged in the clothing industry.

This spectacular record has been based on two things: a good local demand for high-class textiles, and the excellent reputation that Israeli textiles enjoy in world markets. But, despite its achievements, the indus-

try today faces two serious problems. One is the establishment of new factories to fill existing gaps and the other, the replacement of obsolete machinery in present plants.

Careful study has shown that about one-third of all cotton spindles are obsolete. In the past, Israel has had to import almost all the finer yarns for the manufacture of poplin and clothing. If present plans for the manufacture of modern equipment are carried out, Israel will be able to make these fine yarns itself, both for local consumption and for export in the form of fabrics. This will both save and earn precious foreign exchange. The same is true of cotton weaving. Automatic looms which are to be imported will be able to turn out fine fabrics. The wool processing industry, particularly the knitting branch, is also facing many of these problems and there is an urgent need for replacing old machines with modern equipment.

Altogether, plans call for setting up some 20 new textile enterprises and equipping them with modern machinery—in all, an investment of about \$40 million. These enterprises include cotton spinning mills for medium counts; weaving mills for heavy fabrics; an integrated cotton mill for sheeting; an integrated cotton spinning mill for fine combed yarns; a worsted spinning and weaving mill; a jute mill, and a rayon mill. When these plants go into production, it is estimated they will save the country about \$12-\$15 million a year, and employ an additional 3,000 workers.

Exports Increase Sharply

A comparison of export figures for 1949 and 1951 shows the great efforts made to reduce local consumption and thus earn foreign currency through increased exports. To help this export drive and at the same time apportion goods for local consumers fairly, a clothing ration system was introduced in 1950. Textile exports for 1949 barely reached I£ 50 thousand, yet during the first eleven months of 1951 they touched nearly I£ 1.4 million. These figures exclude clothing, exports of which amounted to only I£ 70 thousand in 1949 but rose to over I£ 754 thousand for the period January-November, 1951.

Recently experiments have been carried on to develop raw materials locally for the textile industry. Flax was grown experimentally in an area of 1,000 dunams (about 250 acres) and yielded 50 tons of fibre. The quality proved satisfactory and the area under cultivation will be stepped up to 5,000 dunams. The expected crop of 250 tons will satisfy the immediate demand for flax fibres, used in the production of linen.

Electrical Fair Cancelled

Munich's 4th Electrical Fair, scheduled for September 20-October 5, 1952, and announced in *Foreign Trade* of April 19, has been cancelled. In making public this change in plan, the Munich Fair Co. explains that it is organizing instead a 1953 international technical fair, on a wider basis. The time gained by the postponement will be devoted to increasing the capacity and enhancing the value of this fair.

Australia's Agricultural Exports Decline

by R. W. Blake
Agricultural Secretary for Canada

MELBOURNE—The decline in agricultural production—which provides over four-fifths of her exports—has Australia worried. In February the Commonwealth Minister of Agriculture called a conference with the State Ministers to discuss ways and means of getting greater production of foodstuffs. Now a five-year plan to step up output in almost all branches of agriculture has been presented to the Australian Government. It is estimated that the plan, if it is implemented, could add £A100 million to the annual income and save about £A7 million in imports.

Basic reasons for this decreasing production and the accompanying fall in exports seem to be:

1. Shortage of labour, materials and equipment. In 1938-39, the the rural labour force totalled 520 thousand; in 1950, only 450 thousand.
2. High price of wool, which has turned many farmers from dairying and wheat growing to producing meat and wool.
3. High taxation.
4. Insufficient transport facilities.
5. Shortage of the types of fertilizer which Australia badly needs.

Adding to the difficulty is the fact that the population of Australia is said to be increasing by about three per cent a year, but production of foodstuffs is going up by only one per cent a year or, in some cases, actually decreasing. This means that export trade must suffer. Here is the situation:

During 1951, the unprecedented high prices received for the wool clip—£A636 million, more than double the amount realized in the preceding season—helped to offset the lower production in other fields.

In the season ended June 30, 1951, wool accounted for 64·7 per cent of the total Australian export trade, including £A115·1 million worth of American dollars. However, the first half of the 1951-52 season, ended December 31, 1951, saw receipts from the sale of wool reach only £A151·7 million, compared with £A270·8 million for the same period in the 1950-51 season. The decline in wool prices (about 45 per cent, on the average) will probably reduce the annual wool cheque by close to £A300 million.

The wheat situation is receiving much attention because wheat sowings in Australia have declined by three million acres in the last three years. The new plan looks to a 14 million wheat acreage in five years. The 1951 sowings (about 10·2 million acres) marked a decrease of 12·1 per cent compared with 1950, and 21·1 per cent less compared with the average for the five years ended 1938-39. Luckily, yields this year are good, but the total crop is expected to be only 160 million bushels. This means that Australia cannot fill her quota of 88·7 million bushels under



the International Wheat Agreement, and will have no wheat for export on the free market at the higher price.

Present indications are that wheat sowings next year will be still lower. The past four or five seasons have been good ones and some feel that the coming season might see a drought. A drought has already occurred in Queensland and northern New South Wales and extensive bushfires there have damaged pastures and livestock seriously. Thus it may well be that Australia will have no wheat at all to export in 1952. Growers were granted a guaranteed price for wheat from the 1951-52 crop of 10/ a bushel, an increase of 2/2 a bushel over the 1950-51 price.

(Left) Drought and depleted herds means fewer sides of beef like this will be flown out from Australia's hinterland for shipment to customers abroad this year.

In meat, the Plan has as its goal an increase in the five-year period from about one million to about 1 $\frac{1}{4}$ million tons. Production has been going down; for the four months ended October 1951, for instance, it dropped below the same period of 1950 by 12,730 tons. Extensive bushfires and drought in Queensland and northern New South Wales are aggravating the situation. In addition, some authorities point out that the effects of the serious drought in 1946-47 are now becoming apparent. Cattle born in that year would be coming on the market now but the loss in breeding stock and calves during the drought greatly reduced the number of fat stock available.

In 1950 the feeling was, because farmers held on to their sheep to take advantage of the high wool prices, much of the sheep country would be overstocked and the surplus soon marketed. Up to the end of 1951 there was no sign that this was happening. In fact, the bushfires, by destroying thousands of acres of pasture lands and miles of fences, may cause farmers in those areas to dispose of some of the stock they could save.

The outlook for meat exports during 1952 is not good. Total exports to all destinations in 1950-51 were 107,261 tons compared with 191,466 tons in 1949-50. Exports for the five months ended November 30, 1951, were about 8,000 tons less than the corresponding period of 1950 but may drop even more when the full force of the adverse season is felt.

A fifteen-year Meat Agreement, covering beef, veal, mutton and lamb, was signed with the U.K. in October, 1951 to encourage Australia to produce more meat for the British market. The agreement is to take effect from July 1952 and it provides that the Australian Government will do

everything possible to encourage the expansion of meat production, in return for annual prices at a level designed to ensure a profitable and expanding industry.

Prices will be reviewed once a year to allow for shifts in the costs of production. Discussions on a separate agreement for pork have so far come to no conclusion. Provision has been made for selling 3,000 tons of meat, or three per cent of the exportable surplus, whichever is the greater, in dollar or hard currency areas.

Canned meat production has increased during the 10 months ended October 1951 to 54,729 tons compared with 42,770 tons for the same period in 1950 and about 12,000 tons prewar. Exports of canned meat rose to 41,399 tons in 1950-51 from 39,100 tons in 1949-50, but were slightly lower for the first four months of the current season, at 14,236 tons compared with 14,979 tons in 1950.

Dairy Products

The dairy industry too must cope with the problem of decreasing production. The cause lies partly in the shortage of labour and materials and partly in the high price of wool. These two factors are turning many farmers to meat and wool production, which provides an adequate income with less labour and equipment. However, farmers on marginal land are making this switch rather than those in the main dairying areas.

In June 1951 the Minister for Commerce and Agriculture stated that if Australia wanted, in 1960, to export the same quantity of dairy products as in 1950-51 nearly a million dairy cows must be added to its herds, to take care of the increased demands of an expanding population. Actually the total number of dairy cows decreased by 86 thousand during the year ended March 31, 1951, and the number has gone down since. The new five-year plan, mentioned earlier, suggests as a target a 12 per cent increase in milk output.

Butter and Cheese Exports

The down-trend in the production of milk and the increased demand at home is reflected in the exports of butter from Australia to the United Kingdom. Some 96,898 tons of butter went to the United Kingdom in 1939. This figure dropped to 69,742 tons in 1950 and to 43,333 tons in 1951. From July 1, 1951, to January 19, 1952, only 3,794 tons had been exported to the U.K., compared with 29,999 tons for the same period in 1950-51. One estimate puts the amount of butter likely to be available for export to the U.K. during the current season at 10 thousand tons only.

Exports of cheese also dropped last year. In the 1949-50 season 17,912 tons of cheese went to the U.K., compared with 13,824 tons in 1950-51. From July 1, 1951 to January 19, 1952, a total of 7,378 tons were exported compared with 7,068 tons in the same period in 1950-51.

The U.K. Ministry of Food granted the permitted 7½ per cent increase under the contract for butter early in the year, the increase to be retro-active to July 1, 1950. However, when the Minister for Commerce and Agriculture was in London discussing the Meat Agreement he made representations to the Ministry of Food for a further increase in the price for Australian butter and cheese, in line with the established increase in production costs in Australia. The Ministry of Food could not agree to any further rise.

One of the obstacles to agricultural expansion is the shortage of super-phosphate fertilizers, needed in Australian soil to maintain yields and improve pastures. Prewar, about a million tons of super-phosphate was used in Australia every year but the present rate is about 1.7 million tons a year, with demand increasing. This shortage, in turn, goes back to a lack of sulphur, largely obtained from the U.S. Last year, the U.S. restricted sulphur exports so Australia is turning attention to producing it from pyrite deposits at home.

What Is the Outlook?

In the light of these facts, and in the short-term view, the Australian economy seems particularly vulnerable. First, no significant increase in primary production can be achieved quickly while the labour and materials shortages last, even if incentives are provided. Second, Australia has enjoyed favourable weather conditions for the past five years and experienced agriculturists are expecting a break in the run of good seasons. If a serious drought should occur this season, then the outlook for the Australian export trade will indeed be grim, and chances for the success of the mooted five-year plan very slim.

Japan's Specialty Shops Expect Restrictions

by J. C. Britton
Commercial Representative for Canada

TOKYO—A number of reliable reports appearing in the local press have predicted that, effective October 1, 1952, the Overseas Supply Stores and the Specialty Shops will no longer receive any special dollar or sterling allocations. These stores have been granted special privileges throughout the Occupation in handling imported provisions and other consumer goods for sale to foreign nationals residing in Japan. If these special privileges are withdrawn, any retail store in Japan may sell imported provisions and other consumer lines for which foreign exchange is allocated.

Affects Canadian Exporters

Canadian exporters have been shipping regularly to Overseas Supply Stores and Specialty Shops in the past six years. Sales have not been large but the range of commodities has been fairly extensive and has included canned vegetables, alcoholic beverages, packinghouse products, flour, radios, canned fish, fountain pens, compacts, confectionery and apparel of all kinds. Overseas Supply Stores in Japan have stocked all types of provisions and other consumer goods normally sold by large department stores. The business has grown steadily and there are now 23 Overseas Supply Stores and 153 Specialty Shops operating in Japan. Some of these undoubtedly will continue to handle foreign commodities but others may well cease operations if and when competition for the available business is intensified. Specialty Shops in particular may feel the pinch.

There is no intention, it is believed, to prohibit the import of provisions and other consumer goods of the type normally purchased by foreign nations living in Japan. The Ministry of International Trade and Industry made \$9 million available for imports of this type in the April-September foreign currency budget. Future allocations for such imported goods, however, may gradually be reduced as similar Japanese products of the right quality become available. Japanese nationals have been allowed to purchase from Overseas Supply Stores and Specialty Shops since the beginning of the year, but the retail selling prices on most imported provisions and other consumer goods are probably too high for the average Japanese consumer.

Ireland's Balance Sheet

by H. L. E. Priestman
Commercial Secretary for Canada

DUBLIN—Canada became, in 1951, the third most important supplier of goods in the Irish market. Imports from Canada reached £8·9 million, compared with £6·01 million in 1950. Canadian purchases from Ireland also rose sharply—from £92 thousand in 1950 to £352 thousand in 1951. The overall pattern of Ireland's foreign trade remained fundamentally unchanged, with the United Kingdom supplying 45 per cent of all imports and buying 87 per cent of total exports.

The Trade Picture

As the table below shows, Ireland had a visible trade deficit with every country listed during 1951. Exports to every country except the United Kingdom remained small, but imports reached a total of £204·5 million, compared with £159·3 million in 1950. Exports, on the other hand, increased only slightly—from £70·4 million in 1950 to £79·7 million in 1951—and this improvement stemmed largely from higher prices.

Country	Imports from in £000		Exports to in £000	
	1950	1951	1950	1951
United Kingdom	84,268	95,256	61,864	67,608
U.S.A.	20,771	25,607	1,316	3,222
CANADA	6,015	8,908	92	352
India	4,829	7,090	66	68
Sweden	3,668	5,940	616	288
Netherlands	2,914	5,114	1,880	1,137
Germany	1,927	4,639	1,460	1,173
Belgium	2,297	4,481	493	1,064
Australia	922	4,156	67	257
France	2,536	3,037	613	902
Cuba	1,905	2,993	....	....
Finland	2,552	2,893	50	153
British West Africa	1,126	2,180	4	44
Dutch West Indies	1,647	2,172	....	....
Italy	980	2,000	114	577
Denmark	535	1,811	121	77
British Malaya	1,016	1,700	111	230
New Zealand	706	1,663	16	27
Spain	985	1,471	163	612
Poland	1,023	1,271	....	....
Argentina	1,155	805	3	8

Marshall Aid to Ireland was suspended in February 1951. Total credits at that time amounted to \$146 million, of which \$128·2 million is repayable, commencing this year. A large proportion of this aid has been spent on consumer goods and raw materials and comparatively little applied to capital investment. As a result, the Irish economy, and particularly agriculture, has not been revitalized to any great extent and repayments will undoubtedly place an additional burden on the country's already insecure foreign exchange reserves.

A recent examination of how these dollar funds were spent shows the following:

	(\$ million)
Corn and sorghums	46·7
Tobacco	35·7
Petrol and oil products	13·3
Equipment, machinery, etc.	6·9
Pulp, paper and paper products ..	4·7
Motor vehicles	3·9
Timber and timber products	3·5
Iron and steel mill materials and manufactures	3·3
Other purchases	6·2
Freight	1·8

The Financial Outlook

The Budget for 1952, presented on April 2 to the Dail, showed that the estimated revenue for 1951-52 was £81·1 million but actual receipts totalled £83·8 million. The 1951 Budget provided for a nominal surplus of £50,000 over estimated current expenditures of £81 million, but actual current expenditures were £90·5 million so that a deficit of £6·7 million was incurred. The Minister for Finance in his speech deplored the depletion of external assets, caused by excessive importing, and urged increase in exports and stimulation of agricultural and industrial production to reduce the trade deficit.

The balance of payments deficit is notably with the non-sterling world. In the second half of 1952, the objective is to reduce the net deficit with dollar countries to \$16 million, and with the rest of the non-sterling world in the same six months to a net of £9 million.

The Government is opposed to the introduction of any general system of import control but is examining administrative controls to reduce non-essential imports from outside the sterling area.

Current account expenditure for 1952-53 was estimated at £101·7 million, the highest on record. Revenue at existing rates would yield £86·5 million, leaving a gap of £15 million to be raised by savings on food subsidies, additional taxation on tobacco, liquor and motor fuel, and increased income tax.

The standard rate of income tax is raised by one shilling in the pound, making it 7/6d. in the £. After allowing for some important reliefs granted on earned income of individuals in the lower brackets, the increased yield from income tax will be £910 thousand in the current year. Much of this will come out of company profits rather than from employees' wages. The total yield from increased taxation on tobacco, beer, spirits, petrol, profits and personal incomes will be £11,290,000.

A gross saving of £6·6 million on present food subsidies of £15½ million will be reached, but the net Budget saving will be reduced to £3·9 million after offsetting certain compensatory increases in social welfare benefits costing £2·75 million.

Commodity Notes

ARGENTINA

Record Olive Crop Expected—Early forecasts indicate that Argentina will harvest a record crop of olives this season. Mendoza, one of the Andean provinces in the west, provides 62 to 75 per cent of the production. Despite losses from windstorms which reduced the potential by perhaps 20 per cent, the crop is expected to reach between 15 and 18 thousand metric tons this year. In 1950-51 the total crop for all Argentina was officially estimated at 12,100 tons, only about half that of the previous year, because of the severe frost which damaged the Mendoza crop—Buenos Aires, April 28, 1952.

AUSTRALIA

Gold Output Higher—Gold production last year amounted to 870 thousand fine ounces, valued at £ 13·5 million, an increase of 1,426 fine ounces over 1950—Sydney, April 22, 1952.

BRAZIL

Sulphur from Coal Pyrites—The world-wide scarcity of sulphur has prompted the Brazilian Government to send samples of coal pyrites to pilot plants in Germany where experiments are being made in recovering sulphur from it—Rio de Janeiro, April 28, 1952.

Rosewood Oil Piles Up—Stocks of rosewood oil are piling up in Manaus, on the Amazon River, for lack of a market, according to press reports. The value of this oil is said to be approximately Cr.\$24 million—Rio de Janeiro, April 28, 1952.

Carnaúba Wax Cheaper—The price of Carnaúba wax has fallen considerably since the beginning of February because of stricter export control by exchange and port authorities to eliminate speculation and clandestine operations—Rio de Janeiro, April 28, 1952.

Nylon Yarn in Demand—Demand for nylon yarn is increasing in Brazil. Potential annual consumption is estimated at about 1·3 million pounds, and is expected to increase to two million within two years. As there is no local production of nylon, current imports are set at 756 thousand pounds annually, distributed to 37 hosiery mills. Requests from 14 other hosiery mills for allocations will increase imports by 84 thousand pounds—Rio de Janeiro, April 28, 1952.

GERMANY

Russian Zone Increases Fish Production—According to a German fisheries newspaper, the Eastern Zone is increasing its capacity for catching and processing fish. In the first three months of 1952, four 1,000-ton trawlers were completed. The first fishmeal factory, which is also equipped to produce industrial oils, is in production—Bonn, April 28, 1952.

INDIA

Export of Cottonseed Oil—The Indian Government has decided to allow exports of 1,000 tons of cottonseed oil through crushers this year, according to a notice issued by the Joint Chief Controller of Exports—Bombay, April 21, 1952.

Import of Penicillin—The Government of India has decided to exclude all forms of bottled penicillin, including its preparations, from the scope of Open General Licence No. 23, and to allow only penicillin in bulk to be imported under the O.G.L. Future imports of penicillin and its preparations will be subject to licence, but care will be taken to ensure adequate supplies—Bombay, April 21, 1952.

IRELAND

Sheet Metal Factory Opened—A sheet metal factory, which had operated successfully in Belgium for over 75 years, has been transplanted piece by piece from Brussels to Howth, County Dublin, together with key personnel to train local workers. The firm turns out fuel tanks of varying capacities, sheet metal furniture and toys. Current requirements of sheet metal are, of necessity, being procured from Belgium at high prices, because of the shortage in Great Britain.

The company contemplates selling in foreign markets, particularly its metal toy range, toy pistols, automobiles, trains and tracks. It intends to explore the Canadian market as a possible outlet for steel drums of 5 to 40-gallon capacity—Dublin, May 7, 1952.

Tulip Bulbs Exported—To earn dollars, a Dublin firm expects to ship a million flower bulbs to the U.S. this season. It is estimated that a million bulbs would earn about \$30 thousand. With an eye on the dollar markets, the firm has this year considerably increased its acreage of tulip bulbs, gladioli and daffodils—Dublin, May 6, 1952.

ISRAEL

Wool Processing Factory—A factory (costing £100,000 in local currency plus \$100,000) is being built to classify, scour and process local and imported raw wool and wool residue for use in local spinning mills. First of its kind in the country, it will include a dyeing plant.

The factory, which will use Belgian and English machinery, will supply the raw wool needs of the 16 local spinning mills—saving the country 10 per cent of its foreign exchange outlay for scoured wool, and up to 25 per cent on imported carbonized wool—Athens, April 1, 1952.

JAPAN

Fisheries Catch Larger—Total catch of fishery products for 1951 was 3.6 million metric tons, 18 per cent over the 1950 total of 3 million metric tons according to the Fisheries Agency. Fish accounted for 2.6 million metric tons as against 2.2 million metric tons in 1950. Shellfish and other aquatic products totalled one million metric tons as compared with 810,976 metric tons in the previous year—Tokyo, April 18, 1952.

Sardines and Herring Oils Exported—The Ministry of International Trade and Industry has lifted the ban on the export of sardine and herring oils, effective April 1, 1952. It is expected that 3,000 tons of these oils will be exported in the coming fiscal year—Tokyo, April 16, 1952.

SOUTH AFRICA

Uranium Production to Begin—Production of uranium from gold-bearing ores is expected to start within the next five weeks, according to the Minister of Mines, Mr. J. H. Viljoen. Under an agreement between the United States, Britain and South Africa, production of uranium in the Union will be financed by loans raised in the United States and Britain. Recent experimental extraction of uranium from mine tailings has proved so successful that production will be undertaken by three times more mines than originally planned. The first mine likely to reach the production stage, according to Mr. Viljoen, is on the West Rand—Johannesburg, April 16, 1952.

SPAIN

First Polyvinyl Factory—A factory established at Hernani, Guipuzcoa, is the first in Spain to manufacture polyvinyl chloride and is currently turning out one metric ton a day. The installation has been imported from Belgium and about 50 per cent of the capital is also Belgian. Three similar plants are being set up in other parts of the country, according to a weekly trade bulletin—Madrid, April 22, 1952.

Output of Special Steels Rises—The production of special steels in 1951, according to an official release, amounted to 54,642 metric tons in 1951 as compared with 51,478 tons in 1950. The report states that Spanish special steel plants are well equipped and that the supply of raw materials is the only obstacle holding up development. Once this difficulty is overcome, Spanish production of special steels will cover both present and future needs—Madrid, April 22, 1952.

SWEDEN

Textile Crisis Less Acute—Compared with other countries, the Swedish textile crisis so far has been less critical. Chiefly affected are certain portions of the tricot industry and the greater part of the woollen industry. It is estimated that the surplus stocks now total about 20 thousand tons, while the entire annual domestic consumption totals approximately 75 thousand tons and the domestic textile production amounts to 60 thousand tons.

According to the Textile Industry Federation, as from the second half of 1951 to the beginning of March 1952, the number of workers has dropped by approximately 4,000. It is estimated that during the next three months some sixty enterprises, employing a little more than 8,000 workers, will have to make additional operation cuts—Stockholm, April 3, 1952.

Colombia Buys Farm Equipment

by W. F. Millyard
Canadian Government Trade Commissioner

BOGOTA—The largest commercial company in Colombia, the Caja de Credito Agrario, every year purchases from foreign countries nearly \$40 million worth of farm machinery and hardware. A semi-governmental institution, the "Caja" (as it is familiarly known in Colombia) has the Minister of Agriculture as Chairman of its Board of Directors.

The Caja's function is to furnish farmers with the tools of their trade at cost plus five per cent. For this purpose, it maintains a purchasing office in Bogota and 116 retail stores serving every part of the Republic. Its paid-up capital totals \$28 million and its employees number 3,000.

In addition to its sales department, the Caja operates the Banco Agricola Hipotecario, which lends farmers money to finance their purchases. From time to time, it has received loans from the Export-Import Bank, as well as annual grants from the Colombian Government—It also makes use of its earned profits. A recent \$5 million loan from the World Bank has all been spent on buying agricultural machinery.

Canada produces many of the things which the Caja plans to import during the fiscal year beginning June 1, 1952. The following list of the larger items will therefore interest manufacturers of agricultural machinery, fertilizers, and related products, and also seed merchants.



—Standard Oil Co. (N.J.)

Harvesting rice with modern equipment. Colombia imports every year nearly \$40 million worth of farm machinery, implements, fertilizers and seeds—provides a good market for Canadian exporters in these lines.

Article	Quantity	Estimated value c.i.f. Colombia in U.S. dollars
Agricultural machinery, heavy and light		\$4,000,000
Fertilizers		
Ammonium sulphate	8,000 tons	3,800,000
Ammonium phosphate	15,000 "	
Triple superphosphate	12,000 "	
Sulphate of potash	2,000 "	
Muriate of potash	5,000 "	
Fungicides and Insecticides		
Copper sulphate	4,000 "	
Calcium arsenate	1,500 "	
D.D.T.	400 "	
Chlordane	300 "	
Copper oxichloride	1,000 "	
Sulphur	250 "	
Dairy equipment		
Galvanized milk cans	18,000 units	
Weed exterminators	100 tons	
Seeds		
Canary grass	40,000 pounds	
Italian rye grass		
English rye grass		
Blue Kentucky		
Barbed wire	12,000 tons	
Staples	3,000 "	
Piping	3,000 "	
Electric plants	1,500 "	
Sprayers, hand type	6,000 "	
Bicycles	12,000 units	
Gasoline and diesel motors, 1 to 50 h.p.	700 units	

Besides the products listed above, the Caja will be buying substantial but unestimated quantities of many other articles such as machetes, axes, chicken incubators, veterinary supplies, beekeeping equipment, and hand tools of all kinds.

Must Appoint Agents

The company's purchasing division is well disposed towards Canada. Their experience is, however, that with the exception of the representatives of Canadian implement companies, they seldom meet any other salesmen promoting Canadian products. Canadian manufacturers of commodities purchased by the Caja, already represented in Colombia, who have not been receiving business from this organization should ask their agents why. Canadian manufacturers who are not represented but who would like to get some of this business should write the Canadian Government Trade Commissioner about appointing a suitable representative. The Caja is accustomed to dealing with manufacturers through local agents and will not, as a rule, consider offers from foreign export agents.

Holsteins for Italy

One of the largest shipments of pure-bred Holsteins ever exported from Canada left Montreal on May 15 by steamer, bound for Italy. It comprised 350 choice heifer calves and two high-class bull calves. These animals will serve as foundation stock for the herd of Holsteins maintained by Count Gaetano Marzotto at Portogruaro. Included were replacements for the 41 head burned to death when the plane carrying them crashed at Pisa last January.

This shipment is of more than ordinary interest because it is the first lot of Holsteins to leave Canada since the foot-and-mouth disease embargo was imposed.

General Notes

BELGIAN CONGO

Highway Construction Pushed—Under the ten-year plan, \$120 million has been allocated to improve the Congo's 62,727 miles of highway. The plan provides for the construction of several arterial highways, crossing the Belgian Congo from north to south and east to west. To build these, both equipment and men (especially white specialists) who know how to use and repair it, are needed as well as permanent maintenance and repair shops.

Applications for government tenders will not be considered unless they are made through a well-established dealer in the colony, who can offer services and maintenance. Interested firms should appoint a well-equipped dealer as representative and be in a position to supply spare parts before considering selling in this market—Leopoldville, April 21, 1952.

CUBA

Value of Imports Increased—Imports into Cuba during 1951 were valued at US\$640.2 million, an increase of 24.3 per cent over the previous year. Of this, the United States accounted for 76.9 per cent as compared with 79 per cent during the year 1950—Havana, April 1, 1952.

Record Export Values—Cuban exports for 1951 reached US\$766.1 million, an increase of approximately 19.3 per cent over 1950, according to the General Statistics Division of the Finance Ministry. This was only three per cent less than the previous record in 1950. Purchases by European countries accounted for US\$237.5 million; Asian, US\$60.3 million; American, US\$456.3 million; African, US\$11.9 million—Havana, April 1, 1952.

HONG KONG

Godown Rates Raised—Two of Hong Kong's biggest public warehouse companies have announced 20 per cent increases throughout their tariffs storage charges. The Hongkong and Kowloon Wharf & Godown Co. Ltd. increase is effective May 1 and Holt's Wharf, May 19. Landing charges, coolie hire, and shipping charges were not increased—Hong Kong, April 25, 1952.

MOZAMBIQUE

Congestion at Beira Eased—By the end of April, it was expected that the Mozambique and Rhodesian Railways would have 19 more locomotives to help them move the goods that have piled up in the warehouses and docks at the port of Beira during the past few months. Thirteen new British locomotives have been delivered to the Rhodesian Railways and another six have arrived for the Mozambique Railway. All 19 were expected to be in use before May 1.

Canadian shippers who have experienced difficulty in getting their products through Beira to their customers in Mozambique and Rhodesia can expect a gradual improvement in deliveries as the newly arrived locomotives are put into service—Johannesburg, April 16, 1952.

NORTH BORNEO

Trade Sets New Record—In 1950 North Borneo's foreign trade recorded the phenomenal increase of more than 90 per cent; last year it rose again by 33 per cent—to Malayan \$184 million. For the second time in succession the Colony's favourable balance of trade was nearly £5 million. This rise is largely the result of booming rubber prices which, despite a slight drop in production, stepped up the value of exports by 44 per cent. Timber too rose in value—by 57 per cent—and represented the only volume increase in major export commodities, with a record 6 $\frac{3}{4}$ million cubic feet.

Other exports which rose in volume during 1951 were copra, by 25 per cent, and cutch by 16 per cent—Singapore, April 25, 1952.

PHILIPPINES

Adverse Trade Balance—Preliminary trade statistics reveal that exports increased from \$332.5 million in 1950 to \$415 million last year. A more liberal import licensing policy had the effect of increasing the value of imports from \$356 million to \$479.5 million. Consequently, the adverse balance of trade increased from \$23.5 million in 1950 to \$64.5 million in 1951—Manila, April 17, 1952.

Revenues Increase—During the first six months of the current financial year, beginning July 1, 1951, revenues collected by the Philippine Bureau of Customs increased over 46 per cent (from \$42.6 to \$62.3 million) compared with collections in the same period of the preceding year. Of the 1951 collections, \$39.9 million included specific taxes, "compensating" taxes, and sales taxes. During January, 1952, collections amounted to \$9.95 million, one million higher than in January 1951—Manila, April 17, 1952.

SCOTLAND

Magnetite Ore in Shetland—London geologists and scientists have been investigating the possibility of commercially exploiting the magnetite ore deposits in Shetland. Recently they concentrated on the small island of Fetlar, also examined sand in Gruting Bay. Estimates were that in every pound of sand there was magnetite ore worth £2, and that it would mean 10 years' work, involving considerable expense, to exploit the deposits—London, April 21, 1952.

Hydro-Electric Grid Extension—A proposed addition to the North of Scotland Hydro-Electric Board's 132,000-volt grid has been announced, to be erected over the 2,507 feet high Corrieyairick Pass, Inverness-shire. The new transmission line will stretch from Fort Augustus to Glentruim, near New-

tonmore (25 miles) and at the latter point join an existing 132,000-volt line running from the Tummel valley to Keith, Banffshire. At Fort Augustus it will connect with lines which will carry the electricity produced by the Affric, Garry, and Moriston hydro-electric stations—London, April 11, 1952.

SOUTH AFRICA

Higher Expenditures Planned—The South African Budget for the fiscal year 1952-53 includes expenditures from revenue account of £198 million, an increase of £11 million over the provisions in the original and supplementary estimates for the year 1951-52. Revenue for the fiscal year, based on existing rates of taxation, is £184 million, an increase of £4.8 million over income from the same sources during 1951-52.

Additional revenue of £12.6 million will be obtained from an increase in the excise tax on beer (1d. per bottle); cigarettes, (1d. per unit of 10 cigarettes); smoking tobacco (6d. per lb.) and cigars (1/- per lb.). New excise taxes placed on mineral waters (1/- per gallon) and on confectionery, including chocolate, (2d. per lb.) will yield £7.1 million. An additional 4d. per foot duty on imported cinematograph film will produce £400,000. Increased charges for postal services, including higher telephone rentals, telegraph charges, higher fees for post office boxes and private bags, and a doubled postage rate on printed papers, will earn £1.5 million. Basic company taxation which has been raised from 4/6d. to 5/- per £. in the case of industrial and commercial companies, from 5/6d. to 6/- in the case of base metal companies, and from 8/- to 9/- for diamond producers, will add £2.3 million. An income tax rebate deduction aimed at spreading the incidence of income tax to lower earning brackets will produce £450,000; increased stamp duties payable on Bills of Exchange and property deed transfers will yield £800,000. Added to these new revenues will be the collection of £12 million in tax arrears—Cape Town, April 5, 1952.

UNITED STATES

"Escape Clause" Hearings—The Trade Agreements Extension Act of 1951, extended last year to 1953, provides, in its section seven, that a U.S. firm can demand a Tariff Commission investigation if it feels that it is being injured by imports of articles on which U.S. tariff concessions have been granted. Where it is shown that articles on which tariff concessions have been granted are being imported in such increasing quantity as to threaten or cause serious injury to the domestic industry, the Tariff Commission must make a detailed report within one year from the filing date of the domestic producers' application for relief.

At present the Commission is investigating a variety of commodities, some of particular interest to Canadian producers. A decision is expected soon on dried figs, watches and frozen fish. Particular interest centres on the application concerning watches, movements and watch parts, which is seen as a test case. A decision against the importers in this case, it is thought, would encourage a large number of additional applications from domestic producers for relief such as higher tariff rates or quota restrictions—Washington, D.C., April 23, 1952.

Tariff Arrangements in Force

Canada adhered to the General Agreement on Tariffs and Trade on October 30, 1947. This multilateral agreement was put into provisional effect by a number of countries on January 1, 1948 and others have acceded since. The agreement provides for scheduled tariff concessions and the exchange of most-favoured-nation treatment. It lays down rules and regulations governing the conduct of international trade.

Three sets of multilateral negotiations have been held to conclude tariff and preferential arrangements—at Geneva in 1947, at Annecy in 1949 and at Torquay in 1950-51. Tariff concessions negotiated at Geneva and Annecy remained in force until January 1, 1951. The tariff schedules negotiated at Torquay contain both new concessions and most of the concessions previously negotiated. They remain in effect until January 1, 1954, and thereafter unless modified in accordance with the terms of the agreement.

As of April 1, 1952, thirty-four countries were parties to the agreement. In the list which follows the GATT countries are indicated. In the case of a number of countries belonging to GATT, other trade agreements with Canada remain in force and the terms of these are given in the statement which follows.

Arrangements with Commonwealth Countries

Country	Treaty or Convention	Terms
United Kingdom	Trade Agreement signed Feb. 23, 1937; in force Sept. 1, 1937. Modified by an Exchange of Letters, Nov. 16, 1938, resulting from United Kingdom-United States Trade Agreement of Nov. 17, 1938. Further modified by General Agreement on Tariffs and Trade and Exchange of Notes Oct. 30, 1947. GATT effective Jan. 1, 1948.	Various concessions by both countries, including exchange of lowest tariff rates (some minor reservations by Canada) and binding against increase of scheduled preferential duties. Extends also to Colonial Empire.
Ireland	Trade Agreement signed Aug. 20, 1932; in force Jan. 2, 1933.	Canada concedes British Preferential Tariff in return for most-favoured-nation treatment (including any preferential rates in force) in Eire. Made for five years and thereafter until terminated on six months' notice.
Australia	Trade Agreement signed July 8, 1931, in force August 3, 1931. GATT effective Jan. 1, 1948.	Each country accords the other reduced rates on schedules of goods, and otherwise (with a few exceptions in Australia) exchanges its British Preferential Tariffs with the other. Made for one year and thereafter until terminated on six months' notice.
New Zealand	Trade Agreement signed April 23, 1932; in force May 24, 1932. GATT effective July 26, 1948.	Exchange specific preferences on scheduled goods and otherwise concede British Preferential Tariffs reciprocally. Made for one year, but kept in force by short-term extensions. Since Sept. 30, 1941, in force until terminated on six months' notice.

Country	Treaty or Convention	Terms
Union of South Africa	Trade Agreement signed Aug. 20, 1932; in force Oct. 13, 1932.	Agreement extends list of preferences formerly exchanged in absence of formal agreement. Made for five years and thereafter until terminated on six months' notice.
	GATT effective June 14, 1948.	
Southern Rhodesia	Trade Agreement of Aug. 20, 1932, terminated on Jan. 2, 1938, on notice from Southern Rhodesia. Provisions have nevertheless continued in force.	Canada accords British Preferential treatment and Southern Rhodesia tariff preferences granted to other Dominions.
	GATT effective May 19, 1948.	
India	Canada since 1897 accords India British Preferential treatment but without contractual obligation.	
	GATT effective July 8, 1948.	
Pakistan	Canada since 1897 accords Pakistan British Preferential treatment but without contractual obligation.	
	GATT effective July 30, 1948.	
Ceylon	Ceylon participates in Trade Agreement of 1937 between United Kingdom and Canada.	Canada and Ceylon exchange Preferential Tariff treatment.
	GATT effective July 29, 1948.	
British West Indies, Bermuda, British Guiana and British Honduras	Trade Agreement signed July 6, 1925; in force April 30, 1927. Covers the following Colonies—Bahamas, Barbados, Bermuda, British Guiana, British Honduras, Jamaica, Leeward Islands, Trinidad and Tobago, Windward Islands.	Exchange of specific margins of preferences. Made for twelve years and thereafter until terminated on one year's notice. A Canadian notice of Nov. 23, 1938, terminating the Agreement, was replaced by one of Dec. 27, 1939, continuing the Agreement subject to termination on six months' notice.
	NOTE: The BWI with the exception of Jamaica are parties to the GATT.	

Arrangements with Non-Commonwealth Countries

Argentina	Trade Agreement signed Oct. 2, 1941; provisionally in force Nov. 15, 1941.	Exchange of most-favoured-nation treatment. Provisional application may be terminated on three months' notice. To come into force definitively thirty days after exchange of ratification for two years and thereafter until terminated on six months' notice.
	GATT effective Oct. 19, 1951.	
Austria		
Benelux (Belgium, Luxembourg and Netherlands)	Convention of Commerce with Belgium (including Luxembourg and Belgian colonies) entered into effect Oct. 22, 1924.	Exchange of most-favoured-nation treatment in tariff matters. Made for four years and thereafter until terminated on one year's notice.
	Convention of Commerce with the Netherlands of July 11, 1924, was suspended during the war but re-instated by exchange of notes Feb. 1 and 5, 1946; includes Netherlands Antilles and Surinam.	Exchange of most-favoured-nation treatment. Made for four years and thereafter until terminated on one year's notice.
	GATT effective covering Benelux as a whole Jan. 1, 1948.	
Bolivia	Order in Council of July 20, 1935, accepted Article 15 of the United Kingdom-Bolivia Treaty of Commerce of August 1, 1911.	Exchange of most-favoured-nation treatment. May be terminated on one year's notice.

Country	Treaty or Convention	Terms
Brazil	Trade Agreement signed Oct. 17, 1941; provisionally in force from date of signing and definitively on April 16, 1943. GATT effective July 31, 1948.	Exchange of most-favour- ed-nation treatment. Made for two years from April 18, 1943, and thereafter for one- year periods until terminated on six months' notice.
Burma	GATT effective July 29, 1948.	
Chile	Trade Agreement signed Sept. 10, 1946; in force provisionally Oct. 15, 1941, and definitively on Oct. 29, 1943. GATT effective March 16, 1948.	Exchange of most-favour- ed-nation treatment. Made for two years from Oct. 29, 1943, and thereafter until terminated on six months' notice.
China	Modus vivendi signed Sept. 26, 1946; in effect Sept. 28, 1946. China withdrew from GATT on May 5, 1950.	Exchange of most-favour- ed-nation treatment. Made for one year and thereafter until terminated on three months' notice.
Colombia	Treaty of Commerce with United Kingdom of Feb. 16, 1866, applies to Canada. A trade Agreement between Colombia and Canada was signed Feb. 20, 1946, but has not been put into force.	Exchange of most-favour- ed-nation treatment. Protocol of Aug. 20, 1912, provides means of separate termina- tion by Dominions on one year's notice. Exchange of notes Dec. 30, 1938, continued Treaty in force until Sept. 30, 1939, and thereafter until terminated on three months' notice.
Costa Rica	Modus vivendi signed Nov. 18, 1950; brought into force, Jan. 26, 1951.	Exchange of most-favour- ed-nation treatment. Made for one year and thereafter subject to termination on three months' notice.
Cuba	GATT effective Jan. 1, 1948.	
Czechoslovakia	Convention of Commerce signed March 15, 1928, in force Nov. 14, 1928. GATT effective May 21, 1948.	Exchange of most-favour- ed-nation treatment. Made for four years and thereafter until terminated on one year's notice.
Denmark, (includes Greenland)	Treaties of Peace and Commerce with United Kingdom of Feb. 13, 1660, and July 11, 1670, apply to Canada. GATT effective May 28, 1950.	Exchange of most-favour- ed-nation treatment. Declara- tion of May 9, 1912, provides means for separate termina- tion by Dominions on one year's notice.
Dominican Republic	Trade Agreement signed March 8, 1940; in force provisionally March 15, 1940, and definitively Jan. 22, 1941. GATT effective May 19, 1950.	Exchange of most-favour- ed-nation treatment. Domini- can Republic accords sched- uled rates on dried fish and free entry for seed potatoes. Made for three years from Jan. 22, 1941, and thereafter until terminated on six months' notice.
Ecuador	Modus vivendi signed Nov. 10, 1950, in force December 1 1950.	Exchange of most-favour- ed-nation treatment. Made for one year to continue thereafter subject to termi- nation on three months' notice.
El Salvador	Exchange of Notes of Nov. 2, 1937; in force Nov. 17, 1937.	Exchange of most-favour- ed-nation treatment. Made for one year and thereafter until terminated on four months' notice.

Country	Treaty or Convention	Terms
Finland	Exchange of Notes of Nov. 13-17, 1948, effective Nov. 17, 1948. GATT effective May 25, 1950.	Exchange of most-favour- ed-nation treatment. Effec- tive until a Trade Agreement concluded, or, alternatively, for a period of one year and thereafter until terminated on three months' notice.
France and French Overseas Territories	Trade Agreement signed May 12, 1933; in force June 10, 1933. Ex- change of Notes of Sept. 29, 1934 and additional protocol of Feb. 26, 1935. GATT effective Jan. 1, 1948.	Exchange of most-favour- ed-nation treatment includ- ing scheduled concessions.
Federal Republic of Western Germany	GATT effective Oct. 1, 1951.	
Greece	Modus vivendi by exchange of notes of July 24-28, 1947; effective August 28, 1947. GATT effective March 1, 1950.	Exchange of most-favour- ed-nation treatment. Made for a period of one year and thereafter until terminated on three months' notice.
Greenland	(See Denmark).	
Guatemala	Trade Agreement signed Sept. 23, 1937; in force Jan. 14, 1939.	Exchange of most-favour- ed-nation treatment. Made for three years and there- after until terminated on six months' notice.
Haiti	Trade Agreement signed April 23, 1937; in force January 10, 1939. GATT effective Jan. 1, 1950.	Exchange of most-favour- ed-nation treatment. Made for one year and thereafter until terminated on six months' notice.
Iceland	Canada and Iceland honour the terms of a treaty originally con- cluded between Denmark and the United Kingdom on Feb. 13, 1660.	Exchange of most-favour- ed-nation treatment.
Indonesia	GATT effective March 1, 1948.	Exchange of most-favour- ed-nation treatment.
Iran	Special arrangement Feb. 1, 1951.	
Iraq	Special arrangement Sept. 15, 1951.	Exchange of most-favour- ed-nation treatment.
Italy	Modus vivendi by exchange of notes of April 23-28, 1948; effective April 28, 1948. GATT effective May 30, 1950.	Exchange of most-favour- ed-nation treatment. For one year and thereafter, until terminated on three months' notice.
Korea	No agreement at present.*	
Lebanon	Special arrangement by Order in Council of Nov. 19, 1946. Withdrew from GATT, effective March 1, 1951.	Exchange of most-favour- ed-nation treatment.
Liberia	GATT effective Jan. 1, 1950.	
Mexico	Trade Agreement signed Feb. 8, 1946; in force provisionally same date. Ratifications exchanged on May 6, 1947.	Exchange of most-favour- ed-nation treatment. Entered into force definitively thirty days after exchange of rati- fications for two years and thereafter until termination on six months' notice.
Nicaragua	Trade Agreement signed Dec. 19, 1946, in force provisionally same date. GATT effective May 28, 1950.	Exchange of most-favour- ed-nation treatment. Provi- sional application may be terminated on three months' notice. To come into force definitively 30 days after exchange of ratifications for one year and thereafter unless terminated on six months' notice.

Country	Treaty or Convention	Terms
Norway	Convention of Commerce and Navigation with United Kingdom of March 18, 1826, applies to Canada. GATT effective July 10, 1948.	Exchange of most-favour- ed-nation treatment. Conven- tion of May 16, 1913, provides means for separate termina- tion by Dominions on one year's notice.
Panama	Order in Council of July 20, 1935 accepted Article 12 of the United Kingdom-Panama Treaty of Com- merce of September 25, 1928.	Exchange of most-favour- ed-nation treatment. The United Kingdom - Panama Treaty terminated in 1942 but Canada and Panama continue to extend M.F.N. treatment to one another.
Paraguay	Exchange of notes of May 21, 1940 in force June 21, 1940.	Canadian Intermediate Tar- iff exchanged for most- favoured-nation treatment in Paraguay. In force until terminated on three months' notice.
Peru	GATT effective Oct. 8, 1951.	
Philippines	No agreement at present although most-favoured-nation treatment ex- changed.*	
Poland	Convention of Commerce signed July 3, 1935; in force August 15, 1936.	Exchange of most-favour- ed-nation treatment and special reductions for limited lists of goods. Made for one year and thereafter until terminated on three months' notice.
Portugal, including Madeira, Porto Santo, and Azores	Trade Agreements Act of June 11, 1928, accepted Article 21 of the United Kingdom-Portugal Treaty of Commerce of Aug. 12, 1914; in force Oct. 1, 1928.	Exchange of most-favour- ed-nation treatment. In force until terminated on one year's notice.
Spain	Spanish Treaty Act of June 11, 1928, sanctioned United Kingdom- Spain Treaty of Commerce of Oct. 31, 1922 (revised April 5, 1927); in force August 1, 1928.	Exchange of most-favour- ed-nation treatment. In force until terminated on six months' notice.
Sweden	United Kingdom-Sweden Conven- tion of Commerce and Navigation of March 18, 1826, applies to Canada. GATT effective May 1, 1950.	Exchange of most-favour- ed-nation treatment. Declara- tion of November 27, 1911, provides means for separate termination by Dominions on one year's notice.
Switzerland	United Kingdom - Switzerland Treaty of Friendship, Commerce and Reciprocal Establishment of Sept. 6, 1855, applies to Canada. By exchange of notes Liechtenstein included under terms of this agree- ment, effective August 21, 1947.	Exchange of most-favour- ed-nation treatment. Conven- tion of March 30, 1914, pro- vides means for separate termination by Dominions on one year's notice.
Syria	Special Arrangement by Order in Council of Nov. 19, 1946. Withdrew from GATT August 6, 1951.	Exchange of most-favour- ed-nation treatment.
Turkey	Exchange of notes signed March 1, 1948, in effect March 15, 1948.* GATT effective Oct. 17, 1951.	Exchange of most-favour- ed-nation treatment. In effect for one year and thereafter until terminated on three months' notice.
United States	GATT effective Jan. 1, 1948.	If at any time either coun- try ceases to be a party to GATT, the Trade Agreement signed Nov. 17, 1938, now suspended, will again come into effect.

* This country participated in the Torquay negotiations but has not yet become a Contracting Party to the General Agreement on Tariffs and Trade.

Country	Treaty or Convention	Terms
Uruguay	Trade Agreement signed August 12, 1936; in force May 15, 1940.*	Exchange of most-favour- ed-nation treatment. Made for three years and there- after until terminated on six months' notice.
Venezuela	Modus vivendi signed and brought into force Oct. 11, 1950; renewed Oct. 11, 1951.	Exchange of most-favour- ed-nation treatment. Made for one year subject to annual renewal.
Yugoslavia	Trade Agreements Act of June 11, 1928, accepted Article 30 of United Kingdom-Serb-Croat-Slovene Treaty of Commerce and Navigation of May 12, 1927; in force Aug. 9, 1928.	Exchange of most-favour- ed-nation treatment. In force until terminated on one year's notice.

* This country participated in the Torquay negotiations but has not yet become a Contracting Party to the General Agreement on Tariffs and Trade.

Trade Commissioners on Tour

TO familiarize themselves with conditions in this country and the special requirements of businessmen, Canadian Trade Commissioners return to Canada periodically. Exporters and importers are invited to discuss with the Trade Commissioner the markets and sources of supply in his territory.



F. W. Fraser, Commercial Secretary for Canada in Melbourne since 1945, will begin his tour in Victoria on June 6. His itinerary will be:

Victoria—June 6
Vancouver—June 9-14

Edmonton—June 17-18
Ottawa—June 22

F. H. Palmer, Consul General of Canada and Trade Commissioner in Manila since 1949, will begin his tour in Vancouver on June 15. His itinerary will be:

Vancouver—June 15-23
Winnipeg—June 26
Ottawa—July 3-12

Saint John—July 16
Halifax—July 18



W. Gibson-Smith, Canadian Government Trade Commissioner in Leopoldville, Belgian Congo, began a Canadian tour on March 24. His itinerary follows:

Saint John—June 16
Charlottetown—June 20

Halifax—June 25
St. John's—June 30

R. F. Renwick, Assistant Commercial Secretary in Bombay since 1949, began his tour in Toronto on May 19. His itinerary is:

Montreal—May 23-29

Quebec City—May 30

R. E. Gravel, formerly Commercial Secretary for Canada in Lima, Peru, will become the first Canadian Government Trade Commissioner at Ciudad Trujillo, Dominican Republic. On May 8 he began a tour of Canada before taking up his appointment in the autumn. His detailed itinerary is:

Kingston and Brockville—May 26
Toronto—May 27-June 5
Hamilton—June 6-7
Kitchener—June 10-11
Vancouver—June 18-23

Ottawa—June 30-July 10
St. John's—July 14-16
Halifax—July 17-18
Saint John—July 21
Fredericton—July 22

Businessmen can reach these officers through the Canadian Manufacturers Association offices in Toronto and Winnipeg; Chambers of Commerce in Charlottetown, Fredericton, Quebec, Kingston, Brockville, Hamilton, Kitchener, and Edmonton; Boards of Trade in Halifax, Saint John, and Montreal; the Department of Trade and Commerce in Vancouver (355 Burrard St.) and in St. John's, (Stott Bldg.)

Trade and Tariff Regulations

Bermuda Permits Import of Some Items

Hamilton, May 3, 1952—FTS—The Bermuda Supplies Commission, in a notice of April 30, advised importers that cast iron soil pipe, galvanized nails, air compressors and work gloves may now be imported from Canada.

South African Fixed Conversion Rate Not Applicable

Johannesburg, May 7, 1952—FTS—The Department of Industries and Commerce has announced that the fixed rate of 2.95 Canadian dollars to one South African pound set in 1951 for import control purposes (*Foreign Trade*, January 13, 1951, page 79), is not applicable to 1952 import permits.

For the purpose of debiting import permits, the f.o.b. cost of goods shipped from Canada after April 18, 1952, will be calculated at the rate of exchange ruling on the date of shipment.

Nominal Foreign Exchange Quotations

The following nominal quotations may prove useful in checking prices or considering statistics.

Importers and exporters are, however, urged to check with their banks before making any financial arrangements for the purchase and sale of commodities.

Country	Monetary Unit	—	Nominal Quotations Sept. 17*	Nominal Quotations May 12	Nominal Quotations May 19
Argentina.....	Peso.....	Basic Ex. Free	·2977	·1971	·1968
Austria.....	Schilling.....	Export	·2085	·0706	·0705
Australia.....	Pound.....		3·2240	2·2125	2·2065
Belgium and Belgian Congo.....	Franc.....		·0228	·0195	·0195
Bolivia.....	Boliviano.....		·0238	·0164	·0164
British West Indies (except Jamaica).....	Dollar.....		·8396	·5762	·5746
Brazil.....	Cruzeiro.....		·0544	·0532	·0532
Burma.....	Rupee.....		·3022		
Ceylon.....	Rupee.....		·3022	·2070	·2067
Chile.....	Peso.....		·0233	·0110	·0088
Colombia.....	Peso.....		·5128	·3943	·3636
Costa Rica.....	Colon.....		·1800	·1759	·1757
Cuba.....	Peso.....		1·0000	·9856	·9841
Czechoslovakia.....	Koruna.....		0·2000	·0197	·0197
Denmark.....	Krone.....		·2084	·1427	·1425
Dominican Republic.....	Peso.....		1·0000	·9856	·9841
Ecuador.....	Sucre.....		·0740	·0650	·0649
Egypt.....	Pound.....		4·1330	2·8303	2·8258
El Salvador.....	Colon.....		·4000	·3943	·3636
Fiji.....	Pound.....		3·6306	2·4916	2·4848
Finland.....	Markka.....		·0062	·0043	·0042
France, Monaco and French North Africa.....	Franc.....		·0037	·0028	·0028
French Empire—African.....	Franc.....		·0073	·0056	·0056
French Pacific Possessions.....	Franc.....		·0201	·0155	·0155
Germany.....	Deutsche Mark.....		·3000	·2347	·2343
Guatemala.....	Quetzal.....		1·0000	·9856	·9841
Haiti.....	Gourde.....		·2000	·1971	·1968
Honduras.....	Lempira.....		·5000	·4928	·4920
Hong Kong.....	Dollar.....		·2519	·1729	·1724
Iceland.....	Krona.....		·1541	·0605	·0604
India.....	Rupee.....		·3022	·2070	·2067
Iran.....	Rial.....		·0212		
Iraq.....	Dinar.....		4·0300	2·7656	2·7581
Ireland.....	Pound.....		4·0300	2·7656	2·7581
Israel.....	Pound.....		3·0000	2·7656	2·7581
Italy.....	Lira.....		·0017	·0016	·0016
Jamaica.....	Pound.....		4·0300	2·7656	2·7581
Japan.....	Yen.....		·0028	·0027	·0027
Lebanon.....	Piastre.....		·4561		
Mexico.....	Peso.....		·1157	·1139	·1138
Netherlands.....	Florin.....		·3769	·2594	·2590
Netherlands Antilles.....	Florin.....		·5308	·5226	·5218
New Zealand.....	Pound.....		4·0150	2·7656	2·7581
Nicaragua.....	Cordoba.....		·2000	·1971	·1968
Norway.....	Krone.....		·2015	·1380	·1378
Pakistan.....	Rupee.....		·3022	·2979	·2974
Panama.....	Balboa.....		1·0000	·9856	·9841
Paraguay.....	Guarani.....		·3200		
Peru.....	Sol.....		·1538	·0646	·0636
Philippines.....	Peso.....		·4975	·4928	·4920
Portugal and Colonies.....	Escudo.....		·0400	·0344	·0343
Singapore.....	Straits Dollar.....		·4702	·3227	·3218
Spain and Colonies.....	Peseta.....	Off. Free Mkt. Ex.	·0916	·0252	·0252
Sweden.....	Krona.....		·2783	·1905	·1902
Switzerland.....	Franc.....		·2336	·2276	·2272
Thailand.....	Baht.....		·1000		
Turkey.....	Lira.....		·3571	·3520	·3514
Union of South Africa.....	Pound.....		4·0300	2·7656	2·7581
United Kingdom.....	Pound.....		4·0300	2·7656	2·7581
United States.....	Dollar.....		1·0000	·9856	·9840
Uruguay.....	Peso.....		·6583	·6489	·6478
Venezuela.....	Bolivar.....		·2985	·2942	·2937
Yugoslavia.....	Dinar.....		·0200	·0033	·0033

* September 17, 1949.

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*Department of
Trade and Commerce*

1892

1952

60 Years of Service

OTTAWA
CANADA



OUR DIAMOND JUBILEE . . .

This year the Department of Trade and Commerce observes its sixtieth birthday.

A significant anniversary like this is a time for looking over the record, for measuring progress, for observing how the Department has adapted itself to the changing needs of changing times. In planning this special anniversary issue of "Foreign Trade," we have tried to do all three—to tell our readers how and why the Department grew up, to describe the work of its many Branches and Divisions, and to show how today it stands ready to help the businessman in varied ways.

In a sense, the Department has no history apart from the history of the Canadian economy it was designed to serve. It was created to work hand in hand with private business in fostering the commercial development of a young nation; it has continued in that tradition. It was born into a Canada of only 4 $\frac{3}{4}$ million people, with a total foreign trade of only \$250 million; sixty years later, it is functioning in a country of 14 million, the fourth trading nation of the world. Its tasks in 1892 were the simpler ones of a simpler day; they have become complex and far-reaching, demanding a wide range of knowledge in many fields.

Through the decades, Ministers and Deputy Ministers have come and gone; problem has succeeded problem, in war and in peace; new techniques have been devised to meet new situations. But the objective of the Department has remained constant: to serve Canadians by working with them to promote the commerce upon which our prosperity depends.

—The Editor.



foreign trade

L. 11

OTTAWA, MAY 31, 1952.

NO. 283

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ER Times have
d; the ornate taste of
victorian days--symbol-
n the elaborate letter-
'1892"--has given way
streamlined style of
' . The Department too
apted itself to the times
s motto, "Service", re-
unaltered.

Published weekly by the Foreign Trade Service,
Department of Trade and Commerce,
Under the authority of
The Right Hon. C. D. HOWE, Minister, and
WM. FREDERICK BULL, Deputy Minister.

Subscription: \$2.00 a year in Canada; \$3.50 abroad.

Single copies: 10 cents each.

Please forward all subscriptions and orders to:
The Queen's Printer, Government Printing Bureau, Ottawa.

Material appearing in this magazine may be freely
reprinted, preferably giving credit to "Foreign Trade" as
the source.

No. 551 .C.

TO HIS EXCELLENCY



*The Right Honourable Sir Frederick Arthur Stanley,
Baron Stanley of Preston in the County of
Lancaster, in the Peerage of Great Britain
and Ireland, Knight Grand Cross of the most
Honourable Order of the Bath, . . .*

GOVERNOR GENERAL OF CANADA,

*Approved
3 December 1891*

*By a Committee of the Privy Council ON MATTERS
OF STATE referred for their consideration by your
Excellency's command.*

PRESENT:

*By
Johnston*

*The Honourable
Sir John S. D. Thompson in the Chair.
Mr. Bowser
Sir A. P. Caron
John Macdonald
John Thompson
J. A. Ouellet
J. M. Ouellet*

May it please your Excellency

This impressive-looking document
official "birth certificate" of the Dep

30 Nov. 92

Copy to the Secretary of State 3 Decr 1892

Copy to the Minister of Justice 5 Decr 1892

Copy to the Minister of Trade & Commerce 6 Decr 1892

Copy to the High Commr. London, 9 Decr 1892 adk 24/12/92

" " Minister of Finance 12 Decr 1892

Extract to the Quebec General 12 Decr 1892

Canada Gazette (2, 61a)
3rd December 1892

The Committee on the
recommendation of the Minister of
Justice advise that the act of the
Parliament of Canada passed in the
50th year of Her Majesty's reign,
chapter 13, intitled "an act respecting
the Department of Trade and Commerce"
be brought into force on the third day
of December A.D. 1892, and that a
Proclamation do issue bearing such
date into force and effect on that day

Geo. S. Thompson

Approved Dec 3/92

Stanley of Preston

Ministers of Trade and Commerce

1892-1952



HON. SIR MACKENZIE BOWELL

Dec. 5, 1892-Dec. 12, 1894

HON. W. B. IVES	Dec. 21, 1894—June 23, 1896
RT. HON. SIR RICHARD CARTWRIGHT ..	July 13, 1896—Oct. 6, 1911
RT. HON. SIR G. E. FOSTER	Oct. 6, 1911—Sept. 21, 1921
HON. H. H. STEVENS	Sept. 21—Dec. 29, 1921
HON. J. A. ROBB	Dec. 29, 1921—Aug. 17, 1923
HON. THOMAS A. LOW	Aug. 17, 1923—Nov. 16, 1925
HON. J. A. ROBB	(Acting) Nov. 16, 1925—July 13, 1926
HON. J. D. CHAPLIN	July 13—Sept. 25, 1926
HON. JAMES MALCOLM	Sept. 25, 1926—Aug. 7, 1930
HON. H. H. STEVENS	Aug. 7, 1930—Oct. 27, 1934
HON. R. B. HANSON	Nov. 17, 1934—Oct. 23, 1935
HON. W. D. EULER	Oct. 23, 1935—May 9, 1940
HON. JAS. A. MACKINNON	May 9, 1940—Jan. 19, 1948

RT. HON. C. D. HOWE
Jan. 19, 1948—



Sixty Years of Service

The Department tells its story.

IT was not, perhaps, the best year to launch a new Department. When, on December 3, 1892, Lord Stanley of Preston gave Royal Assent to the act setting up the Department of Trade and Commerce, the skies were clouded. In the next four years, Canada was to have four Prime Ministers. Economically, 1893 was to be remembered as "a year of commercial disturbances and financial depression". Wheat fell to a new low—64½ cents a bushel; the square timber trade began its decline.

The establishment of the Department at such a moment constituted a vote of confidence in the future. Energetically, Sir Mackenzie Bowell and his staff of four attacked the tasks at hand. Trade and Commerce absorbed the former Departments of Customs and of Inland Revenue and took over from the Department of Finance supervision of the Commercial Agents abroad. The Minister embarked, in 1893, on a one-man Trade Mission to Australia, prototype of many succeeding missions. The wheels began to turn.

Old Tasks and New

To read the year-by-year record is to see the Department expand with the country. Some of its functions in the 1890's it continues to carry out today. The eight Commercial Agents of 1892 have been succeeded by the 103 Trade Commissioners and Assistant Trade Commissioners of 1952. They still search for export markets, though not for the "buggy covers and buggies" that found eager customers in Trinidad and Tobago sixty years ago. Administering the "acts relating to the regulation of trade", a responsibility taken on in 1892, remains with the Standards Branch today. And by 1898, the Department was issuing monthly reports on trade figures, changes in tariffs, etc.—the germ of the comprehensive statistical and information service of 1952.

Certain tasks the Department has tackled under the stimulus of special need and laid them aside when the need disappeared. Time was when it took responsibility for payment of Crude Petroleum and of Lead Bounties and administered the provisions of the Chinese Immigration Act. Today, a special division is supervising Canada's contribution to the Colombo Plan. And a few of the fledglings that began life under the Department's wing—the National Research Council, for example—have launched out on their own or, like the Canadian Travel Bureau, found another home.

Channels of Communication

The Department, like any normal child, seems to have passed through well defined stages in its progress towards maturity. First came the primary stage that began about 1898 and lasted, with minor interruptions, until the First World War. By 1898 total trade (\$302·8 million) topped by \$43 million that of any previous year. Trade in grain and grain products alone increased by \$20 million, and wood pulp was "attracting considerable attention". The following year the Deputy Minister noted "trade openings" in Australia, the West Indies, along the Mediterranean,

in China and Japan. But, he cautioned the exporter (and this has a modern note) he must supply products of high quality and study the customer's requirements.

Steady growth in trade brought a need for an expanded foreign trade service and saw offices set up in many countries. It became important to open channels of communication between the Trade Commissioner abroad and the businessman at home. In 1904, to provide that medium of communication, the *Weekly Report* began to appear, forerunner of today's *Foreign Trade*. Trade inquiries received by the Department jumped from 19 in 1898 to 1,664 in 1906. To help the Trade Commissioners do an efficient job, the *Exporters Directory*, a complete reference on Canadian exporters and their products, was issued to Trade Commissioner offices abroad. Such a directory had been foreshadowed in an 1894 report from Sir Charles Tupper, then High Commissioner in London. By 1910, the Department was announcing that "foreign tariffs of all countries are kept on file"—the beginning of today's busy International Trade Relations Branch.

Under Stress of War

The Annual Report for 1912-13 proudly announced that "for the first time in Canada's history, the value of the total trade passed beyond the billion dollar mark". The observant Deputy, however, noted "some storm signals". That storm broke a few months later and the Department, now a sturdy adolescent, played for the first time a part in the great drama of war. Many special assignments came its way. There was the Apple Advertising Campaign, to influence the Canadian consumer to buy a crop that could not be sold abroad. There were special orders to place and ship:



—C.P.R. Photo.

Montreal Harbour in the early 1890's, the time the Department was founded.

the gift of a million bags of flour to the British people; blankets and shirts for the Italian Army; blankets for the French Army. The toy trade faced extinction because German supplies were cut off, and the Department held a Toy Fair to encourage Canadian production.

Neither the Trade Commissioners nor the Ottawa officers forgot that peace would bring intense competition for export markets. In 1916 the Department sent out a commission of businessmen to study postwar trade possibilities in Britain, France, Belgium and Italy—and duly published their report. In 1918, it recognized the need for up-to-date, comprehensive statistics as a factor in economic progress by establishing the Dominion Bureau of Statistics. And four days before the Armistice a second Trade Mission was set up, with headquarters in London, to “render important service generally with the purpose of securing for the agricultural and other productions of Canada their appropriate share in the markets of the world”. It concluded its work in 1921; by that time, nearly all the Trade Commissioner offices were functioning again.

Depression and Revival

Except for a minor recession in 1921, the twenties witnessed a steady expansion in Canada's total trade rising, in 1928-29, to a peak of \$2.6 billion. That was the response to the challenge of the Deputy Minister of 1924, who asked “What is Canada's greatest need today?” and answered his own question in one word—“Trade”.

The thirties brought the problems of maturity as depression settled on the world. The Department threw itself into the work of finding desperately needed markets. The Imperial Economic Conference at Ottawa in 1932 brought forth the Empire Preferential Tariff Agreements; in 1935-36, new trade agreements were negotiated with some 15 countries. One of the busiest spots in the Department in these years was the Foreign Tariffs Division, preparing data on tariffs and customs laws for use in such negotiations and explaining restrictions and regulations to the harried businessman.

These difficult years did not see all growth within the Department checked. To aid the Trade Commissioners abroad, about 1933 the Department began to appoint Commodity Officers here at home—forerunners of two important branches today, the Commodities Branch and the Agriculture and Fisheries Branch. It created also a special Economics Division. Its function, then as now, was the important one of reviewing continuously general business conditions in Canada, studying new influences that may affect the economy as a whole or various industries or regions, and surveying special problems.

The Changing Task

The coming of a second war again turned the Department to special tasks. It assumed responsibility for several wartime agencies—the Shipping Priorities Committee, the Canadian Shipping Board, the Export Permit Branch, the Canadian Export Board, and continued its work with Trade Routes & Steamship Subsidies. Many of the Trade Commissioners abroad were kept busy advising the Government here on questions of supply. But the urgent needs of the moment did not blind it to the claims of the future. The 1944 Annual Report says: “It has been the constant aim of the Department throughout the war to ensure so far as possible that channels of trade to customary export markets are kept open . . . and that trade contacts are thus maintained”. An important part of the work too was seeing that available supplies were equitably distributed among Canada's foreign customers.

In the midst of these many duties, the officers of the Department found time to blueprint a postwar re-organization and expansion. It began with informal discussions, but by the early 1940's took on form and substance.

In August 1943 an Export Planning Division was set up to "study the needs of foreign countries which Canada could supply". A year later, giving effect to its belief that trade is a two-way street, Canada became one of the first countries in the world to establish an Import Division. The Trade Commissioner Service was re-named and expanded; Commodity Officers were co-ordinated in the Commodities Branch; Area Officers were appointed to study and assume responsibility for trade with various territories. Special services were provided by the Export Credits Insurance Corporation and by the Industrial Development Division. In fact, a year after the war ended, the Department had emerged in what is largely its present form.

And there, for the moment, the story of sixty years of service ends. The small Department of 1892 with its staff of four has grown into the Department of today with its specialized services, its staff of 1,809,* its offices in 40 countries. It has seen Canada's trade reach, in 1951, a total of \$8 billion and, studying the record of the past and the achievement of the present, it predicts an even brighter future.

* DBS included.

Trade Commissioner Service

Promoting Trade Abroad

FUNCTION: *"To establish agencies at points with which trade can be cultivated and to send out gentlemen acquainted with the capabilities of this country to cultivate trade abroad."*—Appropriation Bill of 1885, appointing the first Commercial Agents.

IN 1885, when the House of Commons first approved a \$10 thousand appropriation to employ Commercial Agents abroad, Canada was embarking on a spectacular expansion at home. The Canadian Pacific Railway was nearing completion; the campaign to attract overseas settlers to the empty acres of the West was being stepped up. But the country, in appointing these agents, was looking to the day when foreign markets would be vitally important to the Canadian economy.

Today Canada's export trade totals nearly \$3,900,000,000 as compared with only \$89,200,000 in 1885. One of the important factors in this record has been the Trade Commissioner Service, which now maintains 49 offices in some forty countries, staffed by 103 Trade Commissioners and Assistant Trade Commissioners.

Expanding the Service

When the new Department of Trade and Commerce came on the scene in 1892, eight Agents were at work—five in the West Indies, two in Great Britain, and one in France. Three years later the first full-time salaried Agent, John S. Larke, was posted to Australia. Within the next



Class of '29—Training for the Trade Commissioner Service in 1929, these young men posed for a picture with the Deputy Minister, F. C. T. O'Hara, and the Director and Secretary of the Service, C. H. Payne and H. W. Cheney. They are, front row (l. to r.): W. H. Brighton (deceased), Mr. Payne, Mr. O'Hara, Mr. Cheney (now Asst. Director, T. C. Service) and B. C. Butler (Consul and Trade Commissioner, Detroit). Back row (l. to r.): G. A. Newman (Consul and Trade Commissioner, New Orleans); A. J. Tingley; W. F. Bull (now Deputy Minister); B. A. Macdonald (Commercial Counsellor, Bonn); P. M. Belanger, and H. L. Priestman (Commercial Secretary, Ireland, and Trade Commissioner, Northern Ireland).

decade the framework of the Trade Commissioner Service as we know it today began to emerge. In 1904 F. C. T. O'Hara became the first Superintendent of Commercial Agencies and in the next few years Agents gradually gave place to career Trade Commissioners. Men were sent out to new fields: France and South Africa, 1902; Japan, 1904; Cuba, 1909; Germany and New Zealand, 1910. In 1911, the branch was transformed into the Commercial Intelligence Service, a name that endured until 1945. Then, when growing demands on the facilities of the Department made a re-organization necessary, other branches were set up and the corps of Trade Commissioners became the Trade Commissioner Service.

The Trade Commissioner sometimes serves under another title. This change came about when Canada began to maintain Diplomatic Missions of her own in other countries. Whenever a Trade Commissioner is posted where there is a Canadian Diplomatic Mission, he takes the title either of Commercial Secretary or of Commercial Counsellor, according to his own seniority rank in the Service.

By 1921, the original \$10 thousand budget for the Commercial Agents of 1885 had jumped to \$230 thousand; by 1931, to \$700 thousand. The Trade Commissioners of that day (63 of them by 1934) were charged with finding markets for a country which had changed from a minor trading nation into one of the four or five largest exporters in the world. But until the middle thirties there were still few restrictions on trade and promotion of Canadian products abroad was a relatively straightforward business. The Second World War boosted industrial expansion still higher and made the finding of postwar markets for this increased production all-important.

Many of the services which the Trade Commissioner performs for the business community are well known. In essence, his job is, as the 1925-26 report of the Deputy Minister phrased it, "to bring together the domestic seller and the foreign buyer . . . and to co-operate with the commercial community to build up the volume of Canada's foreign trade". It needs to be added, however, that despite their original title, Trade Commissioners are *not* sales agents; they bring seller and buyer into touch with one another.

Here are some of the major functions of the Trade Commissioner today:

- Advising on the requirements of the market in his territory, sales prospects, advertising media, and marketing techniques.
- Assisting Canadian exporters in finding suitable agents, distributors, or buyers.
- Giving information on credit standing of overseas and Canadian firms, and reporting (in confidence) on activities of overseas organizations acting for Canadian business houses.
- Furnishing guidance on trade regulations in his territory, such as customs tariffs, documentation, marking and packing, etc.
- Reporting regularly to the Department on economic and trade conditions in his area. (Many of these reports appear week by week in *Foreign Trade*.)

Some of those who have been long in the Trade Commissioner Service look back with a touch of nostalgia to the time when, as one of them puts it: "trade promotion was a lively occupation with prompt satisfaction. . . and a sense of immediate accomplishment". Those simpler days disappeared in the late thirties, when governments began to resort to various forms of trade controls. This trend increased during the war and has not yet disappeared.

Today's Trade Commissioner often finds himself spending time, not only in trying to establish new agencies for exporters, but also assisting Canadian firms already trading with a country to obtain import licences. He must study constantly customs regulations, exchange controls, quotas, import and export restrictions, currency problems, and other technical matters. He must keep the Department continuously advised about these and related problems.

Backing Him Up

In this complex task, the Trade Commissioner is aided by the organization backing him up at home. Providing that support was, in part, the purpose behind the re-organization of the Trade Commissioner Service in 1945. Out of it came the Commodities Branch, the technical specialists whose function is described on page 667 of this issue, and later, the Agriculture and Fisheries Branch (page 673). The enlarged International Trade Relations Branch continues to work closely with the Trade Commissioner Service. (See page 676).

At this time too, Area Trade Officers were appointed. Just as the Commodity Officer concentrates upon a certain group of *products*, the Area Trade Officer concentrates upon a certain *territory*. Four of them now serve in the Department—one covering Asia and Middle East; one, Commonwealth; one, Europe, and one, Latin America. The Area Officer gathers and studies information of all kinds about his territory; co-ordinates the work of Trade Commissioners there; acts as liaison between them and other officers of the Department or other branches of government.

The Area Trade Officer welcomes foreign businessmen who come to Canada and makes contacts for them; he assists Canadian businessmen going abroad in arranging their itineraries, and supplies introductions.

Concrete Achievements

Despite restrictions and regulations, Canada's export trade is growing steadily—and the Trade Commissioner Service plays a vital part in that expansion. During 1951, for example, the office in Caracas, Venezuela, promoted substantial orders for purebred cattle. In Bogotá, Colombia, the Trade Commissioner was intimately associated with the arrangement of contracts for building three new ships in Canada. In Turkey, as a result of personal investigation, the Commercial Secretary arranged for orders to the value of about \$1 million to be placed with a Canadian manufacturer. The Department's files are filled with many letters from manufacturers and exporters, testifying to the help which they have received from the Trade Commissioner in the marketing of their products.

The Canadian Trade Commissioner Service rests on solid foundations. It stands ready at all times to assist Canadian exporting and importing firms, and to aid foreign companies who wish to make direct contact with the Trade Commissioners in the field.

Commodities Branch

Technical Specialists to Serve Trade

FUNCTION: *To serve as a link between industry and commerce in Canada and the Trade Commissioners abroad, and to help businessmen in varied ways.*

THE Commodity Officers who serve in this branch are, in simplest terms, a group of technical specialists—a liaison between business here and the various Trade Commissioner offices abroad. Thoroughly familiar with the various trades, these officers understand their needs. They keep in continual touch with industry and the market in Canada. They study the special interests of various industries; they visit plants; they attend trade association meetings. They conduct a two-way correspondence with industry and the distributive trades here in Canada and with the Trade Commissioners in foreign countries. They analyze the information gathered, intent upon discovering market opportunities and promoting Canadian exports.

Commodity Officers as such were first appointed after the last war. At that time the Foreign Trade Service was reorganized and it became apparent that the task of providing information for the increasing number of Trade Commissioners was growing more complex. It was no longer possible for Trade Commissioners to be familiar with the entire range of Canadian exports, nor could they acquire the technical knowledge needed for effective trade promotion. In their posts abroad, moreover, they could not hope to keep up with the continual changes in the Canadian industrial scene. Obviously, a constant flow of information to the Trade Commissioners was essential if they were to overcome these handicaps. Technical specialists were therefore recruited and the Commodities Branch came into being in 1948.

Commodity Officers can help Canadian businessmen in many ways. They can be of special assistance under circumstances like the present, created by the emergency defence programs. They can explain the nature and intent of certain government regulations. They can suggest appropriate contacts on various problems, provide introductions, and arrange appointments. They are, in all respects, the first and logical recourse of a Canadian businessman approaching the Department.

Other Functions

The Commodity Officers have other functions. Because they are technically competent to interpret trade developments, they are able to make an important contribution in many fields of government work. They supply Ministers and other departments of government with information on business trends. They act as technical authorities in the administration of export control, whether it is exercised for supply or for strategic reasons. They contribute to continuing surveys of the Canadian balance of payments on commercial account with foreign countries. They supply briefing material for use in international discussions in the North Atlantic Treaty Organization and the Organization for European Economic Co-operation.

A number of the Commodity Officers are closely concerned in the work of such international organizations as the Rubber Study Group, the International Sugar Council, and the Tin Study Group. They brief Canadian representatives at the international conferences of these commodity study groups. In this general field, the opportunity is provided for close collaboration between government and commercial experts of all participating countries and valuable contacts are established with world authorities on the commodity under discussion.

Drawing on many sources of information, the Commodity Officers are well able to assist with a variety of special surveys and they work in close liaison with the economic research sections in the various departments of the Canadian Government.

Various Sections Set Up

The Commodity Officers are organized in various sections dealing with broad groups of industries. For instance, there is a section concerned with industrial plant and equipment which covers also primary and secondary metal products. Another section deals with automotive and construction machinery, including agricultural equipment. Other sections cover forest products, chemicals, textiles and leather, durable consumer goods, beverages and imported food materials. All of these sections concern themselves primarily with the technical aspects of supply of raw materials and the production and distribution of commodities.

The Branch contains other sections which render special services to the Canadian exporter and importer. One important division, which deals with transportation and communications problems, is discussed on page 670 in this issue. It works in close co-operation with commodity specialists because foreign trade promotion frequently involves shipping problems. Then there is the Export and Import Permits Division, responsible for the processing of applications for permits to import or export commodities which are controlled under the authority of the Export and Import Permits Act. Here again, the closest possible working arrangements exist between the administrators of these controls and the commodity specialists.

Additional sections have specialized functions. One prepares and maintains up-to-date directories giving information about Canadian importers and exporters for use in the Trade Commissioners' offices abroad.

Another establishes allocations and releases vouchers to exporters participating in the British West Indies Token Import Plan. Still another section performs similar work for the U.K. Token Import Plan.

Foreign trade promotion undertaken by the Commodity Officers is supervised by the director of the Export Division and the director of the Import Division, and the director of the Branch co-ordinates their work.

One or two illustrations may give the reader an idea of the scope and variety of the work of the Branch. For example, in the struggle to obtain steel it was important to promote interest among European steel producers in supplying the Canadian market. This involved not only the establishment of agency connections but even making representations at diplomatic levels to assure a maximum volume of shipments to Canada. During 1951, the resulting flow of steel was of the utmost importance to Canadian industry. The Branch, with the co-operation of the Trade Commissioners, has helped Canadian industry to obtain foreign export allocations and licences for such materials as fats, oils and coarse fibres, and has helped to expedite delivery of engineering goods and mill products. The United Kingdom Token Import Plan and the British West Indies Token Import Plan were themselves initiated within the Export Division.

The businessman unfamiliar with the trade promotion methods of the Department need only address a general inquiry to the Commodities Branch to set the machinery in motion. The Branch will then send a questionnaire to the firm applying, seeking information on its method of business, its interests, its business standing, etc., mainly for the benefit of the Trade Commissioners abroad. Soon after, the Commodity Officer gets in touch with the firm and makes detailed inquiries about its wishes and interests. Correspondence with the Trade Commissioners abroad follows, and perhaps an exchange of letters between the firm concerned and other sectors of the Department. From these various sources, a review of market opportunities is compiled and the Foreign Trade Service alerted to act in the firm's interest. The result: increased business for Canada.



Transportation and Foreign Trade

FUNCTION: *To facilitate the shipment of merchandise comprising Canadian external trade, and to co-ordinate and serve as a link with overseas interests, Trade Commissioners abroad, government departments, transportation and allied industries concerned.*

BEFORE 1948, a section within the Trade Commissioner Service handled transportation questions. As the number of inquiries on transport, shipping, and related problems grew, however, the decision was taken in 1948 to establish a Transportation and Communications Division. The section formed the nucleus of the new Division. In the four years since it was set up, the Division has doubled in size to cope with the increasing demands on its services.

Primary Responsibilities

In brief, the Division concerns itself with the major aspects of transportation and communication as they touch on trade. This involves a study of the following:

- Shipping, air, rail and road transport.
- Activities of ancillary services such as agents, freight forwarders, brokerage houses, marine insurance companies, etc.



—C.P.R. Photo.

This engine of 1891, complete with spark-catcher, helps to illustrate . . .

- Reference material on freight rates, to deal with inquiries in this field. In certain cases, the Division makes representations to carriers for rate adjustment. Similarly, other problems affecting the movement of goods into or out of the country are studied as occasion demands.

Shipping matters naturally rank high among the activities of the Division. It gathers and keeps up-to-date information on ships' sailings and vessels on berth. It compiles and makes available to the public lists of principal Canadian trade routes, showing steamship companies, agents, and services for each area. It reviews constantly not only Canadian trade routes but also transportation facilities throughout the world, aided by data received from Canadian offices abroad and other sources. This information covers foreign port regulations, foreign exchange restrictions affecting shipping, port dues and taxes, port congestion and conditions abroad, foreign government taxation and reciprocal taxation agreements affecting shipping.

To carry out its task effectively, the Division maintains a close liaison and exchanges information with other departments of government and agents of foreign governments concerned in foreign trade. It works particularly closely with the Canadian Maritime Commission, the National Harbours Board, and other official or semi-official organizations dealing in maritime matters.

New Tasks Assigned

Since its inception in 1948, the Division has, from time to time, taken on new assignments. In the past two years, for example, the study of principles governing control and allocation of merchant shipping relating



—C.P.R. Photo.

. . . transportation progress when contrasted with this modern type Diesel.

to commodity supply in the event of an emergency, and other NATO planning, has become an important part of its work. In conjunction with other branches of government, a number of surveys on these subjects have been completed.

Recently the Division enlarged its sphere of activities to include packaging. Its interest stems from the fact that proper packaging helps to sell goods. For this reason, the Division is investigating packaging materials and techniques, especially as applied to export shipments, and is examining use of various materials and how they stand up to rough handling. In this, it works hand in hand with the Department's Commodity Officers interested in production and packaging materials, other government departments and commissions, and with the Canadian Packaging Association.

Special Sections

Other sections within the Division have their specific responsibilities. The Traffic Section, for example, attends to the shipping of departmental and some other government cargoes; arranges passages for members of the department and others travelling on government business and, on request, looks after foreign officials visiting Canada. Foreign officials coming to Canada under the Colombo Plan have increased considerably this phase of the Section's work. Another Section compiles and maintains the Canadian Trade Services Directory. Packed with reference material and information on Canada's foreign trade, this Directory goes only to Department offices at home and abroad.

The communication traffic of the Department is another of the Division's responsibilities. This is handled by the Cable Office, which looks after cryptic messages and ordinary code communications. In addition, the Office studies telecommunication and postal services abroad, with a view to improved service for Canadians using these.

Thus, through its close contacts with the Trade Commissioners in many countries abroad and with the shipping, rail and road transport industries, the Division is in a position to assist Canadian exporters and importers in solving their traffic problems in this complex world.

Trade Mission of '93

An attack of measles once prevented an on-the-spot promotion of Canada's trade with the Fiji Islands. It happened during Sir Mackenzie Bowell's return journey from his Trade Mission to Australia in 1893. Because measles had been raging in Sydney, N.S.W., the health officer refused to allow passengers to land at Suva. (A measles epidemic in 1875 had decimated the native population.)

Sir Mackenzie undertook the mission because Canada had recently agreed to subsidize for ten years the Canadian-Australian Steamship Line and wished to stimulate trade between the two countries. In his five weeks in Australia, he travelled to coaling centres, gold mining camps, sheep stations, fruit-growing districts, etc.

In making his report back at home, the Minister wrote: "That a large and profitable trade will spring up between the two countries, if proper enterprise be shown by those interested, there can be no doubt. In order the better to accomplish this it is necessary that a thorough business man who understands the trade of Canada should be stationed in Australia, as an agent of Canada". This recommendation was acted on when, in 1894, an agent was posted to Australia.

Marketing Fish and Farm Products

FUNCTION: *To promote Canadian exports and assist imports of agricultural and fisheries products.*

BEFORE 1950, those engaged in trade promotional work on agricultural commodities, other than wheat and coarse grains, formed a part of the Commodities Branch of the Department. However, because of the important position which agriculture holds in the Canadian economy, and because a substantial amount of Canadian agricultural production is exported, it was thought advisable that a separate Branch be established to deal with these products. In this way also, a closer liaison could be maintained with the Department of Agriculture. The Agricultural Commodities Branch was therefore set up at the beginning of 1950. For similar reasons, the Fisheries Section of the Commodities Branch was amalgamated with the Agricultural Commodities Branch at the beginning of 1952 and the present name adopted. The centralization of the food and agricultural activities of the Department was completed with the transfer of the Wheat and Grain Division to this Branch in April.

Primarily, the Branch helps Canadian exporters to find markets for their products abroad and Canadian importers to locate sources of products which they wish to buy from other countries. In co-operation with other Branches of the Department, and particularly the Trade Commissioner Service, this Branch advises Canadian firms about market conditions in other countries, competition from other suppliers, import and exchange restrictions, and other related matters. In turn, it keeps the Trade Commissioners informed of production and price trends in Canada, products available for export, and sources of supply. Trade inquiries for agricultural or fisheries products, either for import or export, are handled by this Branch.

Recent Projects

A few examples will show something of the scope and variety of the Branch's work. Here are some of the recent projects:

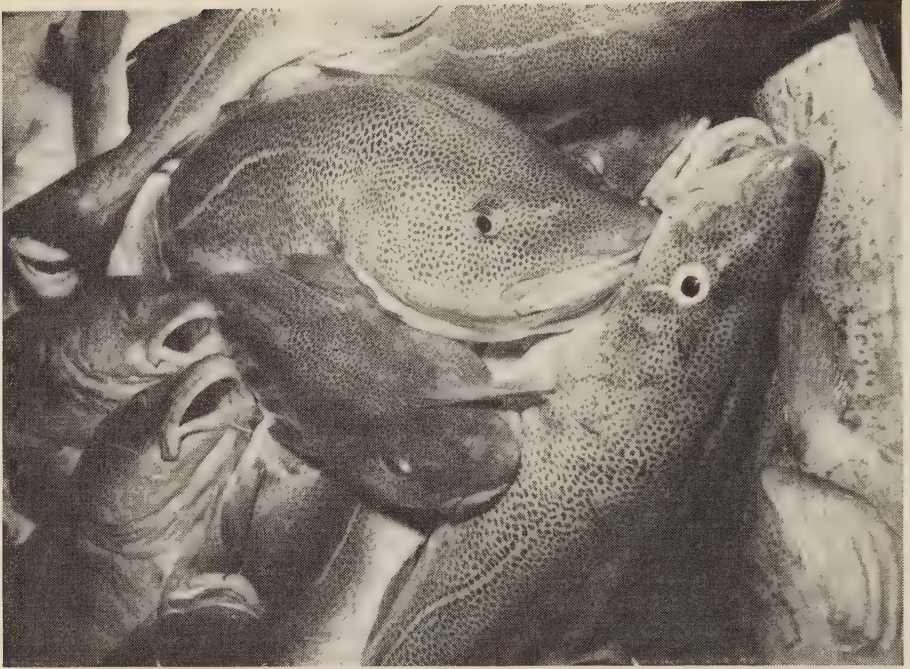
- Review of current export markets for salt fish. As a result, an allocation was made for the import of salt cod into Spain and other similar arrangements are pending.

- Study of possible markets for lard. Result: sales of over half a million pounds of lard to the U.S., Germany, and the British West Indies.

- Arrangements made for shipping 25 purebred Berkshire pigs to the Trinidad Department of Agriculture. Dollar value of the shipment was not large, but the pigs were well received by buyers. As a result, further sales, not only of pigs but of other types of livestock, may go through.

- Contacts made with fur dealers in Hong Kong by the Branch and the Trade Commissioner there. Result: a small but steady trade in furs with that colony.

- Successfully arranging that the Ceylon Government obtain part of its requirements for skim milk powder in Canada. At times when Canadian prices are reasonably competitive, further sales to Ceylon may be forthcoming.



—N.F.B. Photo.

Studying markets for fish and helping to supply them is part of the work.

These illustrations by no means cover the activities of the Branch. In many ways, it looks after the exporters' interests. Here is a case in point. Uruguay for many years has been an important market for Canadian certified seed potatoes, and the Uruguayan Government purchases the country's requirements by tender. The Branch here, in co-operation with the Canadian Agricultural Secretary in that country, advises Canadian exporters of the requirements of such tenders when they are issued and keeps them informed of developments in the potato industry in that country.

The United States is an important outlet for Canadian rutabagas. With this fact in mind, the Agriculture and Fisheries Branch several months ago requested the Assistant Agricultural Secretary in Washington to make a survey of the southeastern States with a view to increasing sales in that area. The report was circulated to those interested in this trade and has proved most helpful.

A Present Problem

Special problems arise from time to time. The outbreak of hoof and mouth disease, for instance, has added considerably to the Branch's work. Because of the closing of the American border to imports of Canadian livestock and fresh meats, heavy surpluses of beef and pork are being built up. The Branch is exploring all available export outlets in an endeavour to dispose of these surplus stocks. Branch officials played a considerable part in the negotiations which resulted in the arrangement for shipping a substantial quantity of Canadian meat to the United Kingdom, in lieu of an equivalent quantity of beef and pork which New Zealand was to have supplied to the United Kingdom under its long-term contract with that country. The New Zealand meat which would have gone to the United Kingdom is now being sold in the United States.

The United States embargo on imports of Canadian livestock means that a considerable number of dairy cattle which farmers expected to sell to American buyers will now remain in Canada, thus increasing the milk supply. This, and the fact that the United Kingdom apparently does not intend to purchase cheese in Canada this year, will undoubtedly mean a surplus of certain dairy products. The Agriculture and Fisheries Branch, in co-operation with the Trade Commissioner Service, is trying to expand and extend export markets for these expected surpluses.

A number of other countries too have imposed import restrictions on various Canadian agricultural commodities because of the outbreak of hoof and mouth disease here. These restrictions vary considerably and, in addition to keeping exporters informed of them, the Branch is making every effort to have some of the more severe ones relaxed wherever possible.

Another phase of the Branch's work stemming from the outbreak of hoof and mouth disease is the administration of Canadian import controls on livestock and meats. These were imposed recently to reserve the Canadian market for domestic producers of meats in surplus supply here.

Continuing Studies

All Trade Commissioners in fish-producing or importing countries report to the Branch regularly on fish matters. In addition, four Fisheries Trade Commissioners who are located in important markets report on developments in their areas. The Fisheries Section of the Branch analyzes this information and passes it on to the industry and to provincial and federal government officials across Canada.



—N.F.B. Photo.

Wheat and wheat products head the list of Canada's agricultural exports.

Similarly, nine Agricultural Trade Commissioners located in important markets for Canadian agricultural products (or in countries which produce and export commodities which are competitive with Canada) report to the Branch on economic conditions and agricultural developments in those countries. Here again, the information received is analyzed and given to those most interested. The Department of Agriculture publishes most of this material in *Agriculture Abroad*, *Overseas Report*, and *Spot News from Abroad*. Reports by Trade Commissioners in countries other than those covered by the Agricultural Trade Commissioners come in from time to time and they are handled in the same way. Much of the material on agriculture and fisheries received from abroad is also published in *Foreign Trade*.

Recently, the Agriculture and Fisheries Branch and the Department of Agriculture undertook a study of selected agricultural products involving a number of countries. This means a continuing exchange of information on these products between the Branch and the Department of Agriculture on the one hand, and on the other, the Trade Commissioners in the countries that were selected as outlets for Canadian products or countries which produce and export the same products in competition with Canadian suppliers. From this study, a wealth of useful information is emerging, information which should help considerably in assessing the competitive position of Canadian agricultural products.

International Trade Relations Branch

Trading Practices ... and World Policy

FUNCTION: *To collect and digest information about tariffs and foreign laws affecting trade; to take part in negotiations and consultations with other governments on matters affecting foreign trade policy.*

THE International Trade Relations Branch, in its present form, is the result of many years of evolution. Shortly after the 1914-18 war, a Foreign Tariffs Division was set up to collect and digest world customs regulations, so that the flood of inquiries from exporters about foreign laws and tariffs affecting their products could be answered. In 1940, a Commercial Relations Division was organized to deal with matters relating to commercial agreements and problems arising out of wartime and post-war trade policies. These two divisions were combined in 1945. Six years later, their functions were expanded and consolidated in the present International Trade Relations Branch.

The Branch is directly concerned with negotiations and consultations with other governments on matters affecting Canadian foreign trade policy. It deals with questions arising out of trade relations and treaty obligations. Specific difficulties experienced by Canadian exporters because of exchange



This Branch has been closely associated with negotiations for the reduction of trade barriers under GATT. Here is Rt. Hon. C. D. Howe, Minister of Trade and Commerce (third from left), who chaired the Canadian delegation to the 6th session of GATT in Geneva, 1951.

or other trade controls in foreign markets are investigated by the Branch with the co-operation, where necessary, of Commodity Officers, Area Officers, Trade Commissioners, and of other branches of government.

Answering Exporter's Questions

Detailed, accurate and up-to-date information about tariffs and the multitude of trading regulations in the world today is not easy to obtain. Original sources are rarely available to individual exporters. Questions are many and varied. What documents need accompany shipments to Brazil? What veterinary precautions must be taken in selling cattle to Cuba? How must the country of origin be marked on exports to the United States? What is the tariff on automobiles in Argentina? Will Germany grant import licences for flaxseed? Will Brazil allow importers to pay in sterling? How can a Canadian product qualify for the preferential tariff in South Africa? These are only a few examples.

An encyclopaedic body of data is gathered and kept current for some 200 separate customs areas. The Branch tries to maintain exhaustive records on each of the countries. This heavy task of collecting, classifying and analyzing material is broken down into five main geographical divisions, and a senior tariff research officer is placed in charge of each. Data are kept up-to-date by reference to official gazettes and publications, by studying reports from Trade Commissioners, and by reference to reports of international agencies. It is made available to traders in answer to requests for specific information or is, on occasion, supplied in leaflet form. Information on current topics is published from time to time in *Foreign Trade*.

A principal function of the Branch is the preparation of material for use in the negotiation of trade agreements with other countries. In recent years, these negotiations have usually been conducted on behalf of Canada by officials of three departments—Trade and Commerce, which prepares and presents the concessions that Canada requests from other countries; Finance, which is concerned with tariff concessions that Canada may be asked to make, and External Affairs, which is concerned with Canada's international relations in their broadest aspects. To determine what requests should be made, to support them in negotiation, and to estimate what proposed concessions may be worth to this country, the Department of Trade and Commerce must have at its disposal a body of tariff data and trade statistics collected over a considerable period.

The Branch has been closely associated from the beginning with all the multilateral negotiations for the reduction of trade barriers under the General Agreement on Tariffs and Trade. The third round of these negotiations, lasting seven months and involving countries responsible for three-quarters of the world's trade, was concluded in April 1951, at Torquay, England.

Involved also is the study, on a continuing basis, of trade possibilities for all kinds of Canadian products in the light of the tariffs, economic conditions and commercial policies of other countries. Sources of information include requests or representations from Canadian producers and exporters, and detailed reports from other branches of government and from Canadian Trade Commissioners throughout the world.

In a broader manner, the Branch conducts research into current international developments as they affect Canada's foreign trade, and carries on investigations and advises on problems touching on trade relations with other countries. The commercial and economic aspects of Canada's international obligations, such as those arising from participation in the Organization for European Economic Co-operation, represent another aspect of the Branch's work. Comprehensive reports on trade and economic conditions in foreign countries are prepared for use at international conferences and for the briefing of Canadian trade or diplomatic representatives in other countries. The Branch co-operates with trade associations and business research organizations, as well as with academic institutions and individuals engaged in commercial research.

SIR CHARLES REPORTS

"I am glad to find that I receive an increasing correspondence from Canada, relating to trade matters, and . . . I shall be glad to at all times to receive, and to answer . . . any inquiries. I am generally able to secure valuable information as to the prospects of developing any new trade, or as to the best means of extending branches of commerce . . .

"In the case of such inquiries, it may often be desirable that small samples of the goods should be sent to me; it will be readily understood, however, that I have no accommodation for bulky articles. A few samples, however, placed at my disposal might often help in obtaining reliable information . . . I have endeavoured during the last year or so, to obtain lists of the leading firms engaged in different lines of business in Canada and in this respect I am much indebted for the valuable assistance rendered to me by your Department. I have also been able to obtain the names and addresses of the leading importers of different produce in different parts of the United Kingdom."

—*Sir Charles Tupper, High Commissioner for Canada in the United Kingdom, 1894.*

Information Branch

Telling the Story

FUNCTION: *To provide information about Canadian trade and the work of the Department of Trade and Commerce; to conduct advertising campaigns on behalf of the Department; to prepare publications and to produce publicity material.*

PUBLICATION of the *Weekly Bulletin* carrying reports by Commercial Agents on world markets—Distribution of lantern slides to Commercial Agents abroad illustrating industrial life in Canada—Distribution of circulars in Newfoundland and (in Spanish) in Mexico, outlining services offered by Commercial Agents—these activities of the 1900's were among the first publicity efforts of the Department to assist the promotion of Canadian trade. By 1927 the work was becoming so important that a special Publicity and Advertising Division was set up. Its purpose was "to meet the increasing demand from Canadian and foreign publications for information and interpretive material relative to both external and internal trade; and to place such advertising as is considered desirable in Canadian and foreign publications".

That same year, 1927, an office was set up in London to carry on publicity designed to promote the sale of Canadian goods in the vital United Kingdom market. In 1938 all Canadian publicity services in the United Kingdom (exhibitions, advertising, publicity and films) were placed under an Advisory Committee on Publicity. The High Commissioner was named chairman and members included the Chief Trade Commissioner, a representative of the Exhibition Commission, and representatives of other Canadian government departments with offices in London.

The Information Field

In 1945, after the hiatus in the Department's normal activities created by the war, the Commercial Intelligence Service and related divisions were re-organized and brought together as the Foreign Trade Service. Under the new organization, the Publicity and Advertising Division was renamed the Trade Publicity Division; it became the Information Branch in 1950.

The name Information Branch is appropriate because the basic function is to promote trade by the use of brochures, advertising and the press, to provide general information about Canada's trade and the work of the Department, and to make sources of information available to the press.

The Branch supplies material for writers for newspapers, publications and radio, or directs them to the best source within the Department. It issues press releases for the Department; distributes addresses by the Minister and senior officers that are of interest to the public, and supplies photographs of departmental officers.

"Foreign Trade" and "Commerce Extérieur"

The principal medium for distributing trade information is *Foreign Trade*, the Department's weekly magazine. First published in 1904 as the *Weekly Report*, the magazine, throughout its 48 years, has brought to

(continued on page 682)

CANADA



IS COMING THROUGH!!

STAND BY HER

In YOUR FAITH Lies HER STRENGTH

THE PROOF OF THE CASE:---

In 1924

*Dominion
Finance:*

Trade:

A young state cannot afford to waste its capital, and it is almost as important under existing conditions to balance trade returns as it is to balance the national budget.

Canada did not increase her national debt in 1924. On the contrary by careful financing she had \$35,993,594 to apply to the reduction of her national debt at the close of the fiscal year.

Canada more than balanced her trade returns. In the calendar year 1923, the trade balance in her favour was \$124,788,608. For the last twelve months available, ending October, 1924, her trade advantage has jumped to \$270,522,760.

Agriculture:

The year's crop, though less than the phenomenal one of 1923, is above the average for the preceding five years (1918-22). A rise in agricultural prices has equalized conditions for the farmer as they have not been in several years past, thus promoting national harmony. The numbers of farm live stock show an increase over last year. The dairying output is mounting rapidly.

Fisheries:

The 1924 catch has been more profitable than that of 1923 by over a million dollars.

Mines:

Production in 1923 was 16 per cent. above that of 1922. In the first half of 1924 the value of metals produced went up to \$47,000,000, compared with \$39,000,000 in the same months of 1923. The mining industry as a whole will be well above the level of 1923 in 1924.

has increased to \$1,214,427.867 by September 30, 1924. Savings deposits in the Ontario and Manitoba Provincial Savings Office systems have increased by over \$10,000,000 during 1924.

Insurance:

Life insurance in force in Dominion companies, which is a barometer of thrift, has gone up from \$2,934,843,848 at the end of 1921 to \$3,433,489,876 at the end of 1923. Fire insurance in Dominion companies, which is an index to property values, has likewise increased from \$6,020,513,832 at the end of 1921, to \$6,713,750,805 at the end of 1923.

Building:

The housing scarcity which was so serious as a result of the cessation of building during the war has now been fairly met and the nation is free to turn its capital into more immediately productive channels.

Employment:

Canada began the year 1924 on a considerably lower level than the United States, but has ended the year considerably above the latter. In January, 1924, our index number was 88.7. In November it was 93.0.

Canada is not spending more than she earns. Her dollar is the only currency in the world quoted at a premium over the U.S. dollar since the war.

A Foreign Opinion—

"Fundamentally and basically Canada is in a much more favorable situation than the United States, whose trade channels are choked with two-thirds of the world's gold supply, and where minor business flurries during the past year or two have but served to retard progress toward the ultimate goal of general business activity and broad prosperity."

ROGER W. BABSON, Babson Statistical Service, Boston.

A Great Financier's Judgment—

"The name of Canada stands high throughout the World. Its credit is excellent. Its resources and natural advantages are very great. It is producing a fine, sturdy, upstanding race of men and women. To be a Canadian is an excellent trade-mark everywhere. The greatness of Canada's future is beyond question."

OTTO H. KAHN, at the Empire Club, Toronto.

STAND BY CANADA---For Canada is Coming Through!

Issued Under Authority of Hon. Thos. A. Low, Minister of Trade and Commerce, Ottawa.

(This 1925 advertisement, run in Toronto "Saturday Night", gives an interesting summary of the Canadian economy 27 years ago.)

Canadian businessmen news of markets and business conditions from Canadian Trade Commissioners around the world. It carries also articles on specific commodities and subjects by specialists in the Department, as well as regular sections on trade, tariff and other regulations.

Growing with the Department, the *Weekly Report* was renamed the *Weekly Bulletin* in 1915. Four years later the first full-time editor, D. S. Douglas, was appointed. In 1922, as the official organ of the Commercial Intelligence Service, it became the *Commercial Intelligence Journal*. The following year saw the publication of the first French version, known today as *Commerce Extérieur*. With the formation of the Foreign Trade Service after the last World War, the *Journal* was renamed *Foreign Trade* and became the responsibility of the Information Branch.

Trade Promotion

In trade promotion the Information Branch supplements the activities of the Canadian Trade Commissioners. On behalf of the Department, it conducts advertising campaigns in Canada and abroad on a scale dictated by prevailing needs and conditions. Before the Second World War the Department was active in the "Canada Calling" campaign to sell Canadian products in the United Kingdom. In the immediate postwar years, the "One-third of Your Dollar" and "C.Q.P." (Continuity of supply, Quality that is uniformly high, Prices that are fair and competitive) campaign was designed to interest Canadians in export trade.

Brochures and pamphlets on Canadian exports and imports and on Canadian trade and industry in general are produced in the Branch. These are distributed to businessmen throughout the world through the Department's trade offices, and at foreign trade fairs in which Canada participates. The Branch has produced several films featuring Canadian export products, and in addition encourages the foreign circulation of films produced by Canadian industries.

"Promotion through Print" might well be the slogan of the Information Branch. Wherever the trade of Canada can be assisted and promoted by the publication of commercial data, there is the field of the Information Branch.

Translation Bureau

Ici on parle français

FUNCTION: *To translate it all into French.*

No story of the Department of Trade and Commerce would be complete without a note on the Bureau of Translation. The tale is worth telling, though short. They do all translation into French—speeches, press releases and the whole of *Foreign Trade* each week, keeping pace with the English edition.

Canadian Government Exhibition Commission

Canada Exhibits at Home and Abroad

FUNCTION: *To plan and organize exhibits and displays for Fairs in which Canada participates. To administer the Canadian International Trade Fair.*

FOR more than a hundred years, exhibitions and fairs at home and abroad have played an important part in the life and development of Canada. As early as 1851 Canada was represented in the great international exhibition held in the Crystal Palace, London, England. The "Canadian Court" displayed sleighs, buffalo robes, saddles, birchbark canoes, agricultural products—and even false teeth made in Canada!

After Confederation, Canada continued to send displays to one or more fairs and exhibitions every year without appointing any one agency to plan and organize these exhibits. By 1901 the Government recognized that the need for a permanent organization was growing acute. It was then that the Prime Minister, the Rt. Hon. Sir Wilfrid Laurier, and the Hon. Sydney Fisher, Minister of Agriculture, set up the Canadian Government Exhibition Commission, headed by a Commissioner of Exhibitions.

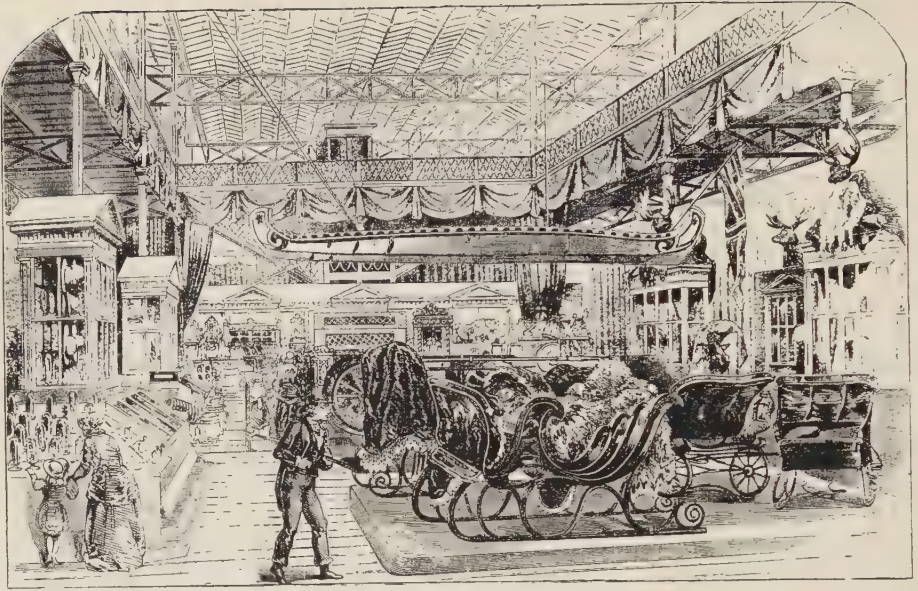
Four Major Functions

The Commission remained under the jurisdiction of the Department of Agriculture for 16 years, when it was transferred to the Department of Immigration and Colonization. The third move came in 1927, when the Department of Trade and Commerce assumed responsibility for it.

Through the years, the Commission's primary task has not changed but it has broadened in scope and become more complex. Under terms of reference established in 1946, the Commission has four major responsibilities:

- Making recommendations on policies governing international exhibitions and fairs, and on participation in them.
- Planning, organizing and administering Canadian exhibits in all fairs and exhibitions abroad in which the Government of Canada decides to participate.
- Advising and securing the co-operation of Canadian exporters in exhibiting in fairs and exhibitions abroad.
- Planning, organizing and administering all international fairs and exhibitions sponsored by the Government in Canada.

In all trade exhibits, the Commission works through a committee of the Department of Trade and Commerce. For example, the Commission recommends to the committee that Canada participate in the Milan International Trade Fair. The committee discusses the pros and cons of this recommendation and the general theme which the exhibit might carry out. If the committee approves, the machinery of design and construction goes into action. When the display is completed, the Commission holds a preview and the exhibit is photographed. It is then broken down into its component parts, shipped to its destination, and erected on the site by an officer of the Commission. Cultural and informational exhibits are dealt with in the same way through the Interdepartmental Committee on Canadian Information Abroad.



Here is a drawing of the "Canadian Court", part of the Crystal Palace exhibition of 1851, as reproduced in "The Illustrated London News" of that day. Sleighs, buffalo robes and birchbark canoes took a prominent place.

Today the Commission is headed by a Director. Associated with him are the assistant director, the superintendent of exhibits, and the chief designer, who direct the work of administrative personnel, designers, architects, draftsmen, sign writers, painters and carpenters. The main office of the Commission is in Ottawa, but it also maintains two branches: one in London, England, to service exhibits in the United Kingdom and on the continent, and one in Toronto to administer the Canadian International Trade Fair.

Designing the Exhibits

Times have changed since the buffalo robes, sleighs, canoes, and false teeth were dispatched to the 1851 Exhibition at the Crystal Palace. Since 1948, Canada has participated in an average of thirty Fairs a year, and each year the Commission designs and builds about 19 major exhibits.

Each exhibit presents a unique problem and the designer must keep in mind the special conditions under which it will be displayed. The Colombo Plan Exhibition held in Colombo, Ceylon, last February is a good example. Canada's exhibit had to be a small pavilion, suitable for a tropical country, yet both distinctive and economical. The answer was a semi-prefabricated structure of laminated cedar wood and aluminum, and of open-air design. The exhibit for the British Industries Fair, 1952, highlighted what Canada has to offer and the opportunities for opening branch plants here. For the Brussels Fair, the Commission arranged a special exhibit of furs as well as the general exhibit.

In New Directions

One of the Commission's newer assignments is preparing displays for the Canadian Showroom at Rockefeller Center in New York. The Showroom was set up to promote present and potential exports to the United States. Displays are changed every two months and material for them

provided through the combined efforts of the Commodity Officers and the industries concerned. In December and January, the theme of the displays was winter sports goods of all types; in February-March, handicrafts; in April-May, textiles. The coming months will see the following industries covered: June-July, wood and woodenware products; August-September, footwear and wearing apparel; October-November, foodstuffs.

For Government Departments

The Commission works closely with many departments of Government, designing special exhibits for them. For the Department of Labour, it prepared a display to encourage the hiring of handicapped workers; for the Department of Agriculture, an exhibit of dressed poultry and eggs shown at the Poultry Fact-Finding Conference in Kansas City; for the Armed Forces, a display shown at the Canadian National Exhibition and featuring all phases of Canada's defence, training and opportunities for a career in the services, equipment, etc.

For medical and social work conventions, the Commission arranges displays covering many of the activities of the Department of National Health and Welfare; for the Civil Defence organization, it has built a model of a domestic air raid shelter.

Even these illustrations do not cover all phases of the Commission's work. An important part of its job is advising and assisting Canadian firms who are exhibiting abroad. It answers inquiries from foreign countries about fairs and exhibitions in Canada. It makes arrangements for securing space in exhibitions and shipping the displays. All these services are part of its main interest—keeping Canada in the eyes of the world and promoting its interests.



This modern display was designed by the Canadian Government Exhibition Commission for the 1952 British Industries Fair, London. Motif of the exhibit was Canada as a continuing market for British products.

Statistics for Canadian Business

FUNCTION: . . . "To collect, abstract, compile and publish statistical information relative to the commercial, industrial, social, economic and general activities of the people, to collaborate with all other departments of the Government in the compilation and publication of statistical records of administration . . . and to take the Census of the Dominion."

—Statistics Act of 1918.

THE Dominion Bureau of Statistics, when it was set up under an Act of Parliament in 1918, might well have adopted as its motto "From many, one". Before its birth, official statistics were collected and published by several government departments, each acting primarily in the sphere for which it was responsible. This meant duplication of effort and thus a waste of time and money, and the various fields of statistics were unevenly covered. The Bureau was established to provide a uniform and efficient method of collecting statistics and to eliminate any overlapping. Statistical work of the Federal Government was centralized there and an integrated system of statistics developed.

The Foreign Trade Picture

The history of Canada's foreign trade statistics provides a good example both of the confused situation which existed before the Bureau came and of the improvements effected by its work. From Confederation on, the Customs Department collected statistics of Canada's foreign trade and published them annually. These records were only a by-product of tariff administration and their arrangement and presentation was designed with the needs of tariff administration in mind. But, because the business community felt increasing need for additional information on foreign trade, the Department of Trade and Commerce began in 1892 to publish a second set of trade statistics. These were based on the customs records but provided additional information on trade by countries. Items were re-grouped to make analysis simpler. By 1900 both Trade and Commerce and Customs were publishing annual and monthly trade reports which largely duplicated one another. In addition, in 1905 the newly-established Census and Statistics Office included in the *Canada Year Book* a section on foreign trade on a scale which constituted not a summary but a *third* original treatment of this material.

The matter was clarified in 1918, when the Dominion Bureau of Statistics assumed sole responsibility for the publication of trade statistics. At first, the Customs Department continued to compile the data in a manner determined by discussions with the Bureau, and the Bureau edited and published all trade reports. The extension of mechanical methods of compilation made it more efficient to transfer the work of compilation to the Bureau in 1938. Today, statistics of foreign trade are compiled and published in the Bureau from primary data collected by customs officers.

The Bureau did more than eliminate duplications: it was able to make it easier to compare trade statistics with statistics in other fields. In pre-D.B.S. days, items in the trade returns were shown under seven headings only: Mines, Fish, Forest, Animals, Agriculture, Manufactures, Miscellaneous. In 1918-19, trade returns were, for the first time, classified by

component material. This means that they were grouped according to the material of which they are wholly or mainly composed. This permitted comparisons between the main foreign trade totals and statistics of production, price movements, and other matters. The range of detail was extended to permit direct comparisons for more important individual commodities, although the items in the import classification remained somewhat limited by the tariff framework.

Two different views of foreign trade are presented by the reports now published. Monthly reports give information on trade by commodities and show, for each of the commodities in the classification, the total quantity and value of trade and the quantity and value of trade in the commodity with each individual country. Quarterly reports record trade by countries, showing for each foreign country the value and quantity of trade recorded for every statistical commodity. This permits quick and easy study of either the commodity or the country aspects of Canada's foreign trade. Special preliminary reports and bulletins provide advance summaries of trade information each month, and a final annual report summarizes and analyzes the statistics. This final report also provides complete statistical detail with comparative figures for previous years and supplementary information on tariff revenues.

Besides compiling and publishing information, the Bureau does analytical work. In the foreign trade field, for example, special indexes of export and import prices are prepared. Using these indexes, movements in the prices of exports and imports can be compared with those of the domestic price level, or they can be used to remove the effects of price change in comparing trade values for different years, an important step in analyzing trade figures for recent periods. Values adjusted for changes in price are also published in index number form to indicate changes in physical volume of Canada's trade. A semi-annual review of Canada's trade summarizes and interprets the detailed statistics, and draws attention to the more important changes revealed by them. And annual reports on the balance of international payments fit commodity trade into the general picture of Canada's international transactions.

How DBS Helps Business

International trade is only one of the many fields in which the Bureau provides invaluable information for the businessman. In 1920, it was issuing about twenty publications in the course of a year. Today it publishes about 400 a year, not counting special publications such as the 1951 Census bulletins.

Here are some of the services which DBS gives business:

- Statistics on production, inventories and consumption of important commodities.
- Figures on wholesale and retail prices and on wholesale and retail domestic trade.
- Data on employment, wages, and income.
- Information on the size, composition and education of the Canadian population.
- Annual national accounts, giving information on the country's total production and on the earning, distribution and spending of the national income.

In addition to providing this wealth of information, the Bureau answers many special requests. By writing in and outlining his problems and his interests, the businessman can often get general information broken

down on a regional or product basis in such a way as to make it more useful for his purpose. Naturally, the files of the Bureau contain a lot more information than ever appears in its publications.

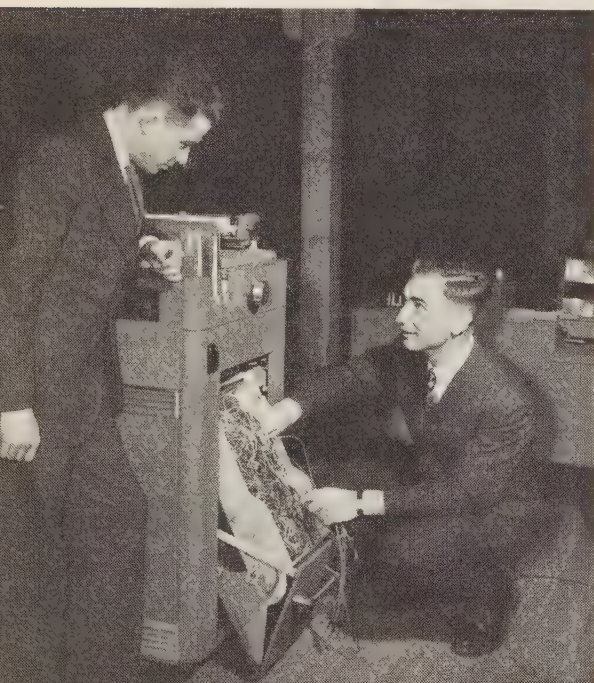
One of the DBS publications with which the public is best acquainted is the *Canada Year Book*. This evolved from a privately-published volume which appeared in the year 1867. It emerged as a government publication in 1886, became the *Canada Year Book, Second Series*, in 1905, and came under DBS in 1918.

Today, in effect, the *Canada Year Book* summarizes the annual statistical harvest of the Bureau. It presents the salient statistics in a way that brings out their relationships and significance.

What the Census Yields

Every ten years, the Bureau is charged with the exacting task of taking the Census. This goes far beyond a mere counting of heads—it yields also a rich harvest of enlightening statistics on the growth and condition of the nation and its people. Such data are invaluable aids to government, business and countless individuals in planning wisely and soundly for the future. The 1951 Census figures on the size and characteristics of the population in different areas will in some instances, for example, necessitate the revision of production quotas and the adjustment of sales territories. The data on housing and household equipment and the data on the occupations and earnings of the labour force will likewise prove valuable in dealing with marketing and other problems.

The "machine age" has had its impact on the work of the Bureau. By improving on the machines used, the staff there has constantly broadened the scope and increased the accuracy of its statistics, and shortened the time necessary to process factual raw material into comprehensive social and economic yardsticks. In its early days the Bureau had hand-fed tabulating and sorting machines. In 1930-31 it developed a combined tabulator-sorter that was the first machine of its kind in the world. Operated by compressed air, it did the job of the earlier machines in about one-fiftieth of the time. For the 1951 Census, the Bureau used a new and versatile electronic statistical machine.



In his first annual report the Dominion Statistician of that day noted that "The statistics of a nation are, in point of fact, the quantitative expression of the character and activities of the people, and hence are of the most profound significance". The broadened scope and improved quality of the information available today, and the increased need for factual material to guide decisions serve to underline the truth of this statement.

(Left) Photo shows the complicated wiring panel in the new electronic statistical machine. Machine is wired according to the information which it is desired to tabulate.

Setting Up Trade Standards

FUNCTION: *To ensure accurate weight and measure of commodities for sale; to license the export of electrical energy and piped fluids; to ensure accuracy of meters and devices used for the sale of electricity and gas; to formulate and administer regulations governing truthful labelling of commodities or the use on commodities of the national trade mark.*

CLEARLY defined standards of length, weight and volume, maintained with the highest degree of precision, are fundamental to successful international trading. Without these, it would be difficult, perhaps impossible, to buy and sell around the world. Maintaining Canada's standards is the work of the Standards Branch of the Department, in conjunction with the National Research Council.

The Branch was created in 1947 to co-ordinate administration of the Weights and Measures, Electricity Inspection, Gas Inspection, Precious Metals Marking, and Electricity and Fluid Exportation Acts.

The oldest of these, Weights and Measures, was passed in 1872. To enforce it, inspectors in 22 districts across Canada regularly check scales, gasoline pumps, containers, linear measures (such as those used for fabric sales), and other weighing and measuring devices or machines. Normally, all these devices are first checked at the factories where they are made. They are checked again, once a year, at retail outlets where they are used. Realizing the importance of correct weight or measure in building up good customer relations, some merchants ask for more frequent inspections.

Electricity and Gas Inspection

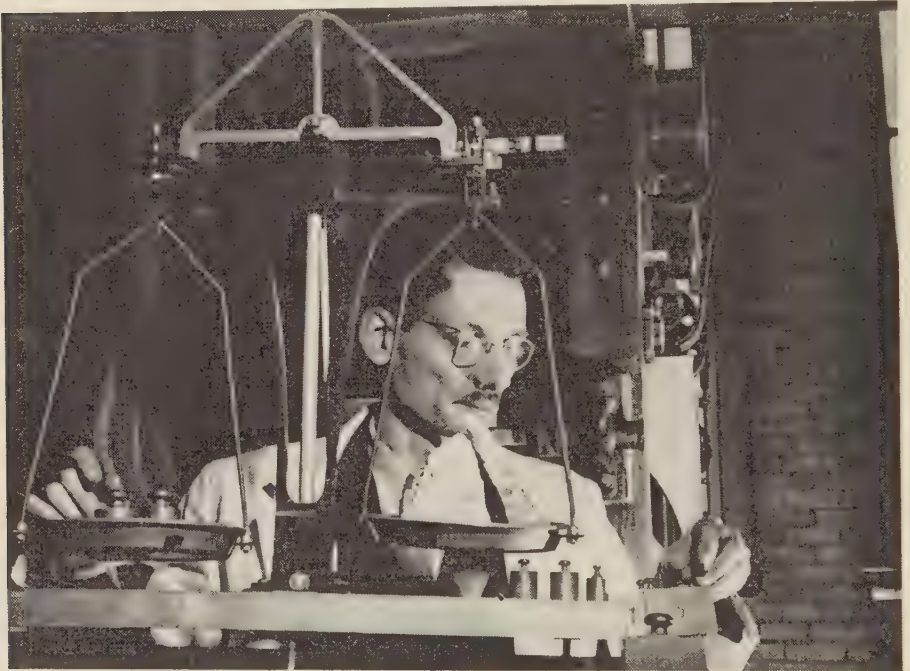
To ensure accurate measurement of electricity and gas for sale, the Gas Inspection and Electricity Inspection Acts were passed in 1873 and 1896 respectively, when use of these two forms of power assumed real and growing importance. The basic responsibility in both fields is the periodic inspection of metering equipment. There is, however, the equally important task of seeing that meters are of an approved type before they are made in, or imported into, Canada. The growing production and use of electric power and the assured future of natural gas present increasingly complex problems in the design, approval and testing of metering equipment. These two services are operated from 21 district offices across Canada. Unlike scales, meters are not inspected at factories, but are brought to central points in each district for checking. Each meter is inspected every six years and, in addition, spot checks of installed meters are made from time to time.

Electricity and Fluid Exportation

The Branch also administers the Electricity and Fluid Exportation Act, passed in 1907, which controls the export of power by wire or pipeline. Because of oil and gas developments in Western Canada, many problems have arisen. If exports are authorized, the approval, calibration and subsequent inspection of adequate measuring devices will present new problems, in addition to those of metering for large volume domestic consumption.

In force since 1913, the Precious Metals Marking Act requires that articles of gold, silver, platinum and palladium, and articles described as containing these metals, be marked to disclose the actual metallic content. This applies to both domestic and imported articles. By inspection of quality marks and trade marks, assays for metallic content, and by constant checking of advertisements, the Branch works to protect the consumer.

Protection for the buyer is also provided under the National Trade Mark and True Labelling Act, 1949. The Act provides for the formulation of regulations which will indicate how any particular product shall be labelled. Because of the complexity and number of consumer products on the market today, a regulation involves lengthy and careful consideration. A start has been made, however, and regulations covering hosiery,



fur and fur-trimmed garments, and turpentine have been issued. Discussions on other commodities are continuously being held with trade organizations, and where overall agreement is reached, regulations will be issued.

National Trade Mark

The use of a national trade mark, "Canada Standard" or the initials "C.S.," is also provided for in the National Trade Mark and True Labelling Act, if the specifications prescribed for a certain commodity are followed by the manufacturer. Acceptance by manufacturers of these specifications is purely voluntary, but mandatory if the national mark is used.

Recognized standards are undoubtedly an aid in selling commodities. The Branch hopes that the development and use of a national mark can provide this assistance.

The Standards Laboratory is located at the National Research Council. Here reference standards are kept and their accuracy in relation to international standards maintained. Against these, local or field working standards, used by inspectors of Weights and Measures and Electricity and Gas, are checked regularly. The Laboratory approves, after extensive tests, weighing, measuring, electrical and gas measuring equipment designed for trade use in Canada, and also does test work for industry. With increasingly complex equipment being submitted for calibration and approval, the work and importance of the Standards Laboratory has increased greatly in recent years.

Export Credits Insurance Corporation

Protecting the Canadian Exporter

FUNCTION: *"To promote the revival of trade by establishing a corporation to insure against loss caused by insolvency, delays in collection, and transfer difficulties in connection with the export of Canadian-produced goods." (Preamble to the Act).*

IN 1944, with the end of the war in sight, Canada began thinking about her postwar trade future. When the materials of war no longer rolled from her expanded industrial plants, markets must be found for the products of peace. Already Canada could discern eager purchasers.

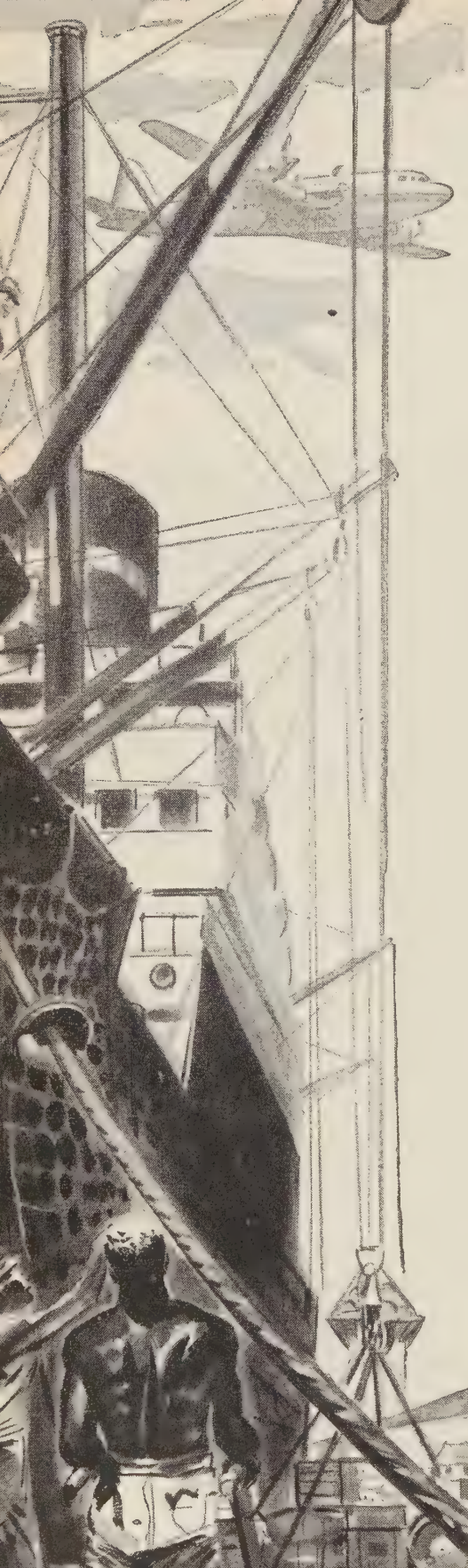
It seemed simple, but difficulties loomed large. Countries held in the iron vice of a conqueror would need time to plan their political future. Exchange restrictions, import licences, lack of credit might clog the channels of trade. If exporters were to sell in world markets and do their part in reviving trade, they would need protection.

To afford that protection, in 1944 the Government passed the Export Credits Insurance Act. Some months later, in 1945, the Export Credits Insurance Corporation began actual operations. In the six years from September 1945-December 31, 1951, it has insured exports going to over 100 countries; has issued 931 policies with a total value of \$315.7 million, and has paid claims of slightly over \$705 thousand. Year by year its business has grown (nearly \$50 million in 1951) and, by protecting the exporter against political and credit risks, it has had a direct influence on the increase in Canada's trade abroad.

During 1951, for example, the Corporation insured valuable shipments to the United Kingdom, to Argentina, to South Africa, to Brazil. But it also covered small shipments going to places like French Oceania, Cyprus, Saudi Arabia, St. Pierre & Miquelon—one indication of Canada's widespread markets.

Two Classes of Policy

Insurance is available under two main classifications: general commodities and capital goods. Exporters can procure coverage for general commodities under two types of policies, usually issued for one year and covering his sales to all countries. First, the *Contracts Policy*, which insures him against loss from the time he books the order until he receives payment; second, the *Shipment Policy*, which covers the exporter from



the time he ships the goods until he receives payment. The premium on this second type is somewhat lower.

Capital goods insurance is intended to protect the exporter of plant equipment, heavy machinery, etc., who often must extend credit for longer periods. The Corporation issues specific policies for transactions involving capital goods, but the same general terms and conditions apply as in the commodities policy.

Risks Covered

Main risks covered by Export Credits Insurance policies include:

1. Insolvency or protracted default on the part of the buyer.
 2. Exchange restrictions in the buyer's country preventing the transfer of funds to Canada.
 3. Cancellation of an import licence or the imposing of restrictions on import of goods not previously subject to restrictions.
 4. The occurrence of war between the buyer's country and Canada, or of war, revolution, etc., in the buyer's country.
- Exchange transfer difficulties have been, in the Corporation's experience, the main source of claims, followed by overdue accounts and by insolvency. Recoveries have totalled about \$508 thousand.

Exporters are insured on a co-insurance basis up to a maximum of 85 per cent of the gross invoice value of shipments. This same co-insurance basis operates in distributing recoveries obtained after payment of a claim. The Corporation receives 85 per cent and the exporter 15 per cent of the sum.

The Corporation is administered by a Board of Directors, including the Deputy Minister of Trade and Commerce, the Deputy Minister of Finance, and the Governor of the Bank of Canada.

Industrial Development Division

Furthering Canadian Expansion

FUNCTION: *To promote the industrial development of Canada.*

IN 1946, a year after the war ended, the Industrial Development Division of the Department of Trade and Commerce was established. To it was assigned the task of co-ordinating all government activities in the field of industrial expansion. This means advising and assisting companies outside Canada planning to establish plants here, and helping Canadian firms with their expansion programs. In carrying out this assignment, the Division naturally works closely with provincial and municipal governments and with private development agencies.

Assisting Foreign Businessmen

Suppose, for example, a businessman from a foreign country is thinking of putting up a plant in Canada. He calls on officers of the Division who discuss the problem with him. They bring out data which they have gathered carefully from many sources—information on available locations, on labour supply, on sources of raw materials, power, taxation, and so on. They help him to estimate the probable Canadian demand for his product.

The second step is introducing the businessman to the people who can supply additional information and who can help him become familiar with this country.

If he decides to locate in Canada, the Division's job is still not finished. Its officers continue to act as "father and mother" to the newcomers who seek advice on patents, on excise tax and customs duties, on income tax, and on related problems.

Helping Canadian Companies

But the Division is not concerned solely with industries that wish to emigrate to Canada. It stands ready at all times to help Canadian companies. During 1951, the Division was able to assist many Canadian firms whose civilian production programs were dislocated by the defence effort. As another example, it assists manufacturers who have capacity for increased production within their present organization to find additional lines. One way of doing this is through the *Industrial Development Bulletin* which the Division issues each month. This bulletin gives information on new manufacturing opportunities and especially on foreign businesses which want to have their products made by Canadian firms for the Canadian market. Usually, these are businesses keen to sell here but not, for the moment, able to establish a branch plant. The Bulletin circulates to provincial government departments working on industrial development, to Boards of Trade and Chambers of Commerce, to Industrial Commissioners, etc., but not to individual firms.

In addition to the monthly Bulletin, the Division publishes other literature from time to time. *Expand with Canada* is designed to draw the attention of the foreign businessman who is thinking of overseas expansion to Canada and its industrial advantages. In an attractive format, it presents facts on Canada's growth and possibilities and on the

official and private agencies ready to assist new industries. The *Canadian Industrial Development Manual* gives basic information on regulations and laws affecting an industrial enterprise coming to Canada—incorporation, labour legislation and supply, export regulations, copyright, trademarks, etc. It also explains the services offered to business by the various departments of the Federal Government. A third pamphlet covers *Financing New Industry in Canada*.



The small industrialist is not forgotten. For his special benefit, the Division issues a *Small Business Manual*, packed with advice on locating a plant, on incorporation, on setting up a partnership, and even on accounting systems. This is published in both French and English.

The 1951 Record

In 1951, officers of the Division answered over 425 letters, from 37 countries, inquiring about industrial possibilities. They also interviewed some 525 persons from outside Canada interested in industrial expansion and nearly 650 Canadians seeking help with industrial problems. Altogether, during that year 95 companies either established plants in Canada or completed arrangements to do so. Fifty of these came from the United States, 25 from the United Kingdom, and the remaining 20 from Continental Europe.

Deputy Ministers of Trade and Commerce 1892 - 1952



W. G. PARMELEE
1892—1908

F. C. T. O'HARA	1908-1931
J. G. PARMELEE	1931-1940
L. D. WILGRESS	1940-1942
OLIVER MASTER	(Acting) 1943-1945
M. W. MACKENZIE	1945-1951

Wm. Frederick BULL
1951—



Department of Trade and Commerce

HEAD OFFICE DIRECTORY

This directory is intended as a useful reference for the business man who wishes to consult head office personnel on particular problems. Correspondence should be addressed to the heads of branches or divisions. Local government telephone numbers follow each name. (In Ottawa dial 9, followed by the local; when calling from out of town call the Government, 2-8211, and ask for the local only.)

	Gov. Local
Minister: The Rt. Hon. C. D. Howe, P.C., M.P.	3693
Parliamentary Assistant: G. J. McIlraith, M.P.	7042
Deputy Minister: Wm. Frederick Bull	6748-2326
Executive Assistant: H. A. Gilbert	2380
Trade Policy Adviser: H. R. Kemp	5151
Associate Deputy Minister: M. W. Sharp	2888-5838
Economic Adviser: O. J. Firestone	4176
Assistant Deputy Minister: Oliver Master	2421
Comptroller-Secretary: Finlay Sim	2262

ECONOMICS DIVISION

No. 2 Building, 70 Lyon St.

Director: V. J. Macklin	5658
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TRADE COMMISSIONER SERVICE

No. 2 Building, 70 Lyon St.

Director: G. R. Heasman	2530
Assistant Director: H. W. Cheney	3058
Assistant Director: L. H. Ausman	6800
Area Trade Officers	
Asia and Middle East: R. K. Thomson	8286
Commonwealth: A. B. Brodie	2144
Europe: K. Nyenhuis	5040
Latin America: A. Savard	7641

Western Representative: L. M. Cosgrave, 355 Burrard St., Vancouver.

Newfoundland Representative: Stott Bldg., St. John's, Newfoundland.

COMMODITIES BRANCH

No. 1 Building, 375 Wellington St.

Director: Denis Harvey	5417
Administrative Assistant: J. G. MacKinnon	6905

Export Division

Director: H. B. Scully (Acting)	6519
B.W.I. Trade Liberalization Plan: J. G. MacKinnon	6905-5670
Token Shipments to United Kingdom: A. E. Fortington	5680

Import Division

Director: C. F. McGinnis	7163
Export Controls in Other Countries: W. G. Hopkins	6552

Transportation and Communications Division

Director: G. S. Hall	6236
Traffic Section: J. H. Longfellow	7835

Export and Import Permit Division

Chief: T. G. Hills	3640
Processing Officers:	
Food, Steel, Non-Ferrous Metals, all Strategic Materials:	
S. C. Cooke	6976
Textiles, Lumber and Products: K. A. Peaker	5508
Chemicals, Leather, Automobiles and Trucks and Parts: D. Alger	6963

Commodity Sections

(Export and Import)

Automotive, Agricultural and Construction Equipment	
Chief: H. B. Scully	6519
Automotive and Self-Propelled Construction Equipment:	
H. B. Scully	6519
Agricultural Machinery and Implements: G. C. Clarke	3873
Chemicals, Oils and Minerals	
Chief: S. G. Barkley	7601
Chemicals and Allied Products: S. G. Barkley	7601
Oils and Fats: R. T. Elworthy	5177
Non-metallic Minerals: E. J. Bonkoff	5823
General Products	
Chief: W. H. Grant	3209
Toys, Recreational Products, Musical Instruments: P. G. Jones ..	4160
Office, Hospital, Radio and Store Equipment: D. G. W. Douglas ..	6197
Handicrafts, Photographic Equipment, General Manufactured	
Products: P. E. Jensen	5337
Plumbing, Heating and Hardware Products: G. W. Rahm	6958
Imported Foods	
E. B. Paget	4161
Machinery and Metals	
Chief: E. C. Thorne	4082
Machinery: E. C. Thorne	4082
Industrial, Electrical and Electronic Equipment: E. C. Thorne ..	4082
Miscellaneous Capital Goods: J. D. Moorman	7546
Textiles, Leather and Rubber	
Chief: G. R. Poley	3004
Fabrics: G. R. Poley	3004
Wearing Apparel: E. G. Gerridzen	5378
Fibres and Products: A. C. Fairweather	7815
Leather and Rubber Products: F. T. Carten	4963
Wood and Wood Products	
Chief: G. H. Rochester	4447
Lumber and Products: G. H. Rochester	4447
Lumber and Manufactured Wood Products: J. C. Dunn	4863
Logs and Lumber Products: R. Bonnar	5127
Paper: E. Clarke	6974
Pulp: M. N. Murphy	5811

Export and Import Directories

Chief: G. L. Tighe	6681
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AGRICULTURE AND FISHERIES BRANCH

No. 1 Building, 375 Wellington St.

Director: G. R. Paterson	4301
Wheat and Grain Division: G. N. Vogel, Assistant Director	5830
Animal Products: A. J. Stanton	5859
Dairy and Poultry Products: K. L. Melvin	3172
Fish and Fish Products: T. R. Kinsella	7385
Livestock: K. L. Melvin	3172
Plants and Plant Products: G. F. Clingan	7523
	697

INTERNATIONAL TRADE RELATIONS BRANCH

No. 2 Building, 70 Lyon St.

<i>Director:</i> C. M. Isbister	4042
Treaty Research	
<i>Chief:</i> A. L. Neal	7696
Foreign Tariffs Division	
<i>Director:</i> B. G. Barrow	2250
Assistant: H. V. Jarrett	5642
Australia, New Zealand, South Africa: E. J. McMeekin	5642
Europe: F. P. Weiser	5642
Latin America, France, Spain, Portugal: A. M. Baldwin	2250
United Kingdom, British West Indies, Asia: Miss H. K. Potter ..	8469
United States: B. S. Shapiro	2250
Foreign Tariff Adviser: G. C. Cowper	
Commercial Relations	
R. B. Nickson	8469
M. Schwarzmenn	7594

INFORMATION BRANCH

No. 2 Building, 70 Lyon St.

<i>Director:</i> H. Leslie Brown	2479-6394
Assistant <i>Director:</i> J. Fergus Grant	2186
Editor: Foreign Trade and Commerce Exterior:	
Miss O. Mary Hill	6588
Advertising: Roy A. Abrahamson	6435

TRANSLATION BRANCH

No. 2 Building, 70 Lyon St.

<i>Chief:</i> J. C. Letellier de St-Just	2760
Miss M. J. Bourque	2760
M. Roy	2760

CANADIAN GOVERNMENT EXHIBITION COMMISSION

479 Bank St.

<i>Director:</i> Glen Bannerman	3558
Assistant <i>Director:</i> F. P. Cosgrove	7818

INDUSTRIAL DEVELOPMENT DIVISION

No. 2 Building, 70 Lyon St.

<i>Director:</i> G. D. Mallory	3819
Assistant <i>Director:</i> B. R. Hayden	7886
Technical Officer: W. J. Moloughney	5909

EXPORT CREDITS INSURANCE CORPORATION

Birks Bldg., 107 Sparks St.

<i>General Manager:</i> H. T. Aitken	2-4828
Chief Credit Officer: A. W. Thomas	2-4828
Secretary: T. Chase-Casgrain	2-4828

DOMINION BUREAU OF STATISTICS

Green Island, Sussex St.

<i>Dominion Statistician:</i> Herbert Marshall	6371-2529
Assistant Dominion Statistician: J. T. Marshall	7695
Agriculture Division	
Director: C. V. Parker	4774
Census Division	
Director: O. A. Lemieux	2088
Education and Information Services Division	
Canada Year Book and Canada Hand Book	
Director: J. E. Robbins	5933-7544
Health and Welfare Division	
Director: F. F. Harris	6651
Industry and Merchandising Division	
Director: W. H. Losee	2125
International Trade Division	
Director: C. D. Blyth	2-6494-L449
Labour and Prices Division	
Director: H. F. Greenway	7424
Public Finance and Transportation Division	
Director: J. H. Lowther	5396
Research and Development Division	
Director: S. A. Goldberg	3071
Special Surveys Division	
Director: A. B. McMorran	5570

STANDARDS BRANCH

West Block, Wellington St.

<i>Director:</i> R. W. MacLean	2132
Assistant Director (Electricity and Gas): E. F. Power	2956
Assistant Director (Weights and Measures): C. S. Phillips	2000
Assistant Director (Precious Metals Markings): W. L. Berry	7075

INTERNATIONAL ECONOMIC AND TECHNICAL CO-OPERATION DIVISION ("COLOMBO PLAN")

No. 2 Building, 70 Lyon St.

<i>Administrator:</i> Nik Cavell	8495
Assistant Administrator: R. W. Rosenthal	8429
Technical Co-operation Service	
Chief: J. A. Macdonald	5542
Assistant Chief: J. T. Hobart	6030

Personnel Note

First staff records for the Department of Trade and Commerce (1893-94) showed four employees—a Deputy Minister, two second-class clerks and one third-class clerk. Provision was also made for the employing of one private secretary and one messenger, but according to the records they were never hired.

Foreign Trade Service Abroad

† Indicates a change since previous publication.

Bentley's Second Phrase Code is used by Canadian Trade Commissioners.

TERRITORY	OFFICER	CITY ADDRESS	MAIL AND CABLE ADDRESSES
Argentina Paraguay, Uruguay	C. S. Bissett, Commercial Secretary W. B. McCullough, Agricultural Secretary	Canadian Embassy, Bartolome Mitre 478, BUENOS AIRES Canadian Embassy, Bartolome Mitre 478, BUENOS AIRES	<i>Mail:</i> (City Address) <i>Cable:</i> CANADIAN <i>Mail:</i> (City Address) <i>Cable:</i> CANADIAN
Australia Capital Territory, New South Wales, Queensland, Northern Territory, Dependencies Australia Victoria, South Australia, Western Australia, Tasmania Australia	C. M. Croft, Commercial Counsellor for Canada R. W. Blake, Acting Commercial Secretary for Canada R. W. Blake, Agricultural Secretary for Canada	City Mutual Life Building, 60 Hunter Street, SYDNEY 83 William Street, MELBOURNE 83 William Street, MELBOURNE	<i>Mail:</i> P.O. Box 3952 G.P.O. <i>Cable:</i> CANADIAN <i>Mail:</i> (City Address) <i>Cable:</i> CANADIAN <i>Mail:</i> (City Address) <i>Cable:</i> CANADIAN
Belgian Congo Angola, French Equatorial Africa	W. Gibson-Smith, Canadian Government Trade Commissioner	Forescom Building, LEOPOLDVILLE	<i>Mail:</i> Boite Postale 373 <i>Cable:</i> CANADIAN
Belgium Luxembourg	Acting Commercial Secretary	Canadian Embassy, 35 rue de la Science, BRUSSELS	<i>Mail:</i> (City Address) <i>Cable:</i> CANADIAN
Brazil	C. R. Gallow, Commercial Secretary	Canadian Embassy, Edificio Metropole, Av. Presidente Wilson 165, RIO DE JANEIRO	<i>Mail:</i> Caixa Postal 2164 <i>Cable:</i> CANADIAN
Brazil	C. J. Van Tighem, Consul of Canada and Trade Commissioner	Canadian Consulate, Edificio Alois, Rua 7 de Abril 252, SAO PAULO	<i>Mail:</i> Caixa Postal 6034 <i>Cable:</i> CANADIAN
Ceylon	Paul Sykes, Canadian Government Trade Commissioner	Galle Face Hotel, COLOMBO	<i>Mail:</i> P.O. Box 1006 <i>Cable:</i> CANADIAN
Chile	M. R. M. Dale, Commercial Secretary	Canadian Embassy, Bank of London and South America Building, SANTIAGO Calle 19, No. 6-39 BOGOTA	<i>Mail:</i> Casilla 771 <i>Cable:</i> CANADIAN
Colombia Ecuador	W. J. Millyard, Canadian Government Trade Commissioner		<i>Mail:</i> Apartado 1618 <i>Airmail:</i> Apartado Aereo 3562 <i>Cable:</i> CANADIAN
Cuba Dominican Republic, Haiti, Puerto Rico	A. W. Evans, Commercial Secretary	Canadian Embassy, Avenida de las Misiones 17, HAVANA	<i>Mail:</i> Apartado 1945 <i>Cable:</i> CANADIAN
Egypt Aden, Anglo-Egyptian Sudan, Cyprus, Ethiopia, Hashemite Kingdom of the Jordan, Iraq, Lebanon, Saudi Arabia, Syria	Acting Canadian Government Trade Commissioner	Osiris Building, Sharia Walda, Kasr-el-Doubara, CAIRO	<i>Mail:</i> P.O. Box 1770 <i>Cable:</i> CANADIAN
France Algeria, French Morocco, French West Africa, Tunisia France	J. P. Manion, Commercial Counsellor for Canada J. H. Tremblay, Agricultural Secretary for Canada	3 rue Scribe, PARIS 3 rue Scribe, PARIS	<i>Mail:</i> (City Address) <i>Cable:</i> CANADIAN <i>Mail:</i> (City Address) <i>Cable:</i> CANADIAN
Germany Federal Republic	B. A. Macdonald, Commercial Counsellor	Canadian Embassy, 22 Zitellmannstrasse, BONN	<i>Mail:</i> (City Address) <i>Cable:</i> CANADIAN

TERRITORY	OFFICER	CITY ADDRESS	MAIL AND CABLE ADDRESSES
Germany	Wm. Van Vliet, Agricultural Secretary	Canadian Embassy, 22 Zitellmannstrasse, BONN	<i>Mail:</i> (City Address) <i>Cable:</i> CANADIAN
Greece Israel	T. J. Monty, Commercial Secretary	Canadian Embassy, 31 Vassilissis Sophias Ave., ATHENS	<i>Mail:</i> (City Address) <i>Cable:</i> CANADIAN
Guatemala Costa Rica, El Salvador, Honduras, Nicaragua, Panama and Canal Zone	J. C. Depocas, Canadian Government Trade Commissioner	28, 5a Avenida Sud, GUATEMALA CITY	<i>Mail:</i> P.O. Box 400 <i>Cable:</i> CANADIAN
Hong Kong French Indo-China, South China, Macau, Taiwan	T. R. G. Fletcher, Canadian Government Trade Commissioner	Hong Kong and Shanghai Banking Corporation Bldg., HONG KONG	<i>Mail:</i> P.O. Box 126 <i>Cable:</i> CANADIAN
India	Richard Grew, Commercial Counsellor	Office of the High Commissioner for Canada, 4 Aurangzeb Road, NEW DELHI	<i>Mail:</i> P.O. Box 11 <i>Cable:</i> CANADIAN
India Burma	B. I. Rankin, Commercial Secretary for Canada	Gresham Assurance House, Mint Road, BOMBAY	<i>Mail:</i> P.O. Box 886 <i>Cable:</i> CANADIAN
Ireland	H. L. E. Priestman, Commercial Secretary for Canada	66 Upper O'Connell St., DUBLIN	<i>Mail:</i> (City Address) <i>Cable:</i> CANADIAN
Italy Libya, Malta, Yugoslavia	S. G. MacDonald, Commercial Secretary	Canadian Embassy, Via Saverio Mercadante 15, ROME	<i>Mail:</i> (City Address) <i>Cable:</i> CANADIAN
Jamaica Bahamas, British Honduras Jamaica	M. B. Palmer, Canadian Government Trade Commissioner E. M. Gosse, Canadian Trade Commissioner (Fisheries)	Canadian Bank of Commerce Chambers, KINGSTON Canadian Bank of Commerce Chambers, KINGSTON	<i>Mail:</i> P.O. Box 225 <i>Cable:</i> CANADIAN <i>Mail:</i> P.O. Box 225 <i>Cable:</i> CANADIAN
Japan Korea	J. C. Britton, Commercial Secretary	Canadian Embassy TOKYO	<i>Mail:</i> (City Address) <i>Cable:</i> CANADIAN
Mexico	M. T. Stewart, Commercial Secretary	Canadian Embassy, Edificio International, Paseo de la Reforma, MEXICO, D.F.	<i>Mail:</i> Apartado 126-Bis <i>Cable:</i> CANADIAN
Netherlands	J. A. Langley, Commercial Counsellor	Canadian Embassy, Sophialaan 1-A, THE HAGUE	<i>Mail:</i> (City Address) <i>Cable:</i> CANADIAN
Netherlands Belgium, Denmark, Luxembourg	Acting Agricultural Secretary	Canadian Embassy, Sophialaan 1-A, THE HAGUE	<i>Mail:</i> (City Address) <i>Cable:</i> CANADIAN
New Zealand Fiji, Western Samoa	P. V. McLane, Commercial Secretary	Office of the High Commissioner for Canada, Government Life Insurance Bldg., WELLINGTON	<i>Mail:</i> P.O. Box 1660 <i>Cable:</i> CANADIAN
Norway Denmark, Greenland	J. L. Mutter, Commercial Secretary	Canadian Legation, Fridtjof Nansens Plass 5, OSLO	<i>Mail:</i> (City Address) <i>Cable:</i> CANADIAN
Pakistan Afghanistan, Iran	A. P. Bissonnet, Commercial Secretary	Office of the High Commissioner for Canada, Hotel Metropole, Victoria Rd., KARACHI	<i>Mail:</i> P.O. Box 531 <i>Cable:</i> CANADIAN
Peru Bolivia	Acting Commercial Secretary	Canadian Embassy, Edificio Boza, Carabaya 831, Plaza San Martin, LIMA	<i>Mail:</i> Casilla 1212 <i>Cable:</i> CANADIAN

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Philippines	F. H. Palmer, Consul General of Canada and Trade Commissioner	Tuason Building, 8-12 Escolta, Binondo, MANILA	<i>Mail:</i> P.O. Box 1825 <i>Cable:</i> CANADIAN
Portugal Azores, Madeira	L. S. Glass, Commercial Counsellor	Canadian Legation, Rua Rodrigo da Fonseca 103, LISBON	<i>Mail:</i> (City Address) <i>Cable:</i> CANADIAN
Puerto Rico	E. Templeman, Canadian Trade Commissioner (Fisheries)	23 Clinica Miramar Apt., 604 Olimpo Avenue, Santurce, SAN JUAN	<i>Mail:</i> P.O. Box 3981 <i>Cable:</i> CANADIAN
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South Africa Cape Province, Orange Free State, South- West Africa, Mauritius, Madagascar	K. F. Noble, Canadian Government Trade Commissioner	Grand Parade Centre Bldg., Adderley Street, CAPE TOWN	<i>Mail:</i> P.O. Box 683 <i>Cable:</i> CANTRACOM
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Switzerland Austria, Czechoslovakia, Hungary	Yves Lamontagne, Commercial Counsellor	Canadian Legation, Thunstrasse 95, BERNE	<i>Mail:</i> (City Address) <i>Cable:</i> CANADIAN
Trinidad Barbados, Windward and Leeward Islands, British Guiana, Dutch Guiana, French Guiana, French West Indies	T. G. Major, Canadian Government Trade Commissioner	43 St. Vincent Street, PORT-OF-SPAIN	<i>Mail:</i> P.O. Box 125 <i>Cable:</i> CANADIAN
Turkey	G. F. G. Hughes, Commercial Secretary for Canada	Istiklal Caddesi, Lion Magazasi Yaninda, Kismet Han 3/4, Beyoglu, ISTANBUL	<i>Mail:</i> P.O. Box 2220, Beyoglu, Istanbul <i>Cable:</i> CANADIAN
United Kingdom South of England, East Anglia, Scotland, also Iceland, British West Africa (Gambia Gold Coast, Nigeria, Sierra Leone)	R. P. Bower, Commercial Counsellor	Office of the High Commissioner for Canada, Canada House, Trafalgar Square, LONDON, S.W.1.	<i>Mail:</i> (City Address) <i>Cable:</i> SLEIGHING
United Kingdom	R. Campbell Smith, Commercial Secretary D. A. B. Marshall, Commercial Secretary (Agricultural)	Office of the High Commissioner for Canada, Canada House, Trafalgar Square, LONDON, S.W.1.	<i>Mail:</i> (City Address) <i>Cable:</i> SLEIGHING

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United Kingdom	R. D. Roe, Commercial Secretary (Timber)	Office of the High Commissioner for Canada, Canada House, Trafalgar Square, LONDON, S.W. 1.	<i>Mail: (City Address)</i> <i>Cable: TIMCOM</i>
United Kingdom Midlands, North England, Wales	M. J. Vechsler, Canadian Government Trade Commissioner	Martins Bank Building, Water Street, LIVERPOOL	<i>Mail: (City Address)</i> <i>Cable: CANADIAN</i>
United Kingdom Northern Ireland	H. L. E. Priestman, Canadian Government Trade Commissioner	36 Victoria Square, BELFAST	<i>Mail: (City Address)</i>
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United States	Dr. W. C. Hopper, Agricultural Counsellor	Canadian Embassy, 1746 Massachusetts Ave., N.W., WASHINGTON D.C., Canadian Consulate General, 620 Fifth Ave., NEW YORK CITY	<i>Mail: (City Address)</i> <i>Cable: CANADIAN</i>
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United States	M. B. Bursey, Consul of Canada and Trade Commissioner (Fisheries)	Canadian Consulate General, 620 Fifth Ave., NEW YORK CITY	<i>Mail: (City Address)</i> <i>Cable: CANTRACOM</i>
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United States Michigan, Ohio, west- ern New York State	B. C. Butler, Consul of Canada and Trade Commissioner	Canadian Consulate, 1035 Penobscot Building, DETROIT, 26	<i>Mail: (City Address)</i> <i>Cable: CANADIAN</i>
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Venezuela Netherlands Antilles	J. A. Stiles, Consul of Canada and Trade Commissioner	Canadian Consulate General, Edificio Pan American, Puente Urapal, CARACAS	<i>Mail: Apartado 3306</i> <i>Cable: CANADIAN</i>
Venezuela Colombia.	Vice-Consul of Canada and Acting Agricultural Trade Commissioner	Canadian Consulate General, Edificio Pan American, Puente Urapal, CARACAS	<i>Mail: Apartado 3306</i> <i>Cable: CANADIAN</i>

Foreign Trade Service Abroad

As a supplement to the *Foreign Trade Service Abroad Directory*, we are listing below, alphabetically, the countries included in the territories of the 49 Canadian Trade Commissioner offices abroad, and the post responsible for development of commercial relations in each.

Country	Post Responsible	Country	Post Responsible
Aden	Cairo, Egypt	Ireland (Republic) ..	Dublin
Afghanistan	Karachi, Pakistan	Israel	Athens, Greece
Algeria	Paris, France	Italy	Rome
Anglo-Egyptian		Jamaica	Kingston
Sudan	Cairo, Egypt	Japan	Tokyo
Angola	Leopoldville, Belgian Congo	Kenya	Johannesburg, S. Africa
Argentina	Buenos Aires	Korea	Tokyo, Japan
Australia	Sydney & Melbourne	Lebanon	Cairo, Egypt
Austria	Berne, Switzerland	Leeward Islands	Port-of-Spain, Trinidad
Azores	Lisbon, Portugal	Libya	Rome, Italy
Bahamas	Kingston, Jamaica	Luxembourg	Brussels, Belgium
Baleaic Islands	Madrid, Spain	Madagascar	Cape Town, S. Africa
Barbados	Port-of-Spain, Trinidad	Madeira	Lisbon, Portugal
Belgian Congo	Leopoldville	Malta	Rome, Italy
Belgium	Brussels	Mauritius	Cape Town, S. Africa
Bermuda	New York, U.S.A.	Mexico	Mexico City
Bolivia	Lima, Peru	Mozambique	Johannesburg, S. Africa
Brazil	Rio de Janeiro & São Paulo	Netherlands	The Hague
British Guiana	Port-of-Spain, Trinidad	Netherlands Guiana ..	Port-of-Spain, Trinidad
British Honduras ..	Kingston, Jamaica	Netherlands Antilles ..	Caracas, Venezuela
Brunei	Singapore	New Zealand	Wellington
Burma	Bombay, India	Nicaragua	Guatemala City
Canal Zone	Guatemala City	Nigeria	London, England
Canary Islands	Madrid, Spain	North Borneo	Singapore
Ceylon	Colombo	Northern Ireland	Belfast
Chile	Santiago	Northern Rhodesia ..	Johannesburg, S. Africa
Colombia	Bogotá	Norway	Oslo
Costa Rica	Guatemala City	Nyasaland	Johannesburg, S. Africa
Cuba	Havana	Pakistan	Karachi
Cyprus	Cairo, Egypt	Panama	Guatemala City
Czechoslovakia	Berne, Switzerland	Paraguay	Buenos Aires, Argentina
Denmark	Oslo, Norway	Peru	Lima
Dominican Republic ..	Havana, Cuba	Philippine Islands ..	Manila
Dutch Guiana	Port-of-Spain, Trinidad	Portugal	Lisbon
Ecuador	Bogotá, Colombia	Portuguese E. Africa ..	Johannesburg, S. Africa
Egypt	Cairo	Puerto Rico	Havana, Cuba
El Salvador	Guatemala City	Rio de Oro	Madrid, Spain
England	London & Liverpool	Sarawak	Singapore
Ethiopia	Cairo, Egypt	Saudi Arabia	Cairo, Egypt
Falkland Islands	Buenos Aires, Argentina	Scotland	London, England
Federat'n of Malaya ..	Singapore	Sierra Leone	London, England
Fiji	Wellington, New Zealand	Singapore	Singapore
Finland	Stockholm, Sweden	South Africa	Johannesburg & Cape Town
Formosa (Taiwan)	Hong Kong	South China	Hong Kong
France	Paris	South-West Africa	Cape Town, S. Africa
French Eq. Africa	Leopoldville, Belgian Congo	Southern Rhodesia ..	Johannesburg, S. Africa
French Guiana	Port-of-Spain, Trinidad	Spain	Madrid
French Morocco	Paris, France	Spanish Morocco	Madrid, Spain
French West Indies ..	Port-of-Spain, Trinidad	Sudan	Cairo, Egypt
Gambia	London, England	Sweden	Stockholm
Germany	Bonn	Switzerland	Berne
Gibraltar	Madrid, Spain	Syria	Cairo, Egypt
Gold Coast	London, England	Tanganyika	Johannesburg, S. Africa
Greece	Athens	Tangier	Madrid, Spain
Greenland	Oslo, Norway	Tasmania	Melbourne, Australia
Guatemala	Guatemala City	Thailand (Siam)	Singapore
Haiti	Havana, Cuba	Trinidad	Port-of-Spain
Hashemite Kingdom ..		Tunisia	Paris, France
of the Jordan	Cairo, Egypt	Turkey	Istanbul
Hawaii	San Francisco, U.S.A.	Uganda	Johannesburg, S. Africa
Honduras	Guatemala City	United States	Washington, New York, Boston, Detroit, Chicago, Los Angeles, San Francisco.
Hong Kong	Hong Kong		
Hungary	Berne, Switzerland	United Kingdom	London & Liverpool
Iceland	London, England	Uruguay	Buenos Aires, Argentina
India	New Delhi & Bombay	Venezuela	Caracas
Indo-China	Hong Kong	Wales	Liverpool, England
Indonesia	Singapore	Western Samoa	Wellington, New Zealand
Iran (Persia)	Karachi, Pakistan	Windward Islands	Port-of-Spain, Trinidad
Iraq	Cairo, Egypt	Yugoslavia	Rome, Italy



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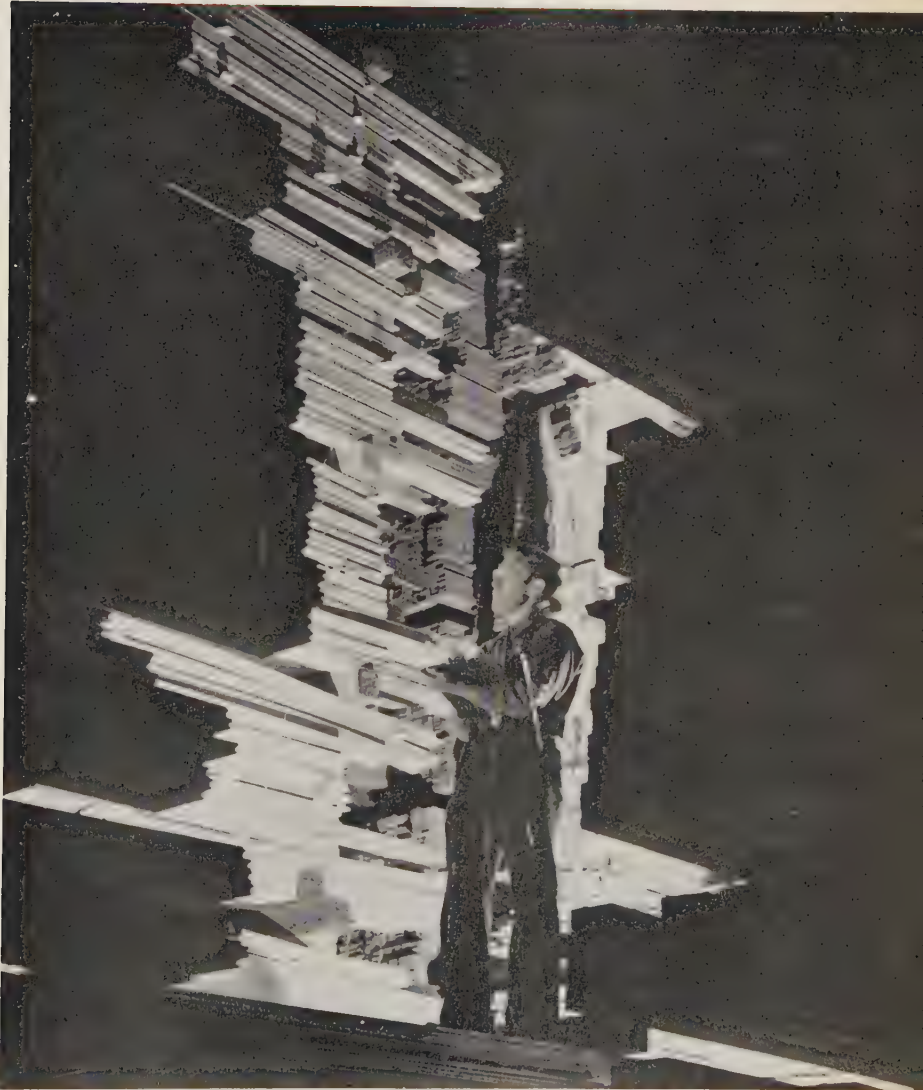
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JUNE 7, 1952



**OTTAWA
CANADA**

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The Canadian Lumber Industry







foreign trade

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N F.B. Photo

Published weekly by the Foreign Trade Service,
Department of Trade and Commerce,
Under the authority of
The Right Hon. C. D. HOWE, Minister, and
WM. FREDERICK BULL, Deputy Minister.

Subscription: \$2.00 a year in Canada; \$3.50 abroad.

Single copies: 10 cents each.

Please forward all subscriptions and orders to:
The Queen's Printer, Government Printing Bureau, Ottawa.

Material appearing in this magazine may be freely
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Wood Products on Parade

PLYWOODS and veneers, hardwood flooring, clothes pins and bobbins, cheese boxes and window sashes—these and many other wood products will catch the eye of visitors to New York's Rockefeller Center in the next two months. There, in the Canadian Showroom, a special display will feature Canadian woods and the many things made from them for sale abroad, from the utilitarian rolling pin to carved church furniture.

The exhibit, arranged with the co-operation of Canadian companies in this field, their trade associations, and the Department of Trade and Commerce, has two purposes. One is to create interest among prospective buyers in the United States; the other, to direct the attention of Canadian manufacturers to marketing opportunities in that country. Tariffs and freight charges have made competing in the U.S. market difficult, but many Canadian producers have had a degree of success.

The display highlights Canada's lumber industry by using panels of photographs, accompanied by samples of the woods grown in various provinces. Nearby are samples of hardwood flooring, made from the finest possible specimens of birch and maple. A model house shows how the various kinds of wood can be used in building, and architects and contractors may handle and examine sample planks. Other sections display plywoods and their use in furniture; turned articles, such as handles; building products such as doors, flooring, shingles, window sashes; and consumer products including shoe lasts, croquet sets, bread boards.



N.F.B. Photo.

Turned articles like these will be included in the Canadian display.

Canada's Lumber Industry

With only half its annual production consumed by the domestic market, our lumber industry sells to some 72 countries; constantly seeks new outlets.

by G. H. Rochester
Chief, Wood and Wood Products Section

CANADA ranks among the world's leading lumber producers but it does not, as many people assume, take first position in this field nor in timber resources. When contrasted with the United States' 38 billion FBM annual production, Canada's six billion FBM seems rather modest.

As an exporter, however, Canada does occupy a dominant position. About one-half of her total lumber production (or about three billion FBM a year) finds its way into the markets of the world. The United States, on the other hand, even with six times the Canadian production, is a net lumber-importing country and turns to Canada as one of its major sources of supply.

This does not mean that the United States does not export lumber. On the contrary, U.S. lumber, particularly from the West Coast, competes strongly with Canadian West Coast lumber in most of the world markets. Canada, on the other hand, sends much of her West Coast production to compete with the native product in the various U.S. domestic markets. Of equal interest in the Canadian and U.S. lumber trade is the U.S. dependence on Canadian spruce and our dependence on U.S. hardwoods and some of the western pines.

Finding Export Markets

Canada's position in the export market is an interesting one. To keep our lumber industry healthy, we must sell nearly half our production in foreign countries. But only a few export markets can absorb any substantial quantity. In actual fact, it narrows down to two—the United States and the United Kingdom. Smaller quantities—equivalent in total volume to about 15 per cent of our exports—go to some 70 other countries. Australia and South Africa rank first among these, but such unusual destinations as Fiji, Malaya, Hong Kong, Arabia, and Iceland are not neglected by Canadian shippers. However, all the export markets, large or small, are highly competitive and require active sales efforts.

Between them, the United States and the United Kingdom take 85 per cent of Canadian lumber exports. A glance at the map of North America, with the Canada-U.S. border defined, points up the flow of lumber from all parts of this country to corresponding consuming centres south of the border. There are, of course, many cross currents in this flow but the fact remains that, except for the extreme East Coast and the West Coast, the industry must market a large part of its exportable surplus in the United States. Even the east and west coastal areas, with their alternative overseas outlets, participate in the U.S. market.

Fluctuations in demand from year to year in this U.S. market are rather drastic. In 1949, Canada exported to the United States about 1.5

billion FBM; in 1950, this rose to three billion FBM, and in 1951 went down again to 2.1 billion FBM. Fortunately, this ebb and flow in U.S. demand during the past few years has coincided with high and low tides in United Kingdom buying.

At the moment, the year 1952 looks like a repeat performance of 1951. Both East and West Coast shippers have sizable contracts for the United Kingdom and Ireland. Housing starts and general construction in the United States appear to be close to last year's. Shipments of lumber from Canada to the United States are in step with this tempo and the pattern of lumber exports will probably be repeated.

Birch Veneers and Plywood

Important place in the lumber industry goes to companies which turn out veneers and plywoods. In eastern Canada, the birch plywood industry as we know it today attained new stature during the war. The prewar industry, however, was a sizable one with its production geared to the needs of the furniture and container industries. It produced mainly birch plywood, $\frac{1}{8}$ inch thick, animal or casein glued in cold presses, and cut to size. The U.S. tariff levied against Canadian birch plywood at that time precluded any substantial sales.

The veneer industry in Eastern Canada was small and (with certain exceptions) not too well established before the war. It had a limited market among the furniture manufacturers, but veneered furniture was not too popular because of the tendency of the veneers to delaminate. One Canadian plant specialized in the manufacture of Canadian birch veneers of high quality, but even its output fluctuated with the requirements of the U.K. wooden aircraft industry.

With the coming of war, however, and the new emphasis on air defence, the rather modest Canadian veneer and plywood industry was called on to play a prominent part. The Commonwealth Air Training Plan was initiated and the training planes to be used in this country were built here. These planes, such as the de Havilland Moth and the Avro Anson, were of British design and made largely of birch plywood. British designers had already chosen it before the war as the most satisfactory wing and fuselage covering. Veneers were bonded into plywood using a gluing technique new to Canada.

One eastern company which already had a small hot press proved willing to install any other necessary equipment and to tackle the job of manufacturing aircraft plywood. A newly established western company agreed to turn to veneer and plywood manufacture, using western white birch.

From this modest beginning, the Canadian veneer and plywood industry never looked back. Every wartime demand was met. Paper-thin veneers, $\frac{1}{85}$ inch thick, were rotary cut, edge-glued into large sheets, and made into three-ply plywood in hot presses, using phenolic impregnated paper as the bonding medium. Hundreds of millions of square feet of aircraft veneers and tens of millions of square feet of aircraft plywood went not only to Canadian aircraft manufacturers but also to plants in the United Kingdom, Australia, New Zealand, South Africa, the United States, and India. To accomplish this, the industry built new plants and altered and expanded old ones. Employment grew.

This war period was all-important because it initiated a completely new phase in the manufacture of plywood. Plants set up during or after the war adopted the new hot press gluing technique as standard. The resulting waterproof plywood found many new uses. Wartime skills in producing veneers and plywoods to one one-thousandth of an inch tolerance were carried over into our peacetime production and meant products of the highest quality for both the domestic and export markets. This is shown in the increasing exports of birch veneers and plywood to the United States—for the U.S. buyer has a keen eye for the quality of a product in relation to its price.

Douglas Fir Plywood

The story of the Douglas Fir plywood industry is somewhat the same—a small segment of the forest products industry in 1939, but growing into a major industry in the forcing-house of war. Two mills with a production of about 100 million square feet of plywood a year was the picture in 1939; in 1952, it is eight mills, owned by some six companies and producing well over half a billion square feet a year. This growth has included new companies, new mills, and the conversion and expansion of some of the older mills.

Fir plywood manufacture in Canada has been tied in very closely with the needs of the United Kingdom. Prewar, Britain took a substantial part of this plywood production. With the war, fir plywood was at once recognized as a valuable material in Canadian industrial and defence expansion. More and more, plywood was specified for these purposes and diverted to our own war requirements. The United Kingdom demand for plywood to repair bomb-damaged buildings temporarily was also met. At the height of the bombing, 70 per cent of West Coast plywood was shipped to the U.K. for temporary repairs, 30 per cent earmarked for Canadian needs, and all other exports prohibited. This percentage was later changed to 60 per cent to the United Kingdom and 40 per cent for Canada. Directly after the war, the proportion was 50-50.

During the last few years, however, the United Kingdom has placed only token orders in this market and no other country has taken her place as a substantial importer of plywood. As a result, about 90 per cent of the Douglas Fir plywood is being sold in the domestic market. Shipments to other countries which seemed to offer a good outlet were discontinued during the war and it has been difficult to re-establish contacts. Thus while Canadian companies have developed sales in many countries, these have not made up for the loss of the British market. The United States tariff has always been a complete barrier to sales there. Fortunately for the industry, however, it has won recognition for its product in the home market and about 90 per cent of the production is now sold in this country. In fact, demand at times even outruns supply.

Canada's lumber industry, faced with competition from such countries as Finland, Sweden, Brazil, and more recently, Russia, is ever on the lookout for opportunities to increase sales. Displays like the one in the Canadian Showroom at New York's Rockefeller Center this month may help her to secure a large share of the United States market.

India's Trade with Communist Countries

Despite bilateral agreements encouraging her trade with the Iron Curtain countries, India continues to find in the western world her chief market.

by Bruce I. Rankin
Commercial Secretary for Canada

BOMBAY—The recent Moscow-sponsored trade conference has brought into prominence the question of trade with the Iron Curtain countries, and particularly the problem of interchange of strategic or semi-strategic materials. India, as one of the few non-Communist countries which carries on organized trade with the Soviet bloc, is directly concerned with this problem.

Despite the general expansion in recent years, India's trade with Communist countries represented only three per cent of her total trade in 1949-50 and only one per cent in 1950-51, compared with about two per cent before 1939. Her prewar trade with the USSR, Poland, Hungary, Czechoslovakia, Yugoslavia, Albania, Bulgaria, Romania, Eastern Germany and China was small and made up of a limited number of commodities. Imports from what is now the Red bloc amounted to Rs.39.4 million* and exports totalled Rs.48.3 million.

Trade was gradually revived after the war and, with most countries in the bloc, soon exceeded prewar levels. In 1950-51, the total value of imports from these countries was Rs.49.1 million as compared with Rs.175 million in 1949-50 and Rs.69 million in 1948-49. Exports from India were Rs.65.6 million in 1950-51 as against Rs.89.3 million and Rs.138.7 million respectively in 1949-50 and 1948-49.

Bilateral Agreements

This trade has taken the form of bilateral agreements which were perhaps unavoidable, because of state control and direction of trade in the Communist areas. India has exported and continues to export commodities which could be described as essential and in some cases strategic. On the other hand, she has been successful in securing a variety of equally essential goods, from food grains to machinery.

Most of the expansion in recent years can be credited to bilateral trade agreements concluded with the USSR, Poland, Czechoslovakia, Hungary and Yugoslavia, and latterly with China. These agreements involved primarily the exchange of India's staple exports for certain manufactured goods. More recently, agreements have covered supply of food grains to India—50 thousand tons of rice from China in exchange for 16,500 tons of jute goods, and 100 thousand tons of wheat from the USSR for Indian jute and tea.

* One rupee=approx. 21 cents Canadian.

By and large, however, the commodities traded have largely been shaped by the various trade agreements and little trade carried on in products which fell outside their scope. These agreements, generally speaking, aimed at an exchange of India's principal exports such as raw and manufactured jute, tea, raw cotton, vegetable oils, pepper, shellac, manganese ore, seeds, mica, hides and skins, etc., for a number of manufactured goods. These manufactures included electrical and other machinery, transport equipment, metals, newsprint, cement, dyes, optical instruments, timber, fertilizers, and food grains.

Communist Customers

The following table shows the commodities involved in India's trade with Communist countries and their value. (Commodity figures from 1948-49 onwards are not complete in all cases, and include re-exports.)

	1937-38 (Average)	1948-49	1949-50	1950-51	1951-52 (April- August)
		(in Rs. thousands)			
Total Imports	39,400	69,000	175,000	49,100	103,800*
Wheat .....	....	19,600	96,600	....	....
Sulphate of ammonia	400	12,600	24,100	....	....
Machinery & millwork	3,400	5,600	15,600	14,700	3,500
Cement .....	....	900	1,900	700	....
Total Exports	48,300	138,700	89,300	65,600	55,900
Tea	300	29,700	17,100	....	....
Jute, raw	8,800	17,300	16,900	3,400	1,400
Cotton, raw	20,400	28,400	1,500	....	....
Shellac	200	4,900	2,800	2,800	10,700
Pepper .....	....	1,000	1,000	7,000	18,000
Jute manufactures ...	5,200	22,000	14,700	32,000	12,900

* Of which imports from China amounted to Rs. 86.8 million, presumably consisting largely of rice.

India's trade with Czechoslovakia and China covers a greater number of commodities than her trade with any of the other countries in the Soviet bloc. Czechoslovakia is the only country enjoying a reputation in Indian markets for many types of manufactured goods; normally has a favourable balance of trade with India. Recently machinery and millwork have represented more than half the value of imports from this source.

Indo-Polish trade has been in India's favour, largely because of re-exports of Pakistani jute. Her trade from Russia has been dependent almost entirely on barter deals. Russia has supplied principally wheat and sulphate of ammonia, in return for tea, raw jute, shellac and pepper.

From 1948-49 on, trade with China began looking up and in that year exports were, in value, much greater than before the war. Since then, exports from India to China have been maintained at a high level but imports have declined. This position was reversed last year following the barter deal involving the supply of rice to India. In recent years, China has been buying mainly raw cotton and gunny bags.

On the other hand, India's trade with certain other Communist countries like Bulgaria and Romania has languished during the postwar years for the simple reason that commodities like jute manufactures, in which they are mainly interested, have been in brisk demand and these countries have had little of value to offer in return.

The western world continues to be India's traditional supplier and market. This, and the fact that her trade with the Communist bloc is still small in relation to the overall total, give reassurance that large trade will not be switched suddenly in a new direction.

Brazil Struggles with Inflation

Canada's top South American customer has dollar pains and today provides only restricted market opportunities, though future still looks promising.

by C. R. Gallow
Commercial Secretary for Canada

RIO DE JANEIRO—During 1951, Brazil glided quietly into first place in Canada's trade with the countries of South and Central America. In general, imports from Canada have been confined to essential materials. Some semi-luxury items, however, were in evidence as a result of private barter deals arranged during 1950 and allowed to run to completion. No new transactions of this nature could be negotiated after February 1951.

The principal commodities contributing to total Canadian exports to Brazil of some \$53 million* were wheat, sulphite pulp, paper, steel, agricultural equipment, industrial machinery and equipment, motor vehicles and parts, non-ferrous metals, and asbestos and products. Just over one half of the \$40 million worth of imports from Brazil to Canada were coffee, followed by sisal, non-edible castor and cottonseed oil, vegetable and mineral waxes, siliceous or crystallized quartz, cocoa beans, rice and white pine. Compared with 1950, these figures represent a 250 per cent increase in the value of exports and 43 per cent in imports. The increase is even more encouraging because it came both from higher prices and greater volume. This favourable trend has continued into the first quarter of 1952 with exports well in advance of imports and, at present rates, bidding fair to surpass the 1951 total before six months are out.

Dollars Become Scarce

Unfortunately it is not a trend in which Canadian exporters in general can participate. Brazil is desperately short of dollars because of unusually large dollar commitments for wheat that she previously obtained from non-dollar sources, increasing dollar expenditures for oil, and a much less favourable 1951 trade position with the U.S.A. This latter development goes back to the many licences issued last year for stockpiling of essential commodities. The present reluctance of the Brazilian export-import control authorities to issue dollar import licences even for essential items and the Bank of Brazil's increasing delay in releasing dollars to importers to liquidate dollar drafts show the seriousness of the situation. Some improvement can be expected when the new coffee crop starts to move but there is little prospect that the policy of limiting dollar imports to essential materials will be relaxed this year.

Spasmodically, rumours have arisen that the system of private barter transactions or something similar will be introduced, and only recently a leading government official confirmed that it is being considered. He

* \$1.00=Cr.\$18.50 (approx.)

gave no details but intimated that any plan adopted would likely be a restricted one. If it does come about, import opportunities for a number of less essential commodities (which may or may not be specified) may develop. Without such a system, it seems unlikely that Brazil can sell many of her export commodities, excluding coffee and cotton, in international markets because high production costs make prices non-competitive.

The Root Problems

The prospects for the Brazilian economy in 1952 are shadowed by the continued rise in the cost of living and the consequent widespread dissatisfaction. These allied problems—inflation and rising costs of production—stem largely from:

- Inadequate transportation and storage facilities which mean serious port congestion.

- A population increase of 22 per cent over the past 10 years, compared to an increase of only 11 per cent in the production of foodstuffs.

- Prolonged droughts which have caused rural workers to migrate from the Northeast areas to Rio de Janeiro and São Paulo, thus depleting the labour reserves of the agricultural north and swelling those of the industrial centres.

- Too much speculative and too little productive investment.

- Unco-ordinated increase in the means of payment.

Prompt, decisive action is needed to stabilize the situation. Fortunately the present Government appears to be making more vigorous attempts to get at the root of the problems.

The Joint United States-Brazil Economic Development Commission is considering the country's transportation and port requirements and the "Lafer Plan" to finance, in part, the recommended improvements is under way. The seriousness of the migration has been recognized and the problem is being studied. The present government is placing more emphasis on agricultural developments, including the financial aspects, than ever before. At the end of 1951, for the first time in several years, the Government achieved a budget surplus through reducing unnecessary expenditures and improving tax collection. Recently the Minister of Finance announced that a plan is being considered to control profits, wages, prices, and imposts and institute credit restrictions, particularly in speculative investment fields.

Indexes of Progress

The year 1951 showed progress in many fields of economic activity. Business indicators reveal an overall increase in commercial activity of about ten per cent when the increase of 29.4 per cent in the value of merchandise subject to taxes is applied against a 17 per cent increase in the retail prices of the merchandise—and, of course, after allowing for double taxation. Total domestic sales during 1951 are estimated at \$22 billion, nearly 30 per cent greater than in 1950, with São Paulo registering about a 40 per cent increase and the Federal District about 25 per cent.

Capital issues have exceeded those of 1950 by about 140 per cent. In the Federal District alone, 366 companies made capital issues in 1951 compared with 191 in 1950. Some 138 new companies were formed with a

total capital of more than \$44 million, as against 76 companies with some \$14 million in 1950. The statistics show that about ten per cent of the new investment can be attributed to the Government. In São Paulo, 552 companies increased their capital last year compared with 280 in 1950, and 215 new companies were formed against 147 the previous year. All told, the issues amounted to \$265 million which is an increase of 129 per cent over 1950. The bulk of the capital investment appears to have been in industry, with capital increases predominating in the textile and chemical industries and new capital investment in food products processing.

As usual, real estate speculation was intense and the estimated total for all Brazil was \$500 million, with 70 per cent of it applied to land, buildings and apartments in Rio and São Paulo. Real estate speculation is one of the major financial problems of the country as it contributes largely to inflation and ties up funds that might otherwise go to productive industries.

The Government ended 1951 with a budget surplus as opposed to deficits in preceding years. Currency in circulation increased by just a little over half the previous year's increase. Banking credit was characterized by a greater increase in loans than in deposits. Long-term deposits now constitute less than 20 per cent of all deposits. The foreign debt was reduced slightly and now stands at about \$280 million, approximately one-fifth what it was at the beginning of World War II.

In foreign trade, Brazil ended last year with a deficit of approximately \$100 million, despite the fact that her exports achieved a new high in value, some 28 per cent over 1950. However, the price increases of her principal import items more than offset the buoyancy in prices of her main export commodities. Coffee continued to dominate the export trade but last year dropped to 56 per cent by value from 64 per cent in 1950.

Cotton improved its position to 14 per cent from eight per cent in 1950; cocoa accounted for four per cent and pine-wood, three per cent. As a result, Brazil's balance of payments position has deteriorated considerably and the foreign exchange reserves held abroad have fallen.

The country's trade continues to be dominated by the United States, followed well in the rear by the United Kingdom, Argentina, France, Germany, the Netherlands and Sweden. Germany has improved her position most and her businessmen and officials are exception-

(Left) To many people, Rio's Sugar Loaf Mountain and Copacabana Beach symbolize Brazil—a country faced today with inflation and rising living costs.



ally active in the market, both commercially and as potential industrialists. Brazil was one of Germany's best markets prewar and their business houses are reported to be offering better terms of payment and deliveries than North American suppliers and seem to have available many essential materials not easily obtained elsewhere. In less essential fields, they are making some progress through official barter transactions. The fact that the trade between the two countries is based on an Agreement permitting payment by book entries rather than the immediate transfer of exchange has been to their advantage. So has their willingness to negotiate for Brazilian exports without being too much concerned about prices. It would be difficult to over-emphasize the all-out effort they are making to regain this market and this should be appreciated by Canadian exporters. This is also true of the Japanese, though less noticeably.

Industrial Investment

The general industrial position improved during the year although several pieces of government legislation, some in effect and some projected, are causing industrialists concern. Nationalism is becoming popular—as shown by the decree governing foreign investments, the proposals to nationalize the oil industry, the berthing priority given to Brazilian ships, and the decree requiring one Brazilian-made feature film to be shown with every eight foreign-made. The principal consideration for the Canadian investor is, of course, the Presidential Decree of early January governing foreign investments. It is now under review but it has dampened temporarily the foreign investors' enthusiasm for Brazil. Many foreign investors are actively exploring the market here but few seem prepared to make any firm decision as long as this decree remains effective in its present form. A number of European and United States firms are interested in setting up plants and the Government has established an Industrial Development Commission to help their preliminary investigations. The commission in turn has designated certain industries as particularly desirable and may encourage them by special privileges. The Government's interest in fostering industry is also evidenced in the five-year plan drawn up by the Joint Brazil-United States Economic Development Commission for the re-equipment of ports and railways, the construction of warehouses and storage depots, the development of electric power resources, and the expansion of other basic industries. The financing of this plan may prove a major problem and present plans call for the provision of half of the fund in loans from the International Bank for Reconstruction and Development and the Export-Import Bank. The other half will be raised by Brazil. This is another field in which German activity has been noted and so far Germans have indicated interest in a variety of industries, including plants to produce steel and metallurgical products, automobiles, tools and precision instruments.

Production Increases

Most industries reported production increases over the past year. Shipments of hematite through Victoria improved 80 per cent in '51 and continued to show improvement during the first quarter of this year; quartz and mica picked up, but manganese dropped because of inadequate transportation. Coal production was up two per cent to an estimated two

million tons. Steel ingot production is now about 850 thousand tons but demand continues to exceed supply. Cement production advanced about four per cent over the previous year and is now estimated at 1.4 million tons; at the same time, imports of cement increased 122 per cent. Consumption is estimated at two million tons and, with the expansion of present capacity and establishment of new plants, it is expected that domestic production will be sufficient to meet demand by the end of 1952.

Several new enterprises have developed rapidly and some of the products now being made in Brazil for the first time are electric refrigerators and household appliances, road-building and textile machinery, fire extinguishers, and tanks and drums for storage or transport. With government plans for improving transportation facilities now under way, the manufacturers of railway cars and the assembly plants for motor trucks can look forward to even brighter prospects during 1952.

Plans for the future include increases in iron ore shipments, development of manganese reserves, greater coal output, production of shale oil from bituminous schist, the establishment of a large-scale alkali industry and the expansion of the steel industry, and electric power production. At the present time an official Brazilian mission, composed of government officials and industrialists from Rio and São Paulo, is touring Europe to encourage industrialists to come to Brazil.

In Rural Areas

As contrasted with other industries, agriculture showed little improvement during 1951, largely because of drought, particularly in the northeast. Area under cultivation increased about one per cent, and production per ton by 1.2 per cent. Coffee did well, maintaining a firm export price slightly above that of 1950, with production up about eight per cent and exports up about 15 per cent. Both processors and growers received a slightly increased return over 1950. The outlook for the present season is reasonably good though the crop may be slightly below the last two years. One of the recent important developments is the rapid rise of the State of Parana as a coffee producer and it is expected to rival São Paulo as an exporter in the not-too-distant future.

Cotton chalked up record prices because of reduced crops in other producing countries and exports during 1951 showed an increase of 33 per cent in volume and 167 per cent in value compared with 1950. The prospects for the present crop are not so optimistic because of unfavourable weather and pest trouble. Cocoa production rose by 7.2 per cent last year to 164 thousand tons but at present the prospects for the crop are disappointing.

Transportation Troubles

Activity was higher last year in all fields of transportation except rail. Port congestion has been particularly bad in Rio and Santos, with ships waiting nearly a month for docking facilities. Surcharges are in effect for cargoes destined to these ports. A regulation giving priority in berthing to Brazilian ships was brought into effect last fall but was recently cancelled. Increases in port charges and the rates for freight and passenger coastal service were authorized in January to offset higher

operating costs because of increases in maritime workers' wages. The lack of domestic shipping has meant that foreign ships are allowed to operate in the coastal trade to the end of the present year to move foodstuffs.

The Outlook

The constantly rising cost of living has compelled re-adjustment of wages in all fields and this in turn has helped to hoist costs. The government recently fixed minimum wages for the different parts of the country and these have already been challenged as too low. At the moment there is a plan under study to freeze wages, prices and imposts in an endeavour to curb inflation. Late last year, the Government passed two bills designed to eliminate profiteering and control prices by enabling the Government to intervene in business when desirable. How successful these measures will be remains to be seen and will depend on how effectively they are applied.

Although the country is faced by many and serious difficulties at the present time, it has a wealth of resources capable of considerable expansion in the future. Therefore, though the immediate commercial opportunities are restricted, Canadian businessmen should keep this market in focus.

The Netherlands' Export Policy

*Government sees in increased exports
the key to economic stability.*

by W. G. Pybus

Assistant Commercial Secretary for Canada

THE HAGUE.—Exports must have top priority if the Netherlands' economy is to survive and the Government is proposing new measures to increase them—especially to hard currency countries. The steps to be taken are outlined in a memorandum on export policy submitted to the Second Chamber of Parliament.

Important part of this policy is tax relief for exporters, but details will not be known until the legislation has been prepared. However, the general principles the Government will follow have been outlined.

Tax relief will be granted on employers' tax payments under the Netherlands' family allowance scheme. Tax rebates will be granted only on exports to non-European countries. The Government will try to avoid fiscal policies which will hinder exporters. In all cases, it will attempt to simplify the administration of exporting facilities as much as possible.

PROFIT TAX RELIEF

The development of overseas markets requires considerable risk capital until a firm foothold has been obtained. Recognizing this, the Netherlands Government has designed profit tax concessions to compensate, to some extent, for extra costs and risks which many exporters at present hesitate to assume.

Two measures in the field of income and company taxes have been proposed—an untaxed export reserve, and a special arrangement for accelerated depreciation for exporting firms. Both measures aim at the establishment of a non-taxable reserve through which commercial losses may be absorbed and new investments made.

UNTAXED EXPORT RESERVE

The Untaxed Export Reserve will be formed by allowing exporting firms to reserve a percentage of their annual fiscal profits, based on their exports to non-European countries. It is proposed to allow manufacturers a maximum annual reserve of three per cent of their total fiscal profit. Exporters and middlemen will be limited to one per cent. The reason for the difference is that manufacturers normally have a higher overhead and lower turnover than non-manufacturing exporters.

To simplify the administration, Untaxed Export Reserves amounting to less than 1,500 guilders will not be recognized by the Government. It is also suggested that the reserve facilities shall be valid for five years, after which they may be renewed.

Exporters to non-European countries will be allowed, over a period of five years, to write off at an accelerated rate all equipment which they have obtained or improved. The amount which may be depreciated at a faster rate will be determined by the proportion of non-European export sales to total sales. The export share of total sales must reach a minimum of $7\frac{1}{2}$ per cent to be eligible for this concession. A maximum of 30 per cent has been set.

SPECIAL EXPORT GUARANTEES

Netherlands exporters face greater outlays and risks in the Canadian and United States markets than in other areas. To encourage sales to the North American continent, the Government plans to insure exporters against export market development risks. It will guarantee, on payment of a premium by the exporter, over a period of years, the outlay made to increase export sales. Since this is a new departure for all concerned, the maximum responsibility to be undertaken by the State has been set at two million guilders. The premium rates to be charged have not as yet been worked out.

The guarantee facility will apply to market surveys, publicity campaigns and general sales promotion. A satisfactory relationship between the expenses incurred by the exporter and the estimated increase in the value of sales must be established before the insurance will be undertaken. Because of the important part exports play in the Netherlands economy, the Government has in the past instituted a number of special aids to its exporters. The recent memorandum on government export policy reviews all government export aids and outlines improvements which will be made.

The international capital market has contracted since the war and the Netherlands has looked for ways to assist producers to dispose of their capital equipment, particularly in under-developed countries. In 1951 the Reconstruction Bank of the Netherlands, in co-operation with the Netherlands Bank, formed the Export Financing Company to finance exports of capital goods such as ships, harbour installations, railway equipment and heavy industrial machinery. The operations of the Export

Financing Company have been limited by a shortage of working capital. The Government will encourage new projects by increasing the Reconstruction Bank's working capital by 50 million guilders, to be used mainly for short-term loans to exporters of capital goods. The Export Financing Company will continue to raise funds on the capital market.

EXPORT CREDIT INSURANCE

Export credit insurance can be obtained in the Netherlands from private insurance companies or the Government. An agreement made in 1932 permits private export credit insurance companies to re-insure risks with the state insurance organization. Since the war both export and import transactions can be insured.

The principal difficulty in obtaining export credit insurance in the Netherlands has been the long delays in assessment of risks and the high premiums charged, particularly on long-term transactions. The Government now proposes to simplify the risk assessment procedure to give speedier service. In addition, it will introduce greater flexibility into the calculation of premiums and the percentage of loss assumed by the insurance companies.

In 1951 the Government accepted export credit insurance risks amounting to approximately 266 million guilders, compared with 207 million in 1950. Import transaction risks during those years were 182 and 41 million guilders respectively.

EXPORT COMBINES

Although the Government considers the establishment of export combines mainly a task for private business, it is prepared to co-operate in the preparatory stages and to give limited financial assistance. Each projected combination of exporters will be judged on its merits. It is felt that small industries, handicrafts and agriculture are best suited for export combines, because initial promotion costs are often too high to be borne by firms acting individually.

A government regulation introduced in 1949 placed at the exporter's disposal ten per cent of the dollar returns from exports to Canada and the United States. In February 1952, this scheme was extended to include dollar earnings on exports to any area. Supplies shipped to Canadian and United States armed forces in Europe are one of the important sources of increased export bonus dollars.

Although the Government admits that it is difficult to assess the influence of the ten per cent export dollar bonus plan, it feels the measure is well worth continuing.

During World War II, the Netherlands possessed a colonial empire which provided a substantial portion of the country's income and an outlet for her increasing population. The change in relationship with her Indonesian territories has forced the Netherlands to look for other channels to maintain the standard of living of her peoples.

The Government's successful industrialization program has been given first place in economic policy. With the world's gradual return to a buyers' market, increased sales promotion efforts must be made if industrialization is to continue. Thus, exports are considered as the key to economic stability in the Netherlands.

Report on South Africa

Bullish tendency so marked in the Union's economy since 1948 seems to be changing as corrective influences are making themselves felt.

by Kenneth F. Noble
Canadian Government Trade Commissioner

CAPE TOWN.—The year 1951 may go down in history as outstanding in South Africa's economic progress. Conditions favourable to expansion prevailed in commerce, industry, agriculture, mining and fisheries. Domestic production was higher and unemployment virtually non-existent. Aided by overseas' capital and "know-how", and with quota control of imports acting to earmark much of the market for domestic producers, industry continued its impressive expansion. Increased foreign credits from the wool clip were supplemented by higher export values for gold, diamonds, copper and manganese ore. Profits on rail and harbour operations were three times higher than in 1950, as tonnage handled established new records and freight movements by rail seriously overtaxed facilities.

Amid all this activity, there were signs, by the year's end, that a number of the positive factors in South Africa's '51 success story were disappearing. The cost of living advanced sharply in the last quarter of the year. Production costs mounted as the prices of material, labour and capital were forced up by competitive demands from public and private enterprise. Labour, both skilled and unskilled, fell short of agriculture's and industry's demands. The widening spread between the value of imports and exports has placed a heavy and increasing burden on the foreign credits of the country. Investment capital is becoming scarce, cheap money is disappearing, and loan rates are advancing. As 1952 came in, it was evident that the peak had been passed and that a new trend was developing.

The Trade Story

Foreign trade during 1951 reached a new record of £812,346,000—45·3 per cent over the 1950 figure. Imports increased by 57·2 per cent, from £307·2 million in 1950 to £469·1 million in 1951; exports by 36·2 per cent, from £252·2 million to £343·2 million. (Gold exports, valued at £37·7 million in 1950 and £68·5 million in 1951, are not included in the export total.) Of major significance, however, was the deficit balance which advanced to almost £126 million.

The general pattern of import control remained unchanged but a limited number of restricted (i.e. prohibited) consumer goods were permitted entry. Biggest change was the giving of the same treatment to a wide range of dollar textiles as textiles from the sterling area enjoyed. A broad group of textiles was freed from import control, though still subject to internal price control on re-sale.

In the issue of ordinary permits, the needs of industry continued to receive special attention. Import quotas for raw materials, consumable

stores, etc., were rounded up in value to compensate for advancing overseas prices. The purpose of this was to maintain production by domestic industry at least equal to 1948.

No parallel concession was made in consumer goods. The 1951 quota was 60 per cent, of which one-quarter might be in hard currency. But allowing for the advancing prices, the consumer goods represented by the quota were probably not more than 40 per cent of 1948 by quantity.

The provisional consumer goods quota for the calendar year 1952 has been set at 30 per cent, of which $7\frac{1}{2}$ per cent by value, or possibly five per cent by quantity, can be from dollar sources.

Imports and Exports

Leading classes of imports were:

- Metals, manufactures, machinery and vehicles, up £58·5 million over 1950. Total: £130 million.
- Textiles, yarns, fibres, up £68 million over 1950. Total: £118·5 million.
- Books, paper and stationery, up £10·1 million. Total: £18·8 million.
- Wood, cane, wicker, and manufactures, up £5·7 million. Total: £13·5 million.
- Leather, rubber and manufactures, up £6·8 million. Total: £12·8 million.

Principal items contributing to the overall increase in exports were:

	1950	1951
Wool	£1,000	£1,000
Semi-processed and processed gold	62,300	74,716
Diamonds, industrial and gem	37,772	68,504
Wattlebark extract	20,134	25,363
Maize	4,369	6,107
Re-exported imports	379	5,287
	18,853	27,974

Trade with Canada

South Africa-Canada trade during 1951 saw the balance greatly in favour of Canada. Imports from Canada reached £52·7 million, compared with £42·5 million in 1950. Influence of the import control regulations is shown in the fact that, of the 45 Canadian exports with a value over \$100 thousand, only full-fashioned hosiery, drugs, and calcium compounds (in part) were for immediate consumption. Leading in the list of products bought from Canada were wheat, lumber in various forms, motor vehicles and parts, drugs and chemicals, cotton duck and fabrics, and newsprint.

Canada bought from South Africa, in 1951, some £5·37 million worth of goods, compared with £4·9 million in 1950. The pattern of these imports is established and, with the exception of industrial and gem diamonds, they consist largely of pastoral, agricultural, marine and mineral products for final consumption or further processing. Typical products supplied to Canada include: wool (in the grease, scoured and combed); cattle hides (goat skins, hides, glue, fur skins, sheep, lamb and karakul); ostrich feathers; fruits (including peaches, apricots and pineapple in tins, fruit pulp, raisins and dried fruits); wattle bark and extract; table wines and brandy; canned fish (including fresh and frozen crayfish); vermiculite; chromates and chromic acid.

Unfortunately, during the year South Africa's unfavourable balance of trade increased substantially. This increase stemmed largely from greater import quotas for consumer goods, issuing of special stockpiling licences, higher prices for essential imports, and a serious over-importation of textiles, after these were freed from quota control.

Foreign credit balances of the Reserve Bank, after declining by about £6 million per month in the period from April, reached a low of £129·9 million on September 30, when the balance consisted of £74·5 million in gold holdings and £55·4 million in discounted foreign bills. The trend was reversed during the fourth quarter, with the aggregate value of gold holdings and foreign credit balances of the Reserve Bank on the last day of October, November and December totalling respectively £132·9 million, £135·5 million and £136·2 million.

Inflation Increases

The word "inflation" began to be heard more and more in 1951. The Government became anxious about increased spending by private individuals and by companies. In September, official statements by Cabinet Ministers emphasized that readily available purchasing power, and the wide use of instalment contracts and other forms of consumer credit, were contributing materially to the inflationary rise in prices. No regulations have yet been introduced but official statements during the last quarter of the year asserted that such legislation was in prospect. It would involve a reduction in the volume of credits from commercial banks and other financial institutions, requiring increased down payments, shorter periods on instalment contracts, and higher rates on unpaid balances.

As in so many countries, in South Africa the cost of living has continued to rise. The retail price index, which is customarily used as a measure of changes in the cost of living and which includes factors for food, fuel, rent, light and sundries, advanced by 13·9 per cent during the year to stand at 1,795 (1938=1,000) for December.

Looking Ahead

That corrective influences are at work in the economy of South Africa may be welcomed as a good sign because, in the rapidity with which South Africa has expanded her economy since 1948, and even more particularly within the past 18 months, "bullish" trends have outrun the "bearish" ones.

To the domestic tendency towards equilibrium has been added another major factor—the sterling crisis. Statements by the Minister of Finance after his return from the January Conference in London emphasized that 1952 must be a year of national sacrifice. It is probable that South Africa is to earmark an increased quantity of new-won bullion for sterling purchases and thus will contribute to the gold reserve of the sterling area at the expense of her own supply of dollars. Reduced dollar credits suggest the probability of further restrictions on dollar imports and a curtailment on purchase of materials for domestic processing. Rationalization will be the objective of public and private enterprise during 1952 but the level of economic well-being which such stabilization will allow must depend on the degree to which the country subordinates her economy to the problem of greater aid for the sterling area.

General Notes

BELGIAN CONGO

New Bank Opened—A new bank has opened in Leopoldville, "Le Credit Congolais S.C.R.L.", formed under the initiative of Societe Belge de Banque. There are now 7 banks in Leopoldville: Banque de Congo Belge; Banque Belge d'Afrique; Banque Commerciale du Congo; Banque Nationale pour le Commerce et l'Industrie; Societe Congolaise de Banque; Le Credit Congolais S.C.R.L.; Kredietbank (represented by an agent). It is believed that Banque Centrale du Congo Belge et du Ruanda-Urundi will soon open here—Leopoldville, April 22, 1952.

CUBA

Bank Technicians of America Meet—Representatives from 16 countries of the Western Hemisphere including Canada attended the meeting of Central Bank Technicians of America held at Havana. Also present were representatives from four international agencies, including the International Monetary Fund and the International Bank for Reconstruction and Supply. The general subject of the meeting was economic development—Havana, April 1, 1952.

EGYPT

Oil Company Ends Prospecting—The Socony Vacuum management has announced that all drilling operations have ended, and over 200 employees of research departments concerned with prospecting and drilling operations have been dismissed. The company has taken reluctantly this action because of prolonged delay by the Egyptian Government in amending the Mining Law of 1948. This law imposed prospecting conditions which were regarded as unworkable. The company's decision will not affect production or marketing of producing wells—Cairo, May 5, 1952.

GERMANY

Hamburg to Have New Docks—Two 12-thousand ton floating dry docks are to be constructed at Hamburg. The present floating dock capacity is 61,550 tons. The two new docks, together with others under construction, will raise the total floating dock capacity at this principal German port to 110,906 tons—Bonn, May 10, 1952.

INDIA

Grant from Ford Foundation—The trustees of the Ford Foundation have approved a grant of \$1,873,485 to the Government of India to cover current expenses of organizing and operating 25 additional centres for training staff to carry out the projected Indo-American community

development program. The grant will cover the entire recurring non-capital cost of these centres for the first two years, half for the third year, and one-third during the fourth year. The Government of India will assume full financial responsibility for them in the fifth year. The capital cost required to establish these training facilities will be met from the Indo-American fund. This is the second major grant from the Ford Foundation to aid India in its "grow-more-food" drive. The first grant of \$1 million, to assist in organizing 15 village development projects and setting up five training centres, was announced in December—New Delhi, April 28, 1952.

ISRAEL

Institute Will Investigate Production—The founding of the Institute of Labour Productivity and Production in Jerusalem at the turn of the year is the outcome of a joint effort by the Ministries of Labour and of Trade and Industry, the Labour Trade Union (Histadrut), the Manufacturers' Association, and the Association of Engineers and Architects.

Its task will be to organize and carry out research into labour productivity and output, to survey sectors of the economy, investigate factories, examine standards of labour productivity, and indicate practical methods of improving production, quality and profits—Athens, April 1, 1952.

UNITED KINGDOM

Trade Deficit Lower—United Kingdom exports in March of this year were valued at £245·5 million. For the first quarter of the year, exports were 12 per cent greater than the average for the year 1951. Re-exports, which totalled £20·2 million, were at a high level.

Imports in March were £332·8 million. The total for the first quarter of the year was slightly above the average for 1951, but four per cent less than the high rate of imports during the second half of 1951. The surplus of imports over total exports for the first quarter was £212 million, compared with an average of £301·9 million in the year 1951—London, April 10, 1952.

UNITED STATES

Foreign Trade Zone No. 6—San Antonio, population 421,700, is the third largest city in Texas. It is an important distributing point to South and Southwest Texas, to the military and air force camps which provide a huge market for consumer goods, and to Mexico ranching families. The city has two features which may be of interest to Canadian business men. It is the only inland Foreign Trade Zone (No. 6) in the United States, is close to the local oilfield, has a rail siding, and is well equipped with refrigerated space. It also has a new, efficient produce terminal which can handle 500 trucks and 100 rail cars. Usually, 100-200 heavy trucks from all parts of the United States visit the terminal each night. It is also a distributing centre for vegetables and fruits other than those grown in Texas, for example, potatoes from the Dakotas and Iowa—New Orleans, May 5, 1952.

Belgium's Exchange Controls

Imports from Canada are subject to same licensing regulations, whether paid for in francs or in dollars.

by Bruce A. Macdonald*
Commercial Counsellor for Canada

BRUSSELS—The abolition of Canadian exchange restrictions in December 1951 has not materially affected the position of Canadian traders with Belgium. Although Canadian exporters are now free to accept in payment any currency they wish, Belgian exchange control regulations subject imports from Canada payable in Belgian francs to the same controls and restrictions as those paid for in Canadian or United States dollars. Therefore, the willingness of a Canadian exporter to accept Belgian francs will not facilitate the granting of an import permit.

Under Belgian export control regulations, Belgian buyers of authorized Canadian products or services make payment in Belgian francs to an account set up in a Belgian bank in the name of the Canadian seller or to a Canadian bank. These Belgian francs may be freely converted into Canadian dollars. However, if the Canadian seller wishes to leave the funds in Belgium, he may use them in the following ways:

- To purchase goods in Belgium or other countries for export, subject in many cases to an export or transit licence.
- To make payments of every kind to residents in Belgium, including investment purchases.
- To make payments to residents of other countries, subject to the exchange regulations of those countries.

All these operations must be carried on through banks. Payment by sending Belgian bank notes out of the country is strictly prohibited.

Payment in Other Currencies

Import licences will be granted more freely, the Belgian authorities have announced, if payment is made in another European currency. This fact is, unfortunately, of little help to Belgian importers of Canadian goods because the exchange regulations of these other countries do not permit converting their currencies into dollars.

Some Belgian importers, it appears, are arranging imports of certain otherwise prohibited goods through intermediaries in third countries (mainly the Netherlands) who may buy goods with dollars earned under export incentive systems in their countries, or who may sell these dollars to Belgian importers. Operations of this kind are complicated, the premiums and commissions involved make them expensive, and the amount of dollars available for them is limited. However, they might in some instances offer Canadian exporters an opportunity of keeping their goods on the Belgian market. Those interested should suggest to their agents in Belgium and the Netherlands that they investigate the possibilities.

* Now Commercial Counsellor in Bonn, Germany.

Commodity Notes

ARGENTINA

Certified Seed Potatoes—Approximately 5,600 hectares (13,832 acres) of certified seed potatoes passed field inspection this season, 991 hectares less than last year, according to the Ministry of Agriculture. It estimates production of certified seed at 677 thousand sacks of 60 kilos—453 thousand of the Katahdin variety, 220 thousand White Rose, 3,000 Seguoia and 1,000 other varieties. The department has compiled a list of the growers and buyers interested should contact the producers direct for prices and conditions of sale—Buenos Aires, May 16, 1952.

Aluminum Imports Needed—Because of the scarcity of aluminum in this country, the "Confederacion de Industrias Metalurgicas Livianas" (Confederation of Light Industries) have requested the Ministry of Finance to grant permits to import aluminum ingots and bars, it is reported. Over 200 factories in Argentina, employing ten thousand workers, use aluminum ingots and bars—Buenos Aires, May 9, 1952.

AUSTRALIA

May Revive Potash Industry—The Western Australia and Commonwealth Governments and the University of Western Australia are co-operating in the investigation of more economical production of potash from West Australian alunite. During the war, large quantities of potash were produced from alunite, but the local industry ceased operations because it could not compete with the imported product. Investigations centre on a new production method to increase output and lower costs sufficiently to permit West Australian potash to meet overseas competition.

Fertilizer grade potash is imported mainly from France. Western Australia's production of fertilizer grade potash in 1949 amounted to 1,175 tons, while in 1948 production was 1,300 tons. A small amount is produced in Victoria—Melbourne, May 16, 1952.

BRAZIL

Bahia Cocoa Crop Short—All the 1951-52 cocoa crop has been sold but it is expected that this year's mid-crop, which usually begins to arrive in April, will be small. Because of prolonged drought, the worst since 1929, the trees in most districts in Bahia where the bulk of the Brazilian crop originates have not flowered. Even if there is rain, no cocoa will come in before the end of June—Rio de Janeiro, April 28, 1952.

Poor Brazil-Nut Harvest Predicted—A poor Brazil-nut harvest is being predicted by experienced exporters, although some Belem trade sources feel it is too early to make an estimate. This prediction is based on these adverse factors: trade reports from interior points indicate that in most areas the flowering of the trees for this year's crop was poor; low water in most of the rivers and streams has delayed arrival of nut stocks from the new crop in the export markets of Belem, Manaus, Itacoatiara and

Parintins; the recent announcement by the British Government that its import of dried fruit would be reduced by 75 per cent in 1952, together with lack of U.S. demand, has resulted in great reductions in contracts with producers. The preliminary forecast for the 1951-52 harvest of unshelled Brazil nuts is 22,500 metric tons, 25 per cent less than the 1950-51 harvest—Rio de Janeiro, April 28, 1952.

CHILE

Lumber Stocks Accumulating—Important stocks of lumber are accumulating in the south of Chile and it has been impossible to find a market for them. The Minister of Economy and Commerce has appointed a committee to study the placing of these stocks on foreign markets—Santiago, May 13, 1952.

CUBA

Tobacco Export Values Increase—Exports of leaf and manufactured tobacco accounted for \$39·6 million in 1951, an increase of \$9 million over 1950. The value of leaf tobacco was US\$33·4 million—Havana, April 1, 1952.

Large Sugar Surplus Expected—Cuba's sugar crop, as of May 15, totalled 6,181,005 long tons, already considerably larger than the previous record—5,876,761 tons in 1948. One hundred and sixteen of the sugar mills were still grinding on May 21, compared with 35 at the same time last year. Latest estimate is that the sugar crop will total 6½ million long tons, leaving Cuba with a burdensome carry-over of more than one million tons, the first surplus in many years—Havana, May 22, 1952.

PHILIPPINES

Abaca Production Increased—During 1951, production of abaca (Manila hemp) reached a postwar high—997 thousand bales, compared with 765 thousand bales in 1950, the Philippine Fibre Inspection Service announced. The prewar average production was 1·3 million bales. (A bale of abaca weighs 278·3 pounds)—Manila, April 18, 1952.

PORTUGAL

Ammonium Sulphate Produced—Portugal is producing ammonium sulphate for the first time, largely as a result of hydro-electric developments. Two plants have been installed, one in the north of Portugal, with an annual capacity of 22 thousand tons which will probably be doubled by 1954. The other is in the centre of the country and has a total capacity of 40,200 tons. Together they will have a total potential production of just over 90 thousand tons. Present needs of metropolitan Portugal are estimated at 110 thousand tons—Lisbon, May 7, 1952.

Flax Production—Flax culture, which had practically ceased, is under way again as the result of an instruction campaign and guaranteed remunerative prices to the grower for his entire production—Lisbon, May 7, 1952.

SOUTH AFRICA

Demand for Wood Growing—The large-scale cultivation of all types of trees must be undertaken to meet the growing, urgent requirements for wood, according to the Union's Minister of Forestry, Mr. B. J. Schoeman. He pointed out that the Union should be able to produce between 80 and 90 per cent of its present requirements of softwood within 50 years, but added that by the end of that period local wood requirements would have doubled or trebled. During the past year, 14,667 acres of new land has been planted with trees, bringing the total area at present under State plantations to 469,245 acres—Johannesburg, April 16, 1952.

Steel Prices Raised—The Government Price Controller has raised the price of steel products between £6 and £7 a ton to compensate local steel mills for soaring manufacturing costs—Johannesburg, April 10, 1952.

Cardboard Mill Started—Building has started on South Africa's first plant for the manufacture of boxing type cardboard from bagasse, the waste material from sugar cane. The plant is being built at Empangeni, near Felixton, Zululand, 120 miles north of Durban, and is owned by the Ngoye Paper Mills (Pty) Limited. The factory buildings should be finished by June, and the machinery imported and erected by January, 1953. Full production of 20 tons a day is expected by the end of next March—Johannesburg, April 16, 1952.

UNITED STATES

Develop Chrome Deposits—Deposits containing 80 per cent of the known chrome ore in the U.S. will be developed for the production of chrome concentrates used in the manufacture of high-grade steels. The American Chrome Company will develop, equip and put into production the Monat Mines in Montana which were opened in World War II and abandoned when chrome became available from foreign sources. Production is expected to begin within a year, after which the company agrees to supply 900 thousand tons of chrome concentrates during an eight-year period. U.S. domestic production of chrome in 1951 amounted to 7,500 tons; imports totalled 1.4 million tons—Washington, D.C., April 28, 1952.

TV Expansion Expected—A vast expansion in the United States television industry is foreseen as a result of the Federal Communications Commission's unfreezing of its 3½-year ban on new station licences. The new order will permit an eventual 200 video transmitter stations in the U.S. and its possessions, compared with the present 108. The FCC will consider applications for new licences starting July 1, 1952, and areas without TV will be given priority.

Estimates of the number of new stations to be in operation in 1952 vary from 12 to 20. Materials scarcity may not be the principal impediment, but rather the difficulties in awarding licences to competitors in the same areas and in making appropriate awards between UHF and VHF applicants. Some of the new stations may be built in border areas, allowing transmissions to be received in Canada—Washington, April 13, 1952.

Trade Commissioners on Tour

TO familiarize themselves with conditions in this country and the special requirements of businessmen, Canadian Trade Commissioners return to Canada periodically. Exporters and importers are invited to discuss with the Trade Commissioner the markets and sources of supply in his territory.

F. W. Fraser, Commercial Secretary for Canada in Melbourne since 1945, began his tour in Victoria on June 6. His itinerary is:

Vancouver—June 9-14

Ottawa—June 22

Edmonton—June 17-18

F. H. Palmer, Consul General of Canada and Trade Commissioner in Manila since 1949, will begin his tour in Vancouver on June 15. His itinerary will be:

Vancouver—June 15-23

Winnipeg—June 26

Ottawa—July 3-12

Saint John—July 16

Halifax—July 18

W. Gibson-Smith, Canadian Government Trade Commissioner in Leopoldville, Belgian Congo, began a Canadian tour on March 24. His itinerary follows:

Saint John—June 16
Charlottetown—June 20

Halifax—June 25
St. John's—June 30

R. E. Gravel, formerly Commercial Secretary for Canada in Lima, Peru, will become the first Canadian Government Trade Commissioner at Ciudad Trujillo, Dominican Republic. On May 8 he began a tour of Canada before taking up his appointment in the autumn. His detailed itinerary is:

Kitchener—June 10-11
Vancouver—June 18-23
Ottawa—June 30-July 10
St. John's—July 14-16

Halifax—July 17-18
Saint John—July 21
Fredericton—July 22

Businessmen can reach these officers through the Canadian Manufacturers Association offices in Toronto and Winnipeg; Chambers of Commerce in Charlottetown, Fredericton, Quebec, Kingston, Brockville, Hamilton, Kitchener, and Edmonton; Boards of Trade in Halifax, Saint John, and Montreal; the Department of Trade and Commerce in Vancouver (355 Burrard St.) and in St. John's, (Stott Bldg.)

OIL PRODUCTION IN '51

With an output of 6·5 million tons, Canada became, in 1951, the leading oil producer in the Commonwealth. British Borneo came second, with five million tons. Total oil production throughout the Commonwealth stood at 15 million tons, or 30 per cent higher than in 1950.

Trade and Tariff Regulations

Belgium Cancels Labelling Requirements

Brussels, May 21, 1952—FTS—Belgian requirements for labels on imported food-colouring and flavouring matters giving specified information lapsed some time ago. However, this does not affect labelling regulations provided for these substances under other enactments, such as the requirement that fruit preserves containing artificial colouring may not be described as "Pure Fruit," but must bear the mention "De Fantaise".

(Note: Recipients of the leaflet "*Belgium—Shipping Documents and Customs Regulations*", compiled by the Foreign Tariffs Division, Department of Trade and Commerce, should delete the words "food-colouring and flavouring matter" in section 4 on page 3 of their leaflet—Editor.)

Greece Establishes Customs Surcharges

Athens, May 21, 1952—FTS—All goods imported by private trade into Greece which are not delivered within 45 days from arrival have been made subject to a Customs surcharge, according to a law published in the Greek Government Gazette of April 28, 1952. This surcharge, which is payable for each day beyond the above time limit, has been established at 0.25 per cent of the dutiable value of the goods for the first fortnight of the delay in the take-over; 0.50 per cent for the second fortnight; 0.75 per cent for the third fortnight; and 1 per cent for the fourth fortnight and onwards.

Although this measure is not likely to affect the majority of shipments from Canada which are generally made on a paid letter of credit basis, it indicates the risks involved in making shipments to Greece, on a c.o.d. basis on which delivery is not taken promptly.

New Country of Origin Requirements in Haiti

Havana, May 29, 1952—FTS—The Fiscal Department of Haiti has announced that instructions have been sent to Haitian Consuls requesting them in future to ensure that the country of origin appears on consular invoices. Previously, it had been sufficient to have the country of origin included on the commercial invoices.

Ireland Prohibits Import of Knitted Goods

Dublin, May 15, 1952—FTS—By an order of the Minister for Industry and Commerce—Importation of Knitted Woollen Wearing Apparel Order, 1952—imports, except under licence, of certain knitted woollen wearing apparel is prohibited, as and from April 29, 1952.

The items affected by this order are articles of personal clothing or wearing apparel which are made wholly or mainly of wool and which are wholly or mainly knitted or made of knitted fabric, namely: hose and half hose; undergarments (excluding shirts and collars); cardigans, pullovers, jerseys, blouses and similar articles; and gloves.

This order was necessary to protect the domestic industry from outside competition. Recently, some of the Irish factories have been working on short time and if the former imports of knitted wearing apparel were to continue, serious Irish unemployment might result.

Licences for such imports will only be granted after the position has been examined in detail and, for the present at any rate, imports will be curtailed.

Ireland Announces Import Controls

Dublin, May 21, 1952—FTS—By five orders of the Government of the Republic of Ireland, issued under the Control of Imports Act, 1934 and 1937, further quotas and quota periods have been announced as follows:

Brushes, brooms and mops (domestic or household): 12 thousand articles, compared with 24 thousand articles for the previous six-month period.

Brushes (for human use): 12 thousand articles, compared with 24 thousand articles for the previous similar period.

Brushes, brooms and mops (other): 12 thousand articles, compared with 24 thousand articles for the previous six months' quota.

Ladies' hats, caps, hoods and shapes: 25 thousand articles, unchanged from previous quota.

Certain metal screws: 25 thousand gross. Of this amount, 24 thousand gross must be of Canadian or United Kingdom manufacture. The previous six months' quota was 50 thousand gross, 48 thousand gross of Canadian or United Kingdom manufacture.

The period fixed in all these cases is July 1, 1952, to December 31, 1952.

Ireland Restricts Imports

Dublin, May 22, 1952—FTS—Bringing into a port or airport in the Republic of Ireland of any vessel or aircraft carrying farm animals from a port or airport in Canada has been forbidden under the Foreign Animals Order of 1931 (Amendment) Order, 1952, issued by the Minister of Agriculture. This order, effective May 20, 1952, is designed to prevent the introduction of foot and mouth disease into the Republic.

As a further precautionary measure, the Minister for Agriculture has issued the Foot and Mouth Disease (Importation of Plants) Order, 1952, effective from May 20, 1952. This order prohibits imports, except under licence, of plants, including trees, shrubs, raw vegetables, tomatoes, grapes, cider apples, cut flowers, tubers, bulbs, rhizomes, corms, roots, layers, cuttings and other parts of trees, shrubs and plants. The prohibition does not apply to such plants grown in and imported from Northern Ireland.

Licences to import plants issued under the Colorado Beetle Order, 1945, are hereby revoked.

Also, an Importation of Wool Order, 1946 (Amendment) Order, 1952 has been issued by the Minister for Agriculture prohibiting imports, except under licence, of wool from Canada or the Channel Islands.

Trade and Tariff Regulations—*continued*

New Zealand Dollar Restrictions

Wellington, May 19, 1952—FTS—A New Zealand circular dated May 16, 1952, indicates the quantities of certain commodities New Zealand intends to import from scheduled countries—which include Canada and the United States—following the recall for review on March 12, 1952, of all licences issued for imports from scheduled countries. The announcement provides for the licensing of the following goods for the 1952 period:

Licences for printing and writing paper from scheduled countries will be validated to cover orders placed prior to March 12, and already produced or scheduled for production during April, May and June. The tonnage thus validated will be taken into account in determining the total licences to be validated for 1952. The question of orders scheduled for production from July onwards is deferred meantime.

Licences to import newsprint from scheduled countries during 1952 will be validated to the extent of 50 per cent of their value.

Licences to import printed books from scheduled countries during 1952 will be validated to the extent of 100 per cent of the amounts of licences granted for similar goods from the same sources in 1951.

Licences for 1952 for imports of the following items from Canada and the United States will be validated or re-issued to the extent indicated:

Artificers' tools—100 per cent of licences granted for similar goods for the 1951 period.

Spare parts of motor vehicles—75 per cent of 1952 licences granted prior to March 12, 1952, for similar goods.

Wooden handles for tools—100 per cent of licences granted for similar goods for the 1951 period.

Hog casings—75 per cent of licences granted for similar goods for the 1951 period.

These allocations include amounts for which 1952 licences have been or may be validated or re-issued.

Southern Rhodesia's Dollar Allocation

Johannesburg, May 23, 1952—FTS—It has been learned that the dollar allocation for imports into Southern Rhodesia in the second half of 1952 will be £1,245,350, the same as for the first half (see *Foreign Trade* March 22, page 363).

The annual allocation for three of the four special items—wheat, petrol and steel—remains unchanged, but the 1952 allocation for timber has been cut from £980 to £490 thousand.

South Africa Admits Canadian Whisky

Johannesburg, May 21, 1952—FTS—The Minister of Finance announced in his recent budget address that a sufficient amount of exchange would be made available for the importation of whisky and other spirits to double the customs revenue from this source. For every £1 spent overseas on whisky purchases the Union collects £2 in customs duty.

Although spirits are shown on the restricted list of imports, exchange permits up to the value of £860,000 will be issued to importers of spirits and wines this year. These permits are issued in sterling which may be converted to dollars without penalty by importers who make application to the control authorities. This should permit some Canadian exporters to recapture part of the market for their product.

Turkey Announces New Foreign Trade Regime

Istanbul, May 21, 1952—FTS—The new foreign trade regime, which came into force in Turkey on April 15, features a new grouping of commodities and allows import authorities to keep a closer watch on the exchange position. The legislation embodied in Decree No. 3/14566 divides permitted exports and imports into five schedules as in the previous Foreign Trade Regime. Schedules I, II and III cover exports and schedules IV and V cover imports. The only major change is that schedule IV, which was previously sub-divided into five sections (A to E) graded on a basis of priority, now contains only three sections (A, B and E). Section B comprises the contents of the previous B, C and D sections. The articles named in the various schedules are practically the same as formerly.

Appended to the schedules are detailed instructions on their application. These regulations are similar to those previously in force except that importers of articles on the liberalized list (Section A of Schedule IV), must now register their proposed transactions within 15 days of conclusion of the contract with one of the authorized banks, and not necessarily with the Central Bank as was the case previously. This alteration has thrown a great deal of new work on to commercial banks, but should remove some of the congestion at the Central Bank.

The new regulations also require importers to deposit a cash guarantee with the application for import licence. The amount is 2 per cent for letter of credit payment and 4 per cent for other methods of payment. If the goods are not imported within certain time limits, the Central Bank has the authority to retain the deposit as indemnity. The general effect will be to cut down import speculation and limit demands for foreign exchange to current requirements.

Dollar exchange will continue to be controlled as severely as formerly. It will be utilized only for absolute essentials which cannot be obtained in sufficient quantities from soft currency or "clearing agreement" countries.

Schedule I includes all articles exportable against payment in dollars, Swiss francs or sterling, or to countries with which there is a clearing type trade agreement.

Schedule II records articles of Schedule I, which are subject to export control. These include strategic materials like chrome and manganese ores, copper, scrap iron, pig iron and certain other commodities including olive oil, tobacco and greasy wool over which a control is desirable to ensure adequate home supplies, or to prevent re-export through third countries to unauthorized destinations.

Of interest to Canadian businessmen is Schedule III which governs articles the export of which gives the right to import the counterpart goods. It is the export of goods on this list which provides exchange for the import

Trade and Tariff Regulations—*continued*

from the dollar area of such luxury and semi-luxury goods as automobiles, refrigerators, space heaters, washing machines, typewriters, fountain pens, polystyrene and other articles which, because of their appeal and general scarcity in Europe, can bear the heavy premium of the so-called "compensation" or "barter" dollar. No significant additions have been made to this schedule which accounts for the very high current rate of the "barter" dollar at from TL.4.90 to TL.5.20 to the U.S. dollar compared with the official rate of TL.2.80. Schedule III includes honey, fox skins, bitter almonds, pine nuts, defective filberts, low grade figs, fig paste, carpets and rugs. In order to use the right of making counterpart imports it is necessary: (a) to have this right registered by producing to the Central Bank, within 15 days of the date on which the export formalities have been completed, a certified copy of the Customs Export Declaration of the goods which have been exported; (b) to invest the foreign exchange resulting from the said export in goods to be imported as a counterpart, at the latest within six months of the date of export; and (c) to have the goods actually imported at the latest within nine months of the date of export. If these conditions are not fulfilled, the import right becomes void and the account is closed in foreign currency acceptable to the Central Bank. Goods to be exchanged in this manner are compensated on the basis of the f.o.b. value of exports and the c.i.f. value of imports.

Section A of Schedule IV includes the list of products which are the basis of the liberalized trade with the European Payment Union countries. These are free from quantitative restrictions and may be imported without import licences. Section B includes articles the import of which is subject to licence and allocation of foreign exchange. It is here that exchange authorities will be able to exert a selective control over the use of available foreign exchange for imports, whether from E.P.U. countries or countries with which Turkey has a trade agreement of the "clearing" type. Section E, called the "restricted" list, includes articles which are manufactured in Turkey and which, while imported occasionally, are normally supplied in adequate quantities from home production.

Schedule V lists the products which may be imported by the use of foreign exchange earned through exports of the products specified in Schedule III.

(Details of the previous foreign trade regime in force in Turkey are given in "Foreign Trade" of June 30, 1951—Editor).

Invoicing to Facilitate U.S. Customs Entries

Detroit, May 1, 1952—FTS—Customs inspection at Detroit can be expedited if Canadian shippers will provide adequate and fully descriptive invoices, according to a recent circular issued by the Collector of Customs at this U.S. port of entry. The circular states:

"Some shippers and trucking companies have apparently assumed that because the great bulk of shipments are handled on Immediate Delivery Bonds that any invoice, however inadequate, or even no invoice at all will get the shipment cleared through customs. This has caused customs to spend much more time on shipments than would otherwise be necessary. It has caused truck equipment and the driver to be held up

as much as eight hours or more when, with adequate invoices, the entire load could have been cleared in an hour or two. It has delayed delivery of the merchandise to the consignee.

"The Tariff Act does not require customs examination of each and every package. In fact, with adequate invoices, shipments will usually be spot-checked although every package may be examined to insure compliance with the various statutes. Therefore, in order to carry out the intent of spot-checking, shipments arriving on or after May 15, 1952, must be accompanied by a proper commercial invoice, or consular invoice where required.

"For inspection and examination purposes an invoice must show:

Marks and numbers of each case.

Contents of each case.

The unit value of each piece in the shipment.

The total value of the shipment.

"The following are examples:

Case No. 1	200 castings @ \$1.00	.....	\$200.00
2	100 " @ 2.00	.....	200.00
	50 " @ 2.00	.....	100.00
3	50 " @ 1.00	.....	50.00
		-----	\$550.00

or

3 cases each containing 100 castings @ \$1.00—\$300.00 \$300.00

or

550 C/s Whisky—(12-4/5 qts. each) @ \$1.00—\$550.00 \$550.00

"From the above it may readily be seen that a customs inspector or appraiser's examiner could, in any instance, check only one of the packages and determine the correct quantity. It would not be necessary to count the quantity in each and every package. This would not be possible if you invoiced as three cases castings valued at \$550.00,—necessitating the opening and counting of each case.

"Shipments which are subject to immediate release should always be accompanied by at least two (2) copies of an invoice. One is used for the filing of the customs entry, the other is kept at the station pending receipt of the customs entry papers".

While these instructions are issued as a guide to facilitate the entry of goods into the United States at Detroit, shippers and trucking companies attempting to enter their goods at other United States ports of entry would benefit equally by compliance with these instructions.

Postal Gift Parcel Service to Hungary Suspended

The service for gift parcels to Hungary by mail has been temporarily suspended, according to the Canadian Post Office Weekly Bulletin of May 23, 1952. This suspension is the result of difficulties experienced by the Post Office Department in applying additional restrictions imposed by the Hungarian authorities. The service for gift letter packages is also suspended until further notice.

There has been no change whatever in the service to Hungary for commercial parcels and commercial packages in the letter mails. Similarly, the suspension does not affect the sending of gifts to Hungary by means other than mail.

Nominal Foreign Exchange Quotations

The following nominal quotations may prove useful in checking prices or considering statistics.

Importers and exporters are, however, urged to check with their banks before making any financial arrangements for the purchase and sale of commodities.

Country	Monetary Unit	—	Nominal Quotations Sept. 17*	Nominal Quotations May 19	Nominal Quotations June 2
Argentina.....	Peso.....	Basic Ex. Free Export	.2977 .2085	.1968 .0705	.1967 .0705
Austria.....	Schilling.....			.0460	.0460
Australia.....	Pound.....		3.2240	2.2065	2.1930
Belgium and Belgian Congo.....	Franc.....		.0228	.0195	.0195
Bolivia.....	Boliviano.....		.0238	.0164	.0164
British West Indies (except Jamaica).....	Dollar.....		.8396	.5746	.5711
Brazil.....	Cruzeiro.....		.0544	.0532	.0531
Burma.....	Rupee.....		.3022		
Ceylon.....	Rupee.....		.3022	.2067	.2066
Chile.....	Peso.....		.0233	.0088	.0087
Colombia.....	Peso.....		.5128	.3836	.3935
Costa Rica.....	Colon.....		.1800	.1757	.1756
Cuba.....	Peso.....		1.0000	.9841	.9837
Czechoslovakia.....	Koruna.....		0.2000	.0197	.0196
Denmark.....	Krone.....		.2084	.1425	.1424
Dominican Republic.....	Peso.....		1.0000	.9841	.9837
Ecuador.....	Sucre.....		.0740	.0649	.0567
Egypt.....	Pound.....		4.1330	2.8258	2.8249
El Salvador.....	Colon.....		.4000	.3936	.3935
Fiji.....	Pound.....		3.6306	2.4848	2.4696
Finland.....	Markka.....		.0062	.0042	.0042
France, Monaco and French North Africa.....	Franc.....		.0037	.0028	.0028
French Empire—African.....	Franc.....		.0073	.0056	.0056
French Pacific Possessions.....	Franc.....		.0201	.0155	.0155
Germany.....	Deutsche Mark		.3000	.2343	.2342
Guatemala.....	Quetzal.....		1.0000	.9841	.9837
Haiti.....	Gourde.....		.2000	.1968	.1967
Honduras.....	Lempira.....		.5000	.4920	.4919
Hong Kong.....	Dollar.....		.2519	.1724	.1713
Iceland.....	Krona.....		.1541	.0604	.0604
India.....	Rupee.....		.3022	.2067	.2066
Iran.....	Rial.....		.0212		
Iraq.....	Dinar.....		4.0300	2.7581	2.7412
Ireland.....	Pound.....		4.0300	2.7581	2.7412
Israel.....	Pound.....		3.0000	2.7581	2.7412
Italy.....	Lira.....		.0017	.0016	.0016
Jamaica.....	Pound.....		4.0300	2.7581	2.7412
Japan.....	Yen.....		.0028	.0027	.0027
Lebanon.....	Piastre.....		.4561		
Mexico.....	Peso.....		.1157	.1138	.1137
Netherlands.....	Florin.....		.3769	.2590	.2589
Netherlands Antilles.....	Florin.....		.5308	.5218	.5216
New Zealand.....	Pound.....		4.0150	2.7581	2.7412
Nicaragua.....	Cordoba.....		.2000	.1968	.1967
Norway.....	Krone.....		.2015	.1378	.1377
Pakistan.....	Rupee.....		.3022	.2974	.2973
Panama.....	Balboa.....		1.000	.9841	.9837
Paraguay.....	Guarani.....		.3200		
Peru.....	Sol.....		.1538	.0636	.0632
Philippines.....	Peso.....		.4975	.4920	.4919
Portugal and Colonies.....	Escudo.....		.0400	.0343	.0343
Singapore.....	Straits Dollar		.4702	.3218	.3198
Spain and Colonies.....	Peseta.....	Off. Free Mkt. Ex.	.0916	.0252	.0252
Sweden.....	Krona.....		.2783	.1902	.1902
Switzerland.....	Franc.....		.2336	.2272	.2271
Thailand.....	Baht.....		.1000		
Turkey.....	Lira.....		.3571	.3514	.3513
Union of South Africa.....	Pound.....		4.0300	2.7581	2.7412
United Kingdom.....	Pound.....		4.0300	2.7581	2.7412
United States.....	Dollar.....		1.0000	.9840	.9837
Uruguay.....	Peso.....		.6583	.6478	.6476
Venezuela.....	Bolivar.....		.2985	.2937	.2937
Yugoslavia.....	Dinar.....		.0200	.0033	.0032

* September 17, 1949.

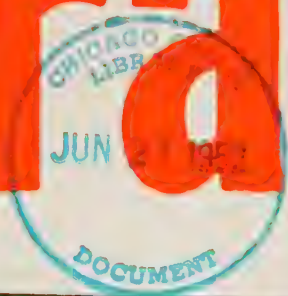
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foreign trade

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OTTAWA, JUNE 14, 1952.

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Published weekly by the Foreign Trade Service,
Department of Trade and Commerce,
Under the authority of
The Right Hon. C. D. HOWE, Minister, and
WM. FREDERICK BULL, Deputy Minister.

Subscription: \$2.00 a year in Canada; \$3.50 abroad.

Single copies: 10 cents each.

Please forward all subscriptions and orders to:
The Queen's Printer, Government Printing Bureau, Ottawa.

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New Zealand in 1951

Record exports of dairy produce, lower prices for wool, and complex labour problems were outstanding economic events of the past year.

by P. V. McLane
Commercial Secretary for Canada

WELLINGTON—New Zealand's economy in 1951 suffered a number of upsets. Strikes were frequent, with the most serious and costly one occurring on the waterfront. Wool prices, very high in 1950 and early 1951, fell heavily in the latter part of the year when auctions were resumed. The finances of the country were helped, however, by higher prices for dairy and meat products successfully negotiated with the United Kingdom.

Many inflationary forces were at work but credit control slowed down the spiral at least temporarily. A favourable balance of trade was created, but imports in the last few months far exceeded revenue and an adverse balance is expected in 1952. The Government is against re-establishing import controls but if the trend persists, it will have to devise other techniques in addition to credit controls. Allocations for dollar imports were higher in 1951 and, because of shortages elsewhere and higher prices, have been increased for 1952.

In general, however, the economic outlook for 1952 is fairly good. The principal dark spot is the adverse sterling situation and while New Zealand can be counted on to play her part in the cure, it is to be hoped this need not be done at too great expense to her basic economic development.

Labour Force

The labour force is still far from adequate to man New Zealand's farms and industries. Total population was estimated at 1,947,127 at the end of September 1951—an increase of 10,091 in the twelve-month period. On April 15, some 333,465 men and 130,423 women were employed in industry, a gain of only 881 men and 3,309 women over the same date in 1950. Reported vacancies in April, 1951 were 21,404 for men and 11,392 for women. This, however, is only part of the story. Most industries and business houses were short of staff. A few industries have been hit by increased imports of made-up goods, but not to the extent of relieving the situation.

Immigration has not helped much. In the year ending March 31, 1951, 18,234 immigrants arrived in New Zealand with the intention of taking up permanent residence. During the same period 7,788 New Zealanders departed permanently. For the six months April-October 1951, the figures were 14,460 and 4,090 respectively. Lack of shipping and housing are the chief limiting factors in securing new citizens for New Zealand. Many realize and comment on the necessity of either working harder and more effectively for the 40-hour week or extending the working week—but so far this has not met with much response.

The waterfront strike which started early in February brought work in the ports to a standstill by the third week in February. The old unions lost their registration and it was not until early July that the strike was broken. The strike spread and workers in several industries became involved. The loss in wages has been placed at £ 3,027,223 and time lost at 1,118,012 man-days. The strike was costly in other ways and, though the total loss to New Zealand cannot be estimated, some effects of the tie-up can be indicated. Wool sales were suspended at a time when prices had reached record levels, involving an estimated loss of over £ 25 million. Food shipments were impeded at the height of the season. In addition, the Government had to import 9,500 tons of sugar from Britain and to apply a £170 thousand subsidy on it. The loss of production of 400 thousand tons of coal severely limited railway and gas services. In the same way, a loss of 70 thousand tons of cement widely affected construction industries and many undertakings had to limit or suspend operations.

Wool Prices

Wool sales, interrupted by the waterfront strike in February, were resumed in Auckland on August 15, when prices were about 65 per cent below the level of the Auckland January sale. The average price for the first day was about 40d. a pound compared with 115d. a pound in January. Prices varied at the rest of the 1950-51 sales but rose to an average of 47-48d. at the Invercargill sale on December 15. The full season's average was about 88d. compared with 26½d. for the four previous seasons. It is estimated that the 1950-51 wool clip realized about £140 million. This total would have risen by between £25 million and £30 million had the auctions not been suspended.

A Wool Commission Bill, passed by the House of Representatives, established a commission to decide on and administer a system of floor prices for growers of wool sold at auction. The Bill abolished the Wool Disposal Commission and its assets (some £25-26 million) were transferred to the new Commission. A price of 24d. a pound for greasy wool has been established and the plan came into force in January 1952.

Dairy Products

The negotiations for an increase in the price paid by the United Kingdom under the bulk contracts for dairy products, which were not settled during 1950, were finally concluded in April 1951. The United Kingdom Ministry of Food agreed to pay a 7½ per cent increase for the finest and first-grade butter and to adjust the price on finest and first-grade cheese proportionately for the 1950-51 production season. New Zealand exported a record amount of dairy produce last season—more than 300 thousand tons. Compared with 1949-50, the increase in dairy exports was 20 thousand tons, mainly in the form of butter, skim milk powder and buttermilk powder.

Some of the butter was again sold to Canada. It is estimated that the country will earn from eight to ten million dollars from this and other sales of dairy produce in the dollar area this season. Sales of butter and cheese in other markets to date will return approximately £1,250,000 more than could have been obtained by sale to the United Kingdom at contract rates.

The United Kingdom Ministry of Food has agreed to pay New Zealand an average price increase of 15 per cent for lamb and about ten per cent for mutton for the 1951-52 meat export season. Beef prices have also been put up to bring New Zealand's prices to a level with those now being paid to Australia and the Argentine. Prices for cow beef and pig meats have still to be fixed.

All the money obtained from the increased prices will not be paid out to New Zealand producers. Only a 7½ per cent increase will be paid to farmers and the remainder will go into the Meat Stabilization Account, which contains approximately £35 million at present. Meat killing this season is the lowest since 1937-38. The waterfront strike is partly responsible but the high wool prices also persuaded many producers to carry large numbers of stock over to the next season.

Wheat Situation

This season will probably see fewer acres under wheat than for 75 years. In 1931-32 there was 280,602 acres planted to wheat; for 1951-52 it is estimated that not more than 100 thousand acres will be planted. For years the Government has urged farmers to grow more wheat but this cereal seems to be a casualty of the economic climate of New Zealand, because of lack of labour, crop uncertainty and competition from easier and safer means of earning a living on the land.

The Government has studied the matter seriously during the last year and the Prime Minister went so far as to forecast bread rationing in 1953 if more wheat were not produced in the country. New Zealand needs some 12 million bushels and produces only about 5½ million. In recent years Australia has supplied the deficit. Available supplies in Australia were not sufficient during 1951 nor could they be secured elsewhere.

A higher price to the farmer is considered the obvious solution. An increase of one shilling, bringing the price to 10/9d. a bushel, was announced by the Government, but wheat-growers countered with a request for at least four to five shillings. The Government contended that costs have risen only one shilling a bushel and that an increase above that amount would merely be giving the wheat-growers additional profit. It was stated further that if the farmer was granted four shillings a bushel, equivalent to a 40 per cent increase, it would be only fair to increase wages by 40 per cent for those who worked on the crop. All farm workers would then want the same increase and this would lead to the economic inflationary spiral of rising wages and costs. Moreover, if the lid were taken off wheat, it would be impossible to keep it on other things. Wheat acreage will therefore not be increased and, if Australia is unable to make up the deficit, dollar wheat will have to be imported or bread rationing instituted.

Oat acreage will also be much lower in 1951-52, 120 thousand acres as against 364,345 in 1931-32. Acreage put to barley and peas is higher but that for potatoes has fallen so badly that home gardeners have been urged to plant more potatoes. The apple crop is expected to be over three million bushels—an increase of 128 thousand bushels on last season and 368 thousand above the average for the last six years.

—A report on New Zealand's dairy production appeared in "Foreign Trade" of May 10, 1952—Editor.

Progress in Puerto Rico

*Good agricultural crops made 1951 a good year,
though unemployment and living costs mounted.*

by A. W. Evans
Commercial Secretary for Canada

HAVANA.—Puerto Rico enjoyed a relatively prosperous year in 1951, though business generally was affected by the prevailing uncertainty. Inventories were not as high as at the end of 1950, but larger than normal. Bank collections remained slow and although prices have held up well in most cases, textile wholesalers and retailers are operating on a low margin of profit to move their stocks. The dock strike in New York, however, helped Puerto Rico because it enabled a number of businessmen to reduce their inventories during the time that deliveries were held up.

Agricultural production was about average. The sugar crop was lower than early estimates, but considering the unsold surplus of 125 thousand tons this was far from a catastrophe. Favourable weather should mean a bumper crop this year. The tobacco crop was above-average in quality because of good growing conditions and production increased. Prospects are that the present coffee crop will be the best in over twenty years. Fruit suffered from drought earlier in the year and production in most cases has been well below normal.

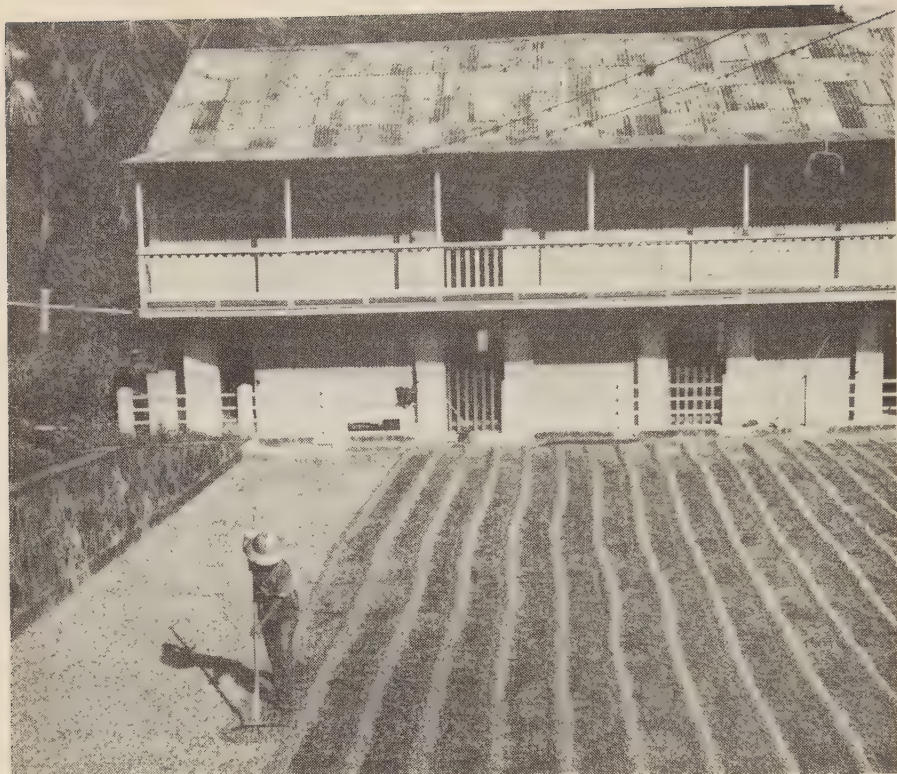
In spite of substantial increases in the prices of most construction material, activity has remained high. Some 3,132 building permits, to a value of \$59.5 million, were granted in the first six months of 1951 as compared with 2,655 valued at \$20.6 million during the same period in 1950. The Insular Housing Authority alone accounted for \$22 million with 12 new housing development contracts. Puerto Rico, in fact, ranks second only to New York State in housing developments. Industrial construction is also booming.

Prices and Wages

Except for a few strikes in the sugar centrals earlier in the year and, later, among the stevedores, labour conditions have been fairly stable. The wage and hour administration of the Department of Labour is continuing the setting-up of minimum wages for the various industries. Labour costs, however, are considerably below those in the continental United States.

Price controls were put into effect in Puerto Rico at the same time as on the continent of the United States but on a basis better suited to local conditions. The system appears to be working fairly well. Wage and salary controls were also imposed but eventually these were removed.

The cost of living continued to advance and the consumer price index stood at 181.7 on September 15, 1951, as against 158.5 on June 15, 1950. Foodstuffs accounted for most of the increase, although clothing has risen



This Puerto Rican is raking the coffee beans as they lie drying in the sun. The 1951 coffee crop, at 300,000 quintals, is the best since 1927.

sharply. The population continues to grow rapidly and unemployment is still a major problem, with 103 thousand out of work in June 1951 compared with 96 thousand in 1950.

During the year, the United States Congress passed a law authorizing Puerto Rico to enact its own constitution within certain limits. This constitution is now being prepared and will soon be presented to the people for approval. The United States Congress must ratify it before it becomes effective. The aim is that Puerto Rico have virtually the same powers as a state but without the responsibilities that statehood would involve. In this way, the Island can enjoy the economic benefits which states as such do not.

The 1951 sugar crop of 1,238,234 short tons was slightly smaller than that of 1950. During the year, Puerto Rico was not allowed to take advantage of the high world market prices that prevailed at one time and as a result finished the year with a surplus of 125 thousand tons. However, with the coming into effect of the new sugar law, the Puerto Rican quota was raised by 170 thousand tons a year from the previous basic level of 910 thousand tons. Molasses production of 60,278,000 gallons was considerably above the previous year. Present estimates for the 1952 crop are $1\frac{1}{2}$ million tons of sugar and, unless some action is taken by the United States Government to relieve the pressure, the Island may be faced with a heavy carry-over.

The year 1951 showed a marked improvement over the extremely poor crop harvested in 1950. Better grades were sold at \$1.05 and 95 cents, compared with 95 cents and 80 cents the year before. Virtually all the tobacco from last year's crop has been sold, including the poor grade. Prospects for the next crop are good and a quota of 300 thousand cwt. has been set for the growers. They may not reach this quota but some increase over the 1951 production of 256 thousand quintals is expected.

The Economic Development Corporation has begun a new factory in Caguas for the Consolidated Cigar Company, at a total cost of about one million dollars. Plans call for production of from 100/120 million cigars a year for the continental market. As the Consolidated Cigar Company purchases the major portion of the Puerto Rican tobacco, this new factory should stimulate the growing of more tobacco.

Rum Market

The rum industry continued to make further inroads into the U.S. market. The value of rum exported in the fiscal year ending June 30, 1951, rose to \$4.6 million as against \$3 million in the previous year and \$2.7 million in 1949. The Island Government continues to carry out an extensive and successful advertising campaign for Puerto Rican rum in the U.S. During the fiscal year ending June 30, 1951, income from federal taxes refunded on account of rum amounted to \$13.5 million, an increase of \$3.9 million over the previous year. This year, the local government imposed an increase of \$2.00 per gallon on rum sold locally.

Coffee and Pineapples

The 1951 coffee crop, estimated at 300 thousand quintals, is the best in Puerto Rico since 1927 and will be 19 per cent above the last ten years' average. The sensational increase comes from extremely favourable weather and the coffee conservation program of the Department of Agriculture. Production of coffee now supplies both local consumers and the export market.

The production of pineapple for the crop year 1950-51 declined from the two previous years, dropping to 27,700 tons. The heavy drought early in 1951 seriously affected the pineapple plantations and this, with the lower 1950 price which farmers received from the canners, was the main factor contributing to the falling-off in production. The drought also prevented new plantings. The local canners continued to find a ready market for their product in the U.S. but their output is materially affected by lower production.

Needlework

The value of exports of needlework rose from \$42.5 million to \$58.9 million for the year ending June 30, 1951, but the establishment of new minimum wages for the industry on June 4, 1951, affected volume later on. The needlework industry is of prime importance in the western part of the island, employing hundreds of people both in factories and homes. This reduction in volume will therefore have serious repercussions. However, prices seem to be strengthening and continental manufacturers have indicated a substantial increase in materials prepared for shipment in Puerto Rico.

Revenues of the insular government for the fiscal year ended June 30, 1951, amounted to \$100.6 million, an increase of about \$10 million over 1950. Income from all sources increased slightly during the year, the largest increase being in the federal tax on rum. The budget for the current year lists total expenses, including special assignments, at \$142,163,750, an increase of over \$24 million over the previous year.

Bank loans showed a substantial increase, jumping from \$121.3 million as at September 30, 1950, to \$160.8 million at the same date last year. A large part of this reflects the inflated inventories prevailing in many lines. Other factors are the extension of new construction and personal automobile financing, undertaken only this past year, which is reaching large proportions. Deposits fell slightly from the previous year, being \$280.2 million as against \$297.5 million.

Marketing the new sugar crop may present problems, but opinion is that Puerto Rico will again enjoy a relatively prosperous year. Although the number of new businesses is expanding rapidly, the sugar industry remains by far the largest employer of labour and the economy will continue to be seriously affected by how much sugar can be sold and at what price.

Index Numbers in Trade Statistics

How they are calculated and how they can be used to analyze trade movements.

by L. A. Shackleton
International Trade Division, DBS

SINCE the end of the war, the value of Canada's exports and imports has increased steadily. At the same time, the level of prices at which exports are sold and imports purchased has also gone up consistently. The question therefore arises whether the greater value of foreign trade in 1951 represents an actual increase in the quantity of goods exported and imported, or whether it represents only the same (or a smaller) quantity of goods exchanged at higher prices.

For most of the individual commodities recorded in Canadian trade statistics, it is easy to answer this question. The trade statistics usually record both the value of trade in a given commodity and also the quantity traded. For example, in 1951 exports of bleached sulphate wood pulp were valued at \$87.4 million and the quantity was 9.5 million cwt. The 70 per cent increase in the value of these exports therefore resulted from a 21.8 per cent increase in quantity and a 39.6 per cent increase in the average price. (It should be noted that the relation between these increases is multiplicative: the price increase acts on the whole of the greater volume, not on the additional part only.)

Unfortunately, it is difficult to give meaningful quantity units for all items in the trade statistics. "Automobile parts" for example, includes a wide variety of individual commodities for which there is no common quantity unit. And, since the quantity units in the trade statistics are designed to be of value to the industries concerned, a wide variety of such units as "board feet", "cords", "tons", "yards", "kilowatt hours" or simply "number", is in use. Even if all the commodities had quantity units specified, they could not be added together into a significant total.

Special Indexes Designed

To meet this problem, special indexes of export and import prices have been designed. They are based chiefly on average prices calculated from the trade statistics and combined according to the relative importance of the commodities in the trade of 1948. The method resembles that of calculating the well-known wholesale price and cost-of-living indexes. By dividing this price index into the trade values, we can remove the effect of price change from the values. Or, by dividing the price index into an index of values, we can obtain a volume index which shows in index number form the volume of trade in successive years. The indexes in Table I show that the greater part of the steady post-war increase in trade values has resulted from a rising price level, although in 1951 exports and imports (notably imports) were greater in volume than in any previous postwar year.

Table I—Value, price and volume in Canada's trade

	1946	1947	1948	1949	1950	1951
Domestic exports—\$000,000	2,312	2,775	3,075	2,993	3,118	3,914
Export value index 1948=100	75.2	90.2	100.0	97.3	101.4	127.3
Export price index 1948=100	79.9	91.6	100.0	103.3	108.3	122.5
Export volume index 1948=100	94.1	98.5	100.0	94.2	93.6	103.9
Imports—\$000,000	1,927	2,574	2,637	2,761	3,174	4,085
Import value index 1948=100	73.0	97.6	100.0	104.7	120.4	154.8
Import price index 1948=100	76.5	88.0	100.0	103.2	110.3	126.0
Import volume index 1948=100	95.4	110.9	100.0	101.5	109.2	122.9
Terms of trade	104.4	104.1	100.0	100.1	98.2	97.2

A brief illustration may demonstrate the way in which the indexes are calculated. In the case of bleached sulphate wood pulp, the 1951 value of exports can be expressed as an index (base 1950) of $\frac{87.4}{51.4} \times 100 = 170.0$. A price index can be calculated similarly:

$\frac{87.4}{9.5} \div \frac{51.4}{7.8} \times 100 = 139.6$. The derived volume index for this item

would be $\frac{170.0}{139.6} \times 100 = 121.8$. This is the same as the result obtained

by a direct comparison of the 1950 and 1951 quantities. The 1951 value of exports in terms of 1950 dollars would then be $\frac{\$ 87.4 \text{ million}}{139.6} \times 100 = \62.6 million . And $\frac{\$62.6 \text{ million}}{\$51.4 \text{ million}} \times 100 = 121.8$,

showing that a constant dollar comparison is equivalent to a volume comparison.

The calculation of the export and import price indexes parallels this example except that many price relatives have to be averaged to obtain representative indexes.

An interesting by-product of the price index calculation is the so-called "terms of trade" ratio. This is obtained by dividing the export price index by the import price indexes. The result indicates the extent to which export prices have risen over import prices, or vice versa. The steady postwar decline in this ratio shows that the prices of the goods which Canada imports have risen more than those of the goods we export. This means that in 1951, for example, Canada had to export almost three per cent more goods than in 1948 to pay for an equal quantity of imports, and no less than seven per cent more than in 1946.

Table II—Monthly Price and Volume Changes Affecting Canada's Trade

Months of 1951	Volume indexes 1948=100		Price indexes 1948=100		Terms of trade	Price of U.S. dollar (cents Can.)
	Exports	Imports	Exports	Imports		
January	96.0	124.3	115.9	119.9	96.7	105.2
February	77.5	102.1	117.8	122.3	96.3	104.9
March	94.9	125.2	119.3	124.6	95.7	104.7
April	95.0	139.7	121.2	128.1	94.6	106.0
May	103.5	142.2	121.9	129.5	94.1	106.4
June	99.1	126.1	123.0	129.9	94.7	106.9
July	118.0	130.2	123.8	129.6	95.5	106.1
August	108.8	127.4	125.5	127.2	98.7	105.6
September	99.9	112.1	125.0	126.2	99.0	105.6
October	115.4	125.7	125.5	124.2	101.0	105.1
November	117.5	121.7	126.0	121.5	103.7	104.4
December	117.6	101.9	125.8	121.6	103.5	102.6

The price and volume indexes can also be used to analyze month-to-month movements in trade within a single year. During the first half of 1951, import prices were rising more rapidly than export prices. The volume of imports was also very high, especially in the second quarter. In this period Canada accumulated a passive balance of trade of some \$340 million. But in the second half-year, import prices declined and the volume of imports was also lower, while export prices stabilized at about their mid-year level and the volume of exports rose. These trends resulted in a reduction of the import balance to only \$121 million for the year. The terms of trade also improved, so that in the final quarter of the year Canada was at last getting more goods in return for her exports than in the base year 1948.

Among the factors contributing to this improvement was the appreciation of the Canadian dollar in the latter part of the year. Because the prices of the goods which we buy and sell abroad are largely determined outside Canada, the result of this trend was to reduce the Canadian dollar prices paid for imports and received for exports. The levelling of export prices in the latter months of the year and the decrease in import prices are partly due to the movements of the exchange rate, although this is not the primary cause.

TRANSPORTATION

The Transportation and Communications Division of the Department of Trade and Commerce will be glad to supply shippers and others interested with information on water, rail, air and road transport services to and from Canada.

The Division has compiled a list of the principal Canadian trade routes and of the steamship companies maintaining services on them. To obtain this list and any further help with international transportation problems, write to the Director, Transportation and Communications Division, Department of Trade and Commerce, Ottawa.

General Notes

AUSTRALIA

Air Link with South Africa—The new international air service to be operated by Qantas Empire Airways will begin on September 1. Aircraft will leave Sydney every two weeks and fly nonstop to Perth, W.A., and after a short stop, to Cocos Island, arriving the same afternoon. This will be followed by a night flight to Mauritius—32 hours from Sydney. After a day's stopover at Mauritius the aircraft will proceed direct to Johannesburg, arriving at noon on the third day—Sydney, May 29, 1952.

CEYLON

Overseas Trade—Returns of Ceylon's overseas trade in January-March 1952 are unfavourable as compared with the same months of 1951. Imports increased by more than Rs.100 million and total exports decreased by Rs.107 million, resulting in a decline in balance of merchandise trade from a favourable figure of Rs.184 million to a deficit of Rs.23 million.

In explanation of these figures—Ceylon has for some years had to pay progressively higher prices for foodstuffs, textiles, machinery, vehicles and other essential goods not produced in the country. At the same time, export prices of Ceylon's principal products—tea, coconut products, and rubber, particularly—have undergone recessions during the past six months.

There have been rumours that, in line with other sterling countries, Ceylon may find it necessary to re-impose various import and exchange controls which were relaxed approximately a year ago. However, for the time being at least, the overseas trade and general payments position is regarded as fluid and not requiring such drastic action in the immediate future—Colombo, May 5, 1952.

HONG KONG

Trade with Germany Up—The value of Hong Kong's total trade with Germany increased ten times during the past three calendar years—from HK\$24.6 million in 1949 to HK\$247.3 million last year. Imports from Germany have shown an amazing increase, and in 1951, at HK\$214.3 million, were 27 times the value of 1949 imports. Exports in 1951, valued at HK\$33.0 million, were only twice those of 1949.

Goods imported were principally chemicals and pharmaceuticals, dyes, paper, manufactures of base metals, manufactured articles, iron and steel, machinery, electrical apparatus, vehicles and transport equipment—Hong Kong, April 25, 1952.

INDIA

Indo-Egyptian Air Agreement—The Governments of India and Egypt have concluded negotiations for an air agreement, expected to be signed in Cairo shortly. The agreement will provide for reciprocal facilities in air transport between the two countries. At present an Indian airline operates a regular service to Europe and the United Kingdom which stops at Cairo

en route. An Egyptian airline company which planned to begin a service to Karachi in May may extend its operations to India later—New Delhi, April 25, 1952.

MEXICO

Trade Deficit—Mexico ran up a trade deficit of over \$50 million in the first quarter of this year. Imports were listed by the Secretary of National Economy at 1,687·5 million pesos and exports at 1,257·3 million pesos. Major imports were machinery and equipment for industry and agriculture, valued at 456·6 million pesos, and 346·5 million pesos worth of industrial and precision instruments and vehicles. In 1951, Mexican imports exceeded exports by 1,300 million pesos—Mexico, D.F., May 15, 1952.

SUDAN

Airport under Construction—The construction of a two-thousand yard asphalt runway is under way at Asoteriba near Port Sudan; will permit all-weather service throughout the year. It is expected the new runway will be in service by next September. Heavy rains have often made the aerodrome unserviceable and interfered with air communication. The Public Works Department is also constructing a nine kilometer all-weather road to connect the new airport with the town—Cairo, May 5, 1952.

SWEDEN

Jet-Powered Wind Tunnel Completed—A jet-powered wind tunnel, reported to be the first of its kind in the world, has just been completed for the Swedish Air Force at the Saab Aircraft Company, Linköping. Intended for tests at transonic speeds of more than 900 m.p.h., the tunnel is driven by four D. H. Goblin jet engines placed on each side of the ejector part. Fresh air is sucked from the outside through a large intake funnel into the test section and is later mixed with the exhaust gases from the engine. The pressure of the gas is increased to atmospheric pressure in a diffuser, and the gas is let out at an angle of 45 degrees. To avoid condensation in the test section, the fresh air can be heated by the exhaust gas, part of which is led back into the intake funnel. The cost of this tunnel is said to be a fraction of that for conventional types—Stockholm, May 20, 1952.

UNITED KINGDOM

More Freedom for Independent Airlines—United Kingdom civil air transport policy is to be modified to provide more scope for independent airlines competing with the state-owned corporations. Under the new arrangements, new overseas schedule services will be open to independents as well as to corporations and independent operators will be encouraged to develop all-freight services. Applications for permission to operate routes will be dealt with by a reconstituted Air Transport Advisory Council having the authority to grant operating licences—London, May 29, 1952.

The Belgian Congo Fears a Slump

by L. A. Campeau
Acting Canadian Government Trade Commissioner

LEOPOLDVILLE—The Belgian Congo, in the opinion of many, is on the brink of a general slump. So far it is only a threat but it seems probable that the present period of prosperity will shortly come to an end.

One indication is the current fall in prices of palm and palm kernel oil. These two products—with copper and cotton—are vital to the Belgian Congo's economy, particularly as an important source of foreign exchange from hard currency countries. (In 1951, for example, Canada imported about 5,364 tons of palm and palm kernel oil from this Colony, valued at \$1,973,567.) In the last twelve months prices have dropped so spectacularly that the local Government had recently to introduce remedial measures.

To appreciate the seriousness of the situation, one has only to study the prices shown below for the period January 1951 to February 1952:

Date	Palm Kernel price per ton— c.i.f. Antwerp (Belgian Congo francs*)	Palm Oil price per ton— c.i.f. Antwerp (Belgian Congo francs)
January 19, 1951	13,250	24,000
March 9, 1951	14,750	28,500
May 19, 1951	11,250	23,000
May 30, 1951	9,500	19,000
July 2, 1951	9,400	16,000
August 1, 1951	9,250	16,250
September 15, 1951	9,350	17,500
October 20, 1951	10,200	18,250
November 17, 1951	9,500	18,000
December 28, 1951	9,200	15,500
January 28, 1952	8,000	14,000
February 16, 1952	7,700	12,500
February 25, 1952	7,100	10,750

Several reasons for this decline have been given. Some believe that the recent congestion in the port of Matadi made delivery of palm oil so difficult that customers were forced to buy their supplies elsewhere. Others blame it on stockpiling, though the problem existed long before the word "stockpiling" appeared in the papers.

The problem can best be explained, however, by the increasing competition which the producers are meeting from other countries. In other words, the supply of oleaginous products is increasing in world markets and the prices are dropping.

* One Belgian Congo franc=\$0.01955 Canadian.

The Belgian Congo produces 120 thousand to 130 thousand tons of palm oil a year. On the other hand, Sumatra has a production of 600 thousand tons, of which 400 thousand tons were sold last year on the world market. The Philippines are also competitors, with coconut oil. Indonesia, with its increasing production, is regaining its place as an important palm oil producer.

The fact that palm and palm kernel oil represent 25 per cent of the total tonnage and 40 per cent of the total agricultural products exported from this colony points up the seriousness of the situation. The industry also employs thousands of native workers, 80 thousand of them in the Kwango region alone. All this means that the drop in oil prices has clouded the colony's outlook and made it fearful about the future.

The Pulpwood Situation in France

by J. P. Manion
Commercial Counsellor for Canada

PARIS—France imported 106,650 cords of pulpwood from Canada in 1951. Canadian companies are therefore anxious to determine to what extent this business will be repeated this year and in the future. To do this, it becomes necessary to study the background.

France is the third largest European producer of paper and paper-board, with total output reaching an all-time high of 1½ million metric tons in 1951. Its wood pulp output is not as large—just over 500 thousand metric tons—but it nevertheless involves the use of about 1,600,000 to 1,700,000 cubic metres of pulpwood, or approximately 550 thousand cords.

Sources of Supply

Before the war, France itself produced about 330 thousand cords; imported the remainder from Russia and Finland, with limited quantities from Yugoslavia and occasionally from Canada. Immediately after the war, the French occupation zone of Germany provided large quantities from the Black Forest and other sources. By late 1950, however, after cutting rights had ceased, stocks of about 320 thousand cords accumulated from this source had been exhausted. France had once more to seek other sources of supply.

That same year, extensive forest fires in the coniferous forests south of Bordeaux provided extra stocks of damaged wood during the early months of 1951, but over the long term these fire losses have reduced potential domestic supplies. In fact, the pulpwood cut is now estimated at about 800 thousand cubic metres a year, or approximately 260 thousand cords.

This would, in theory, put import requirements at about 290 thousand cords. Potential supplies seem to be some 100 thousand cords each from Canada and Finland, leaving a 90 thousand cord deficit.

Demand Is Falling

Recent discussions with the trade, however, have stressed that the demand for pulp and paper has been dropping significantly and that supplies in sight should cover the year's requirements. This stems partly from the easing of the wood pulp situation, making more pulp available from Scandinavian and other sources. It is due largely, however, to a prospective reduction in consumption of end products and a hand-to-mouth buying policy which will gradually eat into present limited stocks. The reasons for this trend appear to be a serious depression in the book-publishing trade because of too high prices to the consumer and a similar decrease in the demand for kraft and other wrapping papers.

To some extent, consumers may have adopted a wait-and-see policy, in the expectation of further price reductions. This is bound to affect the stock position and to this extent will create compensating purchases in the future.

Purchases from Canada

The Government is aware of all these factors and of the dangers in a continued reduction of stocks which are already alarmingly low. However, the foreign exchange situation is still acute and a balance had to be struck between potential requirements and available foreign exchange.

As a result, four million dollars has been earmarked to purchase pulpwood in Canada. At present prices, this sum should procure about 100 thousand cords, or approximately the same as last year. Shipping costs have gone down substantially, so that the price landed in France will still be competitive with pulpwood from domestic and Finnish sources. Latest quotations on the London market for small ships up to 3,000 tons were almost exactly half those practised early in 1951, when shipping cost approximately £27 per fathom of 216 cubic feet. Towards the end of the year charters were available at £20, and since then they have been steadily declining, with several firm contracts already signed for May and June delivery at £14.

The French prefer sap-peeled, 39-inch to four-foot lengths, trimmed and cleared of knots (to reduce shipping space). Quotations from Canada have been ranging from \$45 to \$38 per cord, with the tendency downward.

Applying an average of \$40 a cord and shipping costs of \$14 a fathom (or about \$23.80 a cord) Canadian pulpwood is landed in France at about \$63.80 per cord. Finnish pulpwood is quoted at about \$15 a stere hand-peeled, with shipping costs of £1/3, or at about \$63.65 a cord. French pulpwood is about 5,000 francs a stere f.o.b. cars (or about \$53 a cord) with inland freights sometimes making the delivered price higher than the Canadian or Finnish ones.

The French trade, having arrived at a distribution of sources of supply of about one-third of requirements from each source, feels that it has eliminated some of the risks of depending on only one foreign source. It hopes to continue such distribution of trade in the future, as long as dollars are forthcoming.

British Honduras Plans Its Future

Using U.K. grants for colonial development, and capital raised at home, the Colony is undertaking development and improving living standards.

by M. B. Palmer
Canadian Government Trade Commissioner

KINGSTON—British Honduras, with an area of nearly 9,000 square miles, has a population of only 67 thousand, 27 thousand of whom live in the capital, Belize. Agricultural development has languished, partly because until recent days the Colony concentrated on timber production and, until the 1931 depression, demand for its mahogany was brisk. Agriculture was left largely to the Indians who cultivate small holdings.

In the past thirty years, the Colony has been beset by economic problems. First, the mahogany forests were cut indiscriminately and the danger arose that the accessible timber might be worked out. Second, two major crops—bananas and coconuts—were attacked by disease and the coconut crop was cut further by drought. The area under cultivation remained low, because the Indian kept to primitive methods of agriculture and the Creole refused to go on the land at all.

New Development Plan

Today, under a new development plan, some four million dollars obtained under the Colonial Development and Welfare Act and an additional \$3.2 million to be raised by public loans will be spent in the Colony. Emphasis will be placed first on agriculture, to make the Colony self-sufficient in foodstuffs. Rice production has already gone up and soon, it is hoped, none will have to be imported. A new rice mill has been erected in Belize and private enterprise has set up other rice mills throughout the Colony. Corn is today produced in sufficient quantities to supply the local market and leave a surplus for export. Enough pork is raised to cover the local needs but need is urgent for an improved strain. Poultry has been neglected. At present the Director of Agriculture is attempting to educate local farmers and villagers to produce more and better poultry by providing them with proper pens, encouraging the import of good birds, and instructing in general care and maintenance.

In the plan, this principle of educating the farmers in better agricultural methods plays a big part and an effective Agricultural Department will be organized to do this. Operations of the Forestry Department will cover large-scale natural and artificial regeneration of mahogany, pine and cedar in several districts. A deep-water berth will be built at Com-

merce Bight to serve expanding industries in that area; cottage industries will be encouraged, and housing conditions, health services and educational facilities improved.

The natural conditions and resources of the Colony make some of these objectives difficult to achieve. The potential for development in land, particularly in the western and northern districts, is great but capital machinery and men are required to develop it. Since 1945 the United Kingdom has spent approximately ten million dollars either by grants in aid, C. D. & W. development schemes, or the Colonial Development Corporation projects and ultimately all this will produce dividends. Private capital, however, is really the answer to intensive development of the inland areas. There is land but the clearing costs are high.

Present Projects

The British Honduras Citrus Company has big developments at Stann Creek and grapefruit and grapefruit juice are becoming one of the Colony's major exports. The company also carries on canning operations. The C.D.C. banana project at Stann Creek has just got into its stride this year and is shipping bananas every three weeks to the United Kingdom. They are the lacatan variety, resistant to the Panama disease. The Jamaica hurricane last year gave a boost to the local industry. The main problem which faces the C.D.C. in this project is the serious outbreak of leafspot disease which has reduced shipments. In January, 13 thousand stems were shipped and it is hoped, after the disease is controlled, that this will rise to about 30 thousand every three weeks by the middle of the year.

Other C.D.C. projects have met with varying success. The growing of ramie fibre in the Western District has been undertaken and the hope is to find extensive markets in the United States and Canada. The cattle project, however, for which clearing was commenced at Iguana Creek, is not going well. The Corporation has been experimenting on the soil and



—U.K. Information Office.

Typical native Indian village in the heart of British Honduras.

grass on the Pine Ridge, where open ranching would be carried on, and there is danger of erosion if extensive clearing goes on. The future of the whole project is in doubt.

One of the most important moves in the development program under the C. D. & W. grant is the construction of feeder roads. Approximately \$700 thousand has been spent to bring road transportation to the small-holders in outlying districts, once dependent on mere mule paths.

The most important project is the construction of a road from Roaring Creek in the west to Middlesex in the Stann Creek Valley. This will link the centre and north of the Colony and open up large stretches for development. The Citrus Company has extended its operations along the new road and has taken up 100 thousand acres. The road is expected to be finished towards the end of this year. There is urgent need now for more transport vehicles—and this need will grow.

For the most part, the development schemes are long-term ones and, from the point of view of the ordinary man, the Colony has changed little since 1945. It is unlikely that the real effect of these policies will be apparent much before five or ten years.

Pattern of Trade

Meanwhile, the Colony's trade continues in its traditional pattern. Imports during 1951 totalled \$12·3 million (B.H. dollars)* of which the United Kingdom supplied \$4·5 million, the United States \$3·8 million, and Canada, \$845 thousand. Foodstuffs, especially flour, condensed milk, rice, and butter, were high on the list of imports, as were cotton piece goods, industrial machinery, gasoline, and artificial silk goods. Canada supplied the Colony with relatively large quantities of canned or preserved fish, flour, cotton piece goods, meats, and condensed milk.

The value of imports from Canada showed some increase in 1951 but this must be credited mainly to higher prices rather than volume and is less impressive in the face of the increase in value of the total imports. Moreover, the ratio is much less than in the peak year of 1946, when Canada's share of the import trade was \$1,434,597 out of a total of \$6,782,516. In large measure, the decrease in the volume of Canada's exports stems from the restrictions against hard currency purchases and (in comparison with the United States) lack of shipping facilities. At present, trade from Canada is confined to those products coming under the British West Indies Trade Liberalization Plan and to essential products not readily available from a soft currency source.

Lumber and logs are the chief item in British Honduras domestic exports, with chicle, grapefruit juice, fresh grapefruit, bananas, coconuts, lobster, alligator skins, copra, etc., making up the remainder.

It is estimated that the cost of living in the Colony has risen by 25 per cent since 1949. This is probably due as much to the general rise in world prices as to devaluation. The Colony, however, does suffer from the United Kingdom delays in deliveries of goods. Previously the businessman could order in New Orleans by telegram and have his goods shipped so that they arrived within a fortnight. Under present conditions, he has to order up to six months in advance, which is a considerable strain on businesses operating on comparatively small capital.

* B.H. \$1=approx. 67 cents Canadian.

Commodity Notes

CYPRUS

Copper Extraction Plant Opened—The Cyprus Mines Corporation recently opened a large new plant at Xeros which will greatly increase copper extraction. The plant is designed to produce sulphuric acid from copper ore by a heating process during which gas is produced. The gas is then condensed in the form of sulphuric acid. In the course of the process, copper is produced which would otherwise be lost, and the acid is further used in the treatment of copper ore to produce a greater percentage yield—Cairo, May 5, 1952.

GREECE

Tobacco Exports High—Tobacco constitutes almost half of Greek exports. According to figures released by the Greek Ministry of Trade, tobacco exports during 1951 amounted to 31,471 metric tons valued at \$40.6 million, representing about 40 per cent of the 1951 total Greek exports of \$101.7 million. Germany continued to be the leading importer, with 7,847 metric tons, followed by France and the United States. On April 1, 1952, the country held 83,562 metric tons of marketable stocks of tobacco, according to the Hellenic Tobacco Board—Athens, April 26, 1952.

INDIA

Salt Research Planned—The Government of India has decided to establish a Central Salt Research Station in Saurashtra to investigate and assist improvement of the quality of salt, and reduce production costs. Saurashtra is one of the chief salt-producing regions in India. Production in 1951 was 531,428 tons—nearly 20 per cent of India's total production—New Delhi, April 10, 1952.

Raw Wool Quota Raised—A further quota of five million pounds of raw wool has been released for export during the period October 1951 to September 1952, in addition to the quota of 20 million pounds announced last October. India's raw wool production for the current year is 55 million pounds; annual domestic consumption is estimated at 25 million pounds. Figures released for January 1952 show that India headed the list of countries importing tops from the United Kingdom during that month, followed by Greece and Canada—New Delhi, April 11, 1952.

INDONESIA

Labour Troubles Affect Sugar—The insecurity in Java has drastically affected sugar production though in prewar days Indonesia was one of the world's leading sugar exporters. The present production of 20 thousand tons a year is barely enough to cover domestic needs. One of the principal plantation owners says no planting will take place in East Java this year because of labour troubles, said to be Communist-inspired. A govern-

ment labour mediation committee has found the labour union's demands too high but has no powers to stop a threatened strike in the sugar industry—Singapore, May 7, 1952.

IRELAND

To Process Bitumen—The Republic of Ireland's first plant for processing crude bitumen was opened in Dublin recently. Irish Shell Ltd. are sponsoring this venture. Up to now, bitumen has been imported by the Republic in containers, chiefly from Great Britain. The plant began operations a few weeks ago when it received a bulk cargo of 4,000 tons of bitumen directly from Venezuela.

Annual output at present is between 40 and 50 thousand long tons, but production can be stepped up to 120 thousand tons a year. It is expected the processed bitumen will sell for between £15 and £20 per ton delivered. According to newspaper reports this new industry should save the country about £100 thousand annually—Dublin, April 22, 1952.

ISRAEL

Steel Industry Planned—Plans to establish a basic steel and iron industry have been submitted to the Government by Solel Boneh (central co-operative institution for building construction, controlled by Histadrut, the Jewish Federation of Labour). The project calls for the large-scale investment of foreign and local capital and is to be undertaken by Koor, Solel Boneh's industrial holding company, in partnership with the Government.

The plans include the exploitation of the country's scrap iron stock, the waste accruing from the processing of pyrites by the local chemical fertilizer industry, and any iron ore mined in the Negev desert area—Athens, April 9, 1952.

Piston Factory Begun—The new \$400 thousand Mobilia piston factory soon to go into operation—the only one of its kind in Southeast Europe and the Middle East—is scheduled to save at least \$400 thousand of the \$500 thousand foreign exchange spent every year on imports of ready-made pistons. Output, with fifty workers, is expected to reach five million pistons annually, covering present local requirements of three million and allowing the rest for export. Sufficient aluminum for two years' production is already in the country—Athens, April 9, 1952.

Sheep Breeding Planned—An Australian sheep breeder will fly 1,200 sheep to Israel, to be reared on 1,000 acres of land in the Negev region. The Corriedale sheep are producers of wool and meat, while the local Awassi sheep produce mainly milk. They will go by air because the Suez Canal is closed to consignments for Israel. The Australian Government issued the export licence after the Israel Government undertook not to permit the export of any meat from these sheep which would contravene the Australian-British meat agreement. The first 1,000 sheep will provide about five tons of wool a year which can be entirely processed in Israel, and some 800 lambs for meat and skins every year. The pasturing of sheep in orange groves is also contemplated—Athens, April 1, 1952.

JAPAN

Canned Goods Exports Decline—The Canned Goods Exporters Association reports that canned goods exports in 1951 amounted to 1·7 million cases, as against two million cases in 1950, a decline of 16 per cent. Exports of canned fish, 1·4 million cases, were 30 per cent below the 1950 total of 1·9 million cases. The drop resulted from smaller shipments of tuna fish—321 thousand cases in 1951—compared with 612 thousand in 1950—Tokyo, April 22, 1952.

MEXICO

Cotton Crop Lower—Because of drought the cotton crop in 1952-53 is not expected to exceed 1·2 million bales. Mexico will have one million bales available for export this year because about 350 thousand bales are held over from the 1951-52 crop. Domestic mill consumption this year will remain at approximately 350 thousand bales—Mexico, D.F., May 15, 1952.

NORTH BORNEO

Increase Timber Exports—A big increase in timber exports in North Borneo is forecast as a result of an arrangement just concluded between the Colonial Government and the British Borneo Timber Corporation. The North Borneo Government has given 21-year leases for 1,000 square miles of forest to four new British companies. These limits contain light hardwoods suitable for house building and also able to replace teak—for example, as decking for ships. Australia and Britain are the principal customers for Borneo timber—Singapore, May 7, 1952.

SPAIN

Sulphur Plant Constructed—The Real Compania de Minas, is constructing a new factory at Torrelavega to extract sulphur from pyrites, blends and galena from their Reocin mines, states an official trade journal. Production will be an estimated 20 thousand tons a year of sulphur in powder and work will begin in 1953. Production of sulphuric acid will be increased, and an appreciable volume of arsenic and other sub-products obtained—Madrid, May 19, 1952.

UNITED STATES

Chemical Plant in New Orleans—The American Cyanamid Company is erecting a \$50-million plant ten miles upstream from New Orleans as a nucleus for a major chemical development. This will be the company's first attempt to make use of natural gas instead of coal and coke. Products will include anhydrous ammonia, ammonium sulphate, acetylene, and acrylonitrile—a basic intermediate for certain types of synthetic rubber with wide uses in the plastics field. This development is part of the U.S. Department of Agriculture's plan to expand nitrogen plants—New Orleans, May 15, 1952.

South Africa's Industrial Revolution.

Industry is growing rapidly in the Union, but manpower shortage may eventually limit expansion.

by Kenneth F. Noble
Canadian Government Trade Commissioner

CAPE TOWN—Recognition of South Africa's new industrial stature is growing among the Union's citizens. Typical is the recent comment of the Minister of Commerce and Industry: "The impetus of . . . industrialization has been greatly accelerated and it may be said that South Africa is in the throes of a major industrial revolution. Industry has made direct demands on the country's foreign credit resources, but new industries have not as yet been able to play a significant part in maintaining the country's balance of payments through the exportation of their products".

During 1950 nearly 1,500 factories produced goods to a value of £ 800 million and industrial output exceeded in value the joint returns from gold mining and agriculture. There are no figures for industrial output in 1951, but the Transvaal Chamber of Industries has announced that the nation's output is increasing at the rate of 25 per cent a year and that the total value of production during 1951 exceeded £ 1,000 million.

"IsCOR" (South African Iron and Steel Corporation) which produces better than 90 per cent of South African domestic steels, brought further capacity into production in 1951. At the year's end, rated capacity for ingot steel reached 1,200,000 tons a year—equivalent to 1,050,000 tons of finished steel. This approached closely the annual consumption, estimated in 1951 at 1,087,000 tons. Plans for further expansion are under consideration.

During the year, work started on an independent plant to produce pig iron by the Krupp-Renn process; on completion this will have an annual capacity of 140 thousand tons.

The Textile Industry

The textile industry—which includes the spinning of cotton thread and the looming of cotton fabrics, duck, woollen piece goods and a sizable manufacture of the woven cotton—has made remarkable strides in recent years. One evidence is the reimposition of the duties on a wide range of fabrics. Statistics for the industry and for allied activities in the washing, carding and preparation of wool tops were examined in detail by the Government but the statistics used are for earlier years, notably from 1946 to 1948. The 1950 and 1951 figures are not available.

Production of footwear during 1951 amounted to 16,359,000 pairs, an increase of 4.2 per cent over the total of 15,698,000 pairs manufactured in 1950.

The industry has been handicapped by the shortage of hides and, to a lesser degree, by a lack of labour. The rate of production during the first half of the year was not maintained, despite a decline of 80 per cent in the export of hides from the country and an absolute embargo on exports imposed in September.

Production of leather has increased and the output during November 1951 amounted to 3,335,000 pounds, 28 per cent over the average monthly production of 1950.

Construction Sets Record

Private and public building during the year was at a record high. The aggregate value of building permits to private enterprise and public authority, which in 1950 had established a calendar year value record of £49·5 million, had already totalled £54·9 million in the nine months ending September 30, 1951.

Increasing shortages of cement and reinforcing steel have caused official concern and from November 23, restrictions were put on the use of these materials in construction.

Manpower Shortage

One of the problems facing industry in the Union is the shortage of labour. The Federated Chamber of Industries, in a survey published in September 1951, emphasizes that manpower shortage is becoming a limiting factor of critical proportions in the industrial economy of South Africa.

The survey foresees the urgent need of 40 thousand new skilled workers a year and forecasts a shortage of 160 thousand skilled workers by 1956. If these additional workers cannot be found, activity in the fields of industrial production, transport, power development and mining promises to be restricted. This will limit the economic expansion of the Union.

Immigration does not seem to provide an answer. In the 23 years to 1948, immigration increased the white population of the Union by 90,575, while in 1948 there was a further net gain of 28,097. Subsequently new arrivals to the country declined, while emigration from South Africa, notably to British territories to the north, has increased. In the past two years, emigration has exceeded immigration. In 1950, 12,805 immigrants came to South Africa but 14,644 left the Union (principally for Southern Rhodesia). In the first ten months of 1951, 12 thousand immigrants entered the country and 13,319 left as emigrants.

—A report on the mining industry in South Africa appeared in the April 19 issue of "Foreign Trade"—Editor.

Canadian Cattle Sold to U.S.

United States buyers showed confidence that foot and mouth disease in Saskatchewan would soon be overcome by buying eight top animals at the National Holstein Sale held in Oakville, Ont., May 19. The cattle will be kept in Canada until the embargo is lifted. They are, however, held at the purchaser's risk.

Top price at the sale was \$6,500 paid for the eight months' old bull calf Glenafton Booster, owned by J. J. E. McCague of Alliston, Ont.

New Zealand Controls Capital Issues

by P. V. McLane
Commercial Secretary for Canada

WELLINGTON—The New Zealand Government has recently announced that it does not intend to change the current rates of interest. It has, however, apparently decided not to raise a public loan this year. In addition, it is taking steps to reduce the pressure on interest rates and on the capital market by applying more fully its present powers of control over capital issues.

Its first move has been to set up a capital issues committee to advise on whether or not applications for new capital issues should be approved. This committee is charged with the duty of assessing the relative priorities of the projects for which the money is sought. This will have the effect of regulating issues on the market and thus keeping demands in line with the investment funds available. Capital issues for £10 thousand or less in any 12-month period will continue to be exempt from control.

The regulations apply to borrowers proposing to make an issue of capital, including shares, debentures and mortgages. Such issues may not be made without the consent of the Minister of Finance. In each case, a decision will be taken on the amount to be authorized, the maximum rate of interest, the maximum dividend on preference shares and also, perhaps, on the timing of the issue.

The amount of premium on issues of shares may also be specified. The Government does not intend to increase the present maximum interest rates of $4\frac{1}{4}$ per cent on large industrial mortgages and five per cent on preference shares.

Conditions of Approval

All applications for consent under the regulations must in future be addressed to the Secretary to the Treasury. Each application will be considered on its merits, but the issue will probably only be approved in the following cases:

- Where no recourse to new finance is involved. This includes new companies taking over private businesses, with all the shares going to existing proprietors; bonus issues; re-organizations or amalgamations of existing companies (except where new finance is involved), and mortgages raised to repay existing mortgages.
- Where a substantial increase of exports or saving of imports would result, either directly or indirectly.
- Where substantial shortages of essential goods would be met.

The need for firmer control of capital issues was made necessary by the great increase in the number and value of applications. In 1951,

approvals amounted to £ 28,100,000—compared with £ 12,100,000 and £ 10,300,000 in 1950 and 1949 respectively. This abnormal rise in the competition for inadequate investment money tended to force up the general level of interest yields.

The measure adopted by the Government is designed to bring about more orderly conditions in the capital market, and to help reduce the excess demand for labour and materials which is the essence of inflation. It is thus complementary also to the policy of restricting bank advances.

Trade and Tariff Regulations

India Permits Payment for Canadian Goods in U.S. Dollars

Bombay, May 29, 1952—FTS—Until further notice the Reserve Bank of India will authorize the opening of letters of credit in U.S. dollars to pay for imports from Canada. Each transaction will require separate approval, but this will be freely granted.

Before this development the Indian foreign exchange regulations stipulated that imports from Canada could be paid for with Canadian dollars, but not U.S. dollars. Under those regulations Canadian exporters were encountering difficulties in the Indian market through competition from United States firms because of the comparatively higher cost to the Indian importer of arranging forward exchange contracts in Canadian dollars.

This new procedure which permits the payment for imports from Canada in U.S. dollars will, it is anticipated, make available to the importer from Canada the forward exchange facilities available for purchases in U.S. dollars.

Ireland Restricts Motor Vehicle Imports

Dublin, May 28, 1952—FTS—The Government of the Republic of Ireland has made two orders under the Control of Imports Acts 1934 and 1937, prohibiting from May 27, 1952, imports into the Republic of certain commercial motor vehicles and bodies of such vehicles. The orders are as follows:

Quota No. 47 Road Vehicles Order, 1952, prohibits, except under licence, imports of mechanically propelled road vehicles which are primarily constructed or adapted for the carriage of goods or persons or both, but not including vehicles which are designed and constructed for the carriage of more than fifteen persons. The first quota period under this order will begin on July 8, 1952.

Quota No. 10 Order 1934 (Road Vehicle Bodies) (Amendment) Order, 1952, prohibits, except under licence, imports of motorcar bodies and body shells for vehicles of types mentioned above.

Application for inclusion in the Registers of Importers set up under these orders should be made to the Department of Industry and Commerce, Dublin.

Free Entry for Exhibits at Seattle Trade Fair

Washington, D.C., June 10, 1952—FTS—Congress has passed Public Law 351 providing that articles imported for exhibition at the Washington State-Far East International Trade Fair to be held at Seattle, September 6-14, 1952, shall be free of ordinary tariff and marking regulations except when withdrawn for consumption or use in the United States.

Articles which have been admitted without payment of duty for exhibition under any tariff law and which have remained in continuous customs custody or under a customs exhibition bond, and imported articles in bonded warehouses under the general tariff law, may be accorded the privilege of transfer to and entry for exhibition at the Seattle Trade Fair.

The sole consignee of all merchandise imported under the provisions of the Act shall be the Washington State-Far East International Trade Fair, Incorporated.

Venezuelan Food Registration Laws

Caracas, May 22, 1952—FTS—For many years it has been necessary to register all food products with the Venezuelan Department of Health and Social Welfare prior to commencing commercial shipments. To effect this registration, it is necessary to submit three samples of the product, six copies of the labels for all size containers, and a statement from the health authorities of the country of origin, visaed by the Venezuelan Consul, that the manufacturing premises are inspected and the product permitted free sale in that country. Since January 1951, Venezuelan officials have been considering various alterations in the labelling requirements and it has been difficult to register a new product.

Although changes are still contemplated, the promulgation of the new regulations will probably be delayed several months and, in the interim, Venezuelan authorities have advised that new products will be registered without delay providing that, superimposed on the present label accepted in that country of origin, or in the form of a separate label or sticker in an obvious place on the individual containers, the following information is given in the Spanish language:

- The name of the product, other than the brand name.
- A list of the ingredients in descending order of volume.
- The name of the manufacturer.
- The net weight in the metric system.
- The words "Registrado en el M.S.A.S. bajo el numero . . ."

To obtain this registration number before labels and stickers are printed, it will only be necessary to submit a typewritten statement of the exact information which will be on the finished label. At the present time the size of this Spanish portion of the label or tag, and the size of the print thereon, is not specified. Should the new law require any changes at least six months will be allowed to comply.

The foregoing procedure merely results from a modified interpretation of the regulations which have been in effect since 1941. As such, it is subject to change without prior notice.

Trade Commissioners on Tour

TO familiarize themselves with conditions in this country and the special requirements of businessmen, Canadian Trade Commissioners return to Canada periodically. Exporters and importers are invited to discuss with the Trade Commissioner the markets and sources of supply in his territory.

F. W. Fraser, Commercial Secretary for Canada in Melbourne since 1945, began his tour in Victoria on June 6. His itinerary is:

Edmonton—June 17-18

Ottawa—June 22

F. H. Palmer, Consul General of Canada and Trade Commissioner in Manila since 1949, will begin his tour in Vancouver on June 15. His itinerary will be:

Vancouver—June 15-23
Winnipeg—June 26
Ottawa—July 3-12

Saint John—July 16
Halifax—July 18

W. Gibson-Smith, Canadian Government Trade Commissioner in Leopoldville, Belgian Congo, began a Canadian tour on March 24. His itinerary follows:

Saint John—June 16
Charlottetown—June 20

Halifax—June 25
St. John's—June 30

R. E. Gravel, formerly Commercial Secretary for Canada in Lima, Peru, will become the first Canadian Government Trade Commissioner at Ciudad Trujillo, Dominican Republic. On May 8 he began a tour of Canada before taking up his appointment in the autumn. His detailed itinerary is:

Vancouver—June 18-23
Ottawa—June 30-July 10
St. John's—July 14-16

Halifax—July 17-18
Saint John—July 21
Fredericton—July 22

Businessmen can reach these officers through the Canadian Manufacturers Association offices in Toronto and Winnipeg; Chambers of Commerce in Charlottetown, Fredericton, Quebec, Kingston, Brockville, Hamilton, Kitchener, and Edmonton; Boards of Trade in Halifax, Saint John, and Montreal; the Department of Trade and Commerce in Vancouver (355 Burrard St.) and in St. John's, (Stott Bldg.)

Data for Exporters

The International Trade Relations Branch of the Department of Trade and Commerce has prepared bulletins covering shipping documents and customs regulations of the following countries: Austria, Belgium, Belgian Congo, Brazil, Cuba, Dominican Republic, Egypt, Finland, France, Western Germany, Greece, Guatemala, Haiti, Iceland, Israel, Italy, Mexico, Netherlands, Netherlands Antilles, Nicaragua, Norway, Panama, Peru, Surinam (Netherlands Guiana), Sweden, Switzerland and Venezuela.

If you wish copies, write to the Branch. Data on other countries will be compiled from time to time and will be added to this list.

Foreign Trade Service Aboard

† Indicates a change since previous publication.

Bentley's Second Phrase Code is used by Canadian Trade Commissioners.

TERRITORY	OFFICER	CITY ADDRESS	MAIL AND CABLES, OFFICE TELEPHONE
Argentina Paraguay, Uruguay	C. S. Bissett, Commercial Secretary W. B. McCullough, Agricultural Secretary	Canadian Embassy, Bartolome Mitre 478, BUENOS AIRES Canadian Embassy, Bartolome Mitre 478, BUENOS AIRES	<i>Mail:</i> (City Address) <i>Cable:</i> CANADIAN <i>Tel.:</i> 33-8237 <i>Mail:</i> (City Address) <i>Cable:</i> CANADIAN <i>Tel.:</i> 33-8237
Australia (Capital Territory, New South Wales, Queensland, Northern Territory) Dependencies Australia (Victoria, South Australia, Western Australia, Tasmania) Australia	C. M. Croft, Commercial Counsellor for Canada R. W. Blake, Acting Commercial Secretary for Canada R. W. Blake, Agricultural Secretary for Canada	City Mutual Life Building, 60 Hunter Street, SYDNEY 83 William Street, MELBOURNE 83 William Street, MELBOURNE	<i>Mail:</i> P.O. Box 3952 G.P.O. <i>Cable:</i> CANADIAN <i>Tel.:</i> BW 9351 <i>Mail:</i> (City Address) <i>Cable:</i> CANADIAN <i>Tel.:</i> MU 4716 <i>Mail:</i> (City Address) <i>Cable:</i> CANADIAN <i>Tel.:</i> MU 4716
Belgian Congo Angola, French Equatorial Africa	W. Gibson-Smith, Canadian Government Trade Commissioner	Forescom Building, LEOPOLDVILLE	<i>Mail:</i> Boite Postale 373 <i>Cable:</i> CANADIAN <i>Tel.:</i> 2706
Belgium Luxembourg	Acting Commercial Secretary	Canadian Embassy, 35 rue de la Science, BRUSSELS	<i>Mail:</i> (City Address) <i>Cable:</i> CANADIAN <i>Tel.:</i> Bruxelles 11-33-88
Brazil	C. R. Gallow, Commercial Secretary	Canadian Embassy, Edificio Metropole, Av. Presidente Wilson 165, RIO DE JANEIRO	<i>Mail:</i> Caixa Postal 2164 <i>Cable:</i> CANADIAN <i>Tel.:</i> 42-4140
Brazil	C. J. Van Tighem, Consul of Canada and Trade Commissioner	Canadian Consulate, Edificio Alois, Rua 7 de Abril 252, SAO PAULO	<i>Mail:</i> Caixa Postal 6034 <i>Cable:</i> CANADIAN <i>Tel.:</i> 36-6301
Ceylon	Paul Sykes, Canadian Government Trade Commissioner	Galle Face Hotel, COLOMBO	<i>Mail:</i> P.O. Box 1006 <i>Cable:</i> CANADIAN <i>Tel.:</i> 5876
Chile	M. R. M. Dale, Commercial Secretary	Canadian Embassy, Bank of London and South America Building, SANTIAGO	<i>Mail:</i> Casilla 771 <i>Cable:</i> CANADIAN <i>Tel.:</i> 64189
Colombia Ecuador	W. J. Millyard, Canadian Government Trade Commissioner	Calle 19, No. 6-39, BOGOTA	<i>Mail:</i> Apartado 1618 <i>Airmail:</i> Apartado Aero 3562 <i>Cable:</i> CANADIAN <i>Tel.:</i> 12-251
Cuba Dominican Republic, Haiti, Puerto Rico	A. W. Evans, Commercial Secretary	Canadian Embassy, Avenida de las Misiones 17, HAVANA	<i>Mail:</i> Apartado 1945 <i>Cable:</i> CANADIAN <i>Tel.:</i> M-9839
Egypt Aden, Anglo-Egyptian Sudan, Cyprus, Ethiopia, Hashemite Kingdom of the Jordan, Iraq, Lebanon, Saudi Arabia, Syria	Acting Canadian Government Trade Commissioner	Osiris Building, Sharia Walda, Kasr-el-Doubara, CAIRO	<i>Mail:</i> P.O. Box 1770 <i>Cable:</i> CANADIAN <i>Tel.:</i> 74010
France Algeria, French Morocco, French West Africa, Tunisia France	J. P. Manion, Commercial Counsellor for Canada J. H. Tremblay, Agricultural Secretary for Canada	3 rue Scribe, PARIS 3 rue Scribe, PARIS	<i>Mail:</i> (City Address) <i>Cable:</i> CANADIAN <i>Tel.:</i> OPEra 42-30 <i>Mail:</i> (City Address) <i>Cable:</i> CANADIAN <i>Tel.:</i> OPEra 42-30
Germany Federal Republic	B. A. Macdonald, Commercial Counsellor	Canadian Embassy, 22 Zitellmannstrasse, BONN	<i>Mail:</i> (City Address) <i>Cable:</i> CANADIAN <i>Tel.:</i> Bonn 38927

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Greece Israel	T. J. Monty, Commercial Secretary	Canadian Embassy, 31 Vassilissis Sophias Ave., ATHENS	<i>Mail:</i> (City Address) <i>Cable:</i> CANADIAN <i>Tel.:</i> 72-853
Guatemala Costa Rica, El Salvador, Honduras, Nicaragua, Panama and Canal Zone	J. C. Depocas, Canadian Government Trade Commissioner	28, 5a Avenida Sud, GUATEMALA CITY	<i>Mail:</i> P.O. Box 400 <i>Cable:</i> CANADIAN <i>Tel.:</i> 5590
Hong Kong French Indo-China, South China, Macau, Taiwan	T. R. G. Fletcher, Canadian Government Trade Commissioner	Hong Kong and Shanghai Banking Corporation Bldg., HONG KONG	<i>Mail:</i> P.O. Box 126 <i>Cable:</i> CANADIAN <i>Tel.:</i> 28336
India	Richard Grew, Commercial Counsellor	Office of the High Commissioner for Canada, 4 Aurangzeb Road, NEW DELHI	<i>Mail:</i> P.O. Box 11 <i>Cable:</i> CANADIAN <i>Tel.:</i> 40191
India Burma	B. I. Rankin, Commercial Secretary for Canada	Gresham Assurance House, Mint Road, BOMBAY	<i>Mail:</i> P.O. Box 886 <i>Cable:</i> CANADIAN <i>Tel.:</i> 20672
Ireland	H. L. E. Priestman, Commercial Secretary for Canada	66 Upper O'Connell St., DUBLIN	<i>Mail:</i> (City Address) <i>Cable:</i> CANADIAN <i>Tel.:</i> Dublin 44251
Italy Libya, Malta, Yugoslavia	S. G. MacDonald, Commercial Secretary	Canadian Embassy, Via Saverio Mercadante 15, ROME	<i>Mail:</i> (City Address) <i>Cable:</i> CANADIAN <i>Tel.:</i> 80-842
Jamaica Bahamas, British Honduras Jamaica	M. B. Palmer, Canadian Government Trade Commissioner E. M. Gosse, Canadian Trade Commissioner (Fisheries)	Canadian Bank of Commerce Chambers, KINGSTON Canadian Bank of Commerce Chambers, KINGSTON	<i>Mail:</i> P.O. Box 225 <i>Cable:</i> CANADIAN <i>Tel.:</i> 2858 <i>Mail:</i> P.O. Box 225 <i>Cable:</i> CANADIAN <i>Tel.:</i> 2858
Japan Korea	J. C. Britton, Commercial Secretary	Canadian Embassy, TOKYO	<i>Mail:</i> (City Address) <i>Cable:</i> CANADIAN <i>Tel.:</i> 48-4116
Mexico	M. T. Stewart, Commercial Secretary	Canadian Embassy, Edificio Internacional, Paseo de la Reforma, MEXICO, D.F.	<i>Mail:</i> Apartado 126-Bis <i>Cable:</i> CANADIAN <i>Tel.:</i> 36-27-90
Netherlands	J. A. Langley, Commercial Counsellor	Canadian Embassy, Sophialaan 1-A, THE HAGUE	<i>Mail:</i> (City Address) <i>Cable:</i> CANADIAN <i>Tel.:</i> 18-51-06
Netherlands Belgium, Denmark, Luxembourg	Acting Agricultural Secretary	Canadian Embassy, Sophialaan 1-A., THE HAGUE	<i>Mail:</i> (City Address) <i>Cable:</i> CANADIAN <i>Tel.:</i> 18-51-06
New Zealand Fiji, Western Samoa	P. V. McLane, Commercial Secretary	Office of the High Commissioner for Canada, Government Life Insurance Bldg., WELLINGTON	<i>Mail:</i> P.O. Box 1660 <i>Cable:</i> CANADIAN <i>Tel.:</i> 70-644
Norway Denmark, Greenland	J. L. Mutter, Commercial Secretary	Canadian Legation, Fridtjof Nansens Plass 5, OSLO	<i>Mail:</i> (City Address) <i>Cable:</i> CANADIAN <i>Tel.:</i> 33-30-80
Pakistan Afghanistan, Iran	A. P. Bissonnet, Commercial Secretary	Office of the High Commissioner for Canada, Hotel Metropole, Victoria Rd., KARACHI	<i>Mail:</i> P.O. Box 531 <i>Cable:</i> CANADIAN <i>Tel.:</i> 5826
Peru Bolivia	Acting Commercial Secretary	Canadian Embassy, Edificio Boza, Carabaya 831, Piazza San Martin, LIMA	<i>Mail:</i> Casilla 1212 <i>Cable:</i> CANADIAN <i>Tel.:</i> 39150

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Portugal Azores, Madeira	L. S. Glass, Commercial Counsellor	Canadian Legation, Rua Rodrigo da Fonseca 103, LISBON	<i>Mail:</i> (City Address) <i>Cable:</i> CANADIAN <i>Tel.:</i> 53117
Puerto Rico	E. Templeman, Canadian Trade Commissioner (Fisheries)	23 Clinica Miramar Apt., 604 Olimpo Avenue, Santurce, SAN JUAN	<i>Mail:</i> P.O. Box 3981 <i>Cable:</i> CANADIAN <i>Tel.:</i> Santurce 2-5626
Singapore Brunei, Federation of Malaya, Indonesia, North Borneo, Sarawak, Thailand	D. S. Armstrong, Canadian Government Trade Commissioner	Room D-5, Union Building, SINGAPORE	<i>Mail:</i> P.O. Box 845 <i>Cable:</i> CANADIAN <i>Tel.:</i> 7739
South Africa (Natal, Transvaal) Southern Rhodesia, Northern Rhodesia, Nyasaland, Portuguese East Africa, Kenya, Tanganyika, Uganda, Zanzibar	C. B. Birkett, Canadian Government Trade Commissioner	Mutual Building, Harrison Street, JOHANNESBURG	<i>Mail:</i> P.O. Box 715 <i>Cable:</i> CANTRACOM <i>Tel.:</i> 33-2628
South Africa (Cape Province, Orange Free State), Southwest Africa, Mauritius, Madagascar	K. F. Noble, Canadian Government Trade Commissioner	Grand Parade Centre Bldg., Adderley Street, CAPE TOWN	<i>Mail:</i> P.O. Box 683 <i>Cable:</i> CANTRACOM <i>Tel.:</i> 2-5134/5
Spain Balearic Islands, Canary Islands, Gibraltar, Rio de Oro, Spanish Morocco, Tangiers	E. H. Maguire, Canadian Government Trade Commissioner	70 Avenida Jose Antonio, MADRID	<i>Mail:</i> Apartado 117 <i>Cable:</i> CANADIAN <i>Tel.:</i> 21-41-13
Sweden Finland	Acting Commercial Secretary	Canadian Legation, Strandvagen, 7-C, STOCKHOLM	<i>Mail:</i> P.O. Box 14042 <i>Cable:</i> CANADIAN <i>Tel.:</i> 67-92-15
Switzerland Austria, Czechoslovakia, Hungary	Yves Lamontagne, Commercial Counsellor	Canadian Legation, Thunstrasse 95, BERNE	<i>Mail:</i> (City Address) <i>Cable:</i> CANADIAN <i>Tel.:</i> Berne 4-59-17
Trinidad Barbados, Windward and Leeward Islands, British Guiana, Dutch Guiana, French Guiana, French West Indies	T. G. Major, Canadian Government Trade Commissioner	†Colonial Building, 72 South Quay, PORT-OF-SPAIN	<i>Mail:</i> P.O. Box 125 <i>Cable:</i> CANADIAN <i>Tel.:</i> 4787
Turkey	G. F. G. Hughes, Commercial Secretary for Canada	Istiklal Caddesi, Lion Magazasi Yaninda, Kismet Han 3/4, Beyoglu, ISTANBUL	<i>Mail:</i> P.O. Box 2220, Beyoglu, Istanbul <i>Cable:</i> CANADIAN <i>Tel.:</i> 43670
United Kingdom (South of England, East Anglia, Scotland), Iceland, British West Africa (Gambia, Gold Coast, Nigeria, Sierra Leone) United Kingdom	R. P. Bower, Commercial Counsellor R. Campbell Smith, Commercial Secretary D. A. B. Marshall, Commercial Secretary (Agricultural)	Office of the High Commissioner for Canada, Canada House, Trafalgar Square, LONDON, S.W.1 Office of the High Commissioner for Canada, Canada House, Trafalgar Square, LONDON, S.W.1	<i>Mail:</i> (City Address) <i>Cable:</i> SLEIGHING <i>Tel.:</i> Whitehall 8701 <i>Mail:</i> (City Address) <i>Cable:</i> SLEIGHING <i>Tel.:</i> Whitehall 8701

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United Kingdom	R. D. Roe, Commercial Secretary (Timber)	Office of the High Commissioner for Canada, Canada House, Trafalgar Square, LONDON, S.W.1	<i>Mail:</i> (City Address) <i>Cable:</i> TIMCOM <i>Tel.:</i> Whitehall 8701
United Kingdom (Midlands, North England, Wales)	M. J. Vechsler, Canadian Government Trade Commissioner	Martins Bank Building, Water Street, LIVERPOOL	<i>Mail:</i> (City Address) <i>Cable:</i> CANADIAN <i>Tel.:</i> CENTRAL 0625
United Kingdom (Northern Ireland)	H. L. E. Priestman, Canadian Government Trade Commissioner	36 Victoria Square, BELFAST	<i>Mail:</i> (City Address) <i>Tel.:</i> Belfast 21867
United States Delaware, Maryland, Virginia, West Virginia	J. H. English, Commercial Counsellor	Canadian Embassy, 1746 Massachusetts Ave., N.W., WASHINGTON, D.C.	<i>Mail:</i> (City Address) <i>Cable:</i> CANADIAN <i>Tel.:</i> Decatur 1011
United States	Dr. W. C. Hopper, Agricultural Counsellor	Canadian Embassy, 1746 Massachusetts Ave., N.W., WASHINGTON, D.C.	<i>Mail:</i> (City Address) <i>Cable:</i> CANADIAN <i>Tel.:</i> Decatur 1011
United States (Connecticut, New Jersey, Pennsylvania, eastern New York State), Bermuda	A. E. Bryan, Deputy Consul General of Canada and Trade Commissioner	Canadian Consulate General, 620 Fifth Ave., NEW YORK CITY	<i>Mail:</i> (City Address) <i>Cable:</i> CANTRACOM <i>Tel.:</i> Judson 6-2400
United States	M. B. Bursey, Consul of Canada and Trade Commissioner (Fisheries)	Canadian Consulate General, 620 Fifth Ave., NEW YORK CITY	<i>Mail:</i> (City Address) <i>Cable:</i> CANTRACOM <i>Tel.:</i> Judson 6-2400
United States (Massachusetts, Maine, Rhode Island, Vermont, New Hampshire)	J. A. Strong, Consul General of Canada	Canadian Consulate General, 532 Little Building, 80 Boylston Street, BOSTON 16	<i>Mail:</i> (City Address) <i>Cable:</i> CANADIAN <i>Tel.:</i> HANcock 6-4320
United States (Illinois, North Dakota, South Dakota, Minnesota, Wisconsin, Indiana, Iowa, Kansas, Nebraska, Kentucky, Missouri)	D. S. Cole, Consul General of Canada	Canadian Consulate General, Chicago Daily News Bldg., 400 West Madison Street, CHICAGO	<i>Mail:</i> (City Address) <i>Cable:</i> CANADIAN <i>Tel.:</i> STate 2-7312
United States (Michigan, Ohio, western New York State)	B. C. Butler, Consul of Canada and Trade Commissioner	Canadian Consulate, 1035 Penobscot Building, DETROIT, 26	<i>Mail:</i> (City Address) <i>Cable:</i> CANADIAN <i>Tel.:</i> WOODward 5-2811
United States (City of Los Angeles, Southern California, Arizona)	V. E. Duclos, Canadian Government Trade Commissioner	510 West Sixth Street, LOS ANGELES	<i>Mail:</i> (City Address) <i>Cable:</i> CANADIAN <i>Tel.:</i> VAndike 7114
United States (Louisiana, Texas, Oklahoma, Arkansas, Mississippi, Tennessee, Alabama, North Carolina, South Carolina, Georgia, Florida)	G. A. Newman, Consul of Canada and Trade Commissioner	Canadian Consulate, 201 International Trade Mart, NEW ORLEANS	<i>Mail:</i> (City Address) <i>Cable:</i> CANADIAN <i>Tel.:</i> Raymond 2136
United States (Northern California, Montana, Oregon, Idaho, Washington, Wyoming, Nevada, Utah, Colorado, New Mexico), Hawaii	Acting Consul General of Canada	Canadian Consulate General, 3rd Floor, Kohl Building, 400 Montgomery Street, SAN FRANCISCO	<i>Mail:</i> (City Address) <i>Cable:</i> CANADIAN <i>Tel.:</i> Sutter 1-3039
Venezuela Netherlands Antilles	J. A. Stiles, Consul of Canada and Trade Commissioner	Canadian Consulate General, Edificio Pan American, Puente Urapal, CARACAS	<i>Mail:</i> Apartado 3306 <i>Cable:</i> CANADIAN <i>Tel.:</i> 55818
Venezuela Colombia	Vice-Consul of Canada and Acting Agricultural Trade Commissioner	Canadian Consulate General, Edificio Pan American, Puente Urapal, CARACAS	<i>Mail:</i> Apartado 3306 <i>Cable:</i> CANADIAN <i>Tel.:</i> 55818

Nominal Foreign Exchange Quotations

The following nominal quotations may prove useful in checking prices or considering statistics.

Importers and exporters are, however, urged to check with their banks before making any financial arrangements for the purchase and sale of commodities.

Country	Monetary Unit	—	Nominal Quotations Sept. 17*	Nominal Quotations June 2	Nominal Quotations June 10
Argentina.....	Peso.....	Basic Ex. Free Export	-2977	-1967	-1962
			-2085	-0705	-0703
Austria.....	Schilling.....			-0460	-0459
Australia.....	Pound.....		3-2240	2-1930	2-1885
Belgium and Belgian Congo.....	Franc.....		-0228	-0195	-0194
Bolivia.....	Boliviano.....		-0238	-0164	-0163
British West Indies (except Jamaica).....	Dollar.....		-8396	-5711	-5699
Brazil.....	Cruzeiro.....		-0544	-0531	-0530
Burma.....	Rupee.....		-3022		
Ceylon.....	Rupee.....		-3022	-2066	-2061
Chile.....	Peso.....		-0233	-0087	-0083
Colombia.....	Peso.....		-5128	-3935	-3925
Costa Rica.....	Colon.....		-1800	-1756	-1752
Cuba.....	Peso.....		1-0000	-9837	-9812
Czechoslovakia.....	Koruna.....		0-2000	-0196	-0196
Denmark.....	Krone.....		-2084	-1424	-1421
Dominican Republic.....	Peso.....		1-0000	-9837	-9812
Ecuador.....	Sucre.....		-0740	-0567	-0566
Egypt.....	Pound.....		4-1330	2-8249	2-8177
El Salvador.....	Colon.....		-4000	-3935	-3925
Fiji.....	Pound.....		3-6306	2-4696	2-4625
Finland.....	Markka.....		-0062	-0042	-0042
France, Monaco and French North Africa.....	Franc.....		-0037	-0028	-0028
French Empire—African.....	Franc.....		-0073	-0056	-0056
French Pacific Possessions.....	Franc.....		-0201	-0155	-0155
Germany.....	Deutsche Mark.....		-3000	-2342	-2336
Guatemala.....	Quetzal.....		1-0000	-9837	-9812
Haiti.....	Gourde.....		-2000	-1967	-1962
Honduras.....	Lempira.....		-5000	-4919	-4906
Hong Kong.....	Dollar.....		-2519	-1713	-1710
Iceland.....	Krona.....		-1541	-0604	-0602
India.....	Rupee.....		-3022	-2066	-2061
Iraq.....	Rial.....		-0212		
Ireland.....	Dinar.....		4-0300	2-7412	2-7356
Israel.....	Pound.....		4-0300	2-7412	2-7356
Italy.....	Lira.....		3-0000	2-7412	2-7356
Jamaica.....	Pound.....		-0017	-0016	-0015
Japan.....	Yen.....		4-0300	2-7412	2-7356
Lebanon.....	Pastre.....		-0028	-0027	-0027
Mexico.....	Peso.....		-4561		
Netherlands.....	Florin.....		-1137	-1137	-1134
Netherlands Antilles.....	Florin.....		-3769	-2589	-2582
New Zealand.....	Florin.....		-5308	-5216	-5203
Nicaragua.....	Pound.....		4-0150	2-7412	2-7356
Norway.....	Cordoba.....		-2000	-1967	-1962
Pakistan.....	Krone.....		-2015	-1377	-1374
Panama.....	Rupee.....		-3022	-2973	-2966
Paraguay.....	Balboa.....		1-000	-9837	-9812
Peru.....	Guarani.....		-3200		
Philippines.....	Sol.....		-1538	-0632	-0633
Portugal and Colonies.....	Peso.....		-4975	-4919	-4906
Singapore.....	Escudo.....		-0400	-0343	-0341
	Straits Dollar.....		-4702	-3198	-3192
Spain and Colonies.....	Peseta.....	Off. Free Mkt. Ex.	-0916	-0252	-0252
Sweden.....	Krona.....		-2783	-1902	-1897
Switzerland.....	Franc.....		-2336	-2271	-2268
Thailand.....	Baht.....		-1000		
Turkey.....	Lira.....		-3571	-3513	-3504
Union of South Africa.....	Pound.....		4-0300	2-7412	2-7356
United Kingdom.....	Pound.....		4-0300	2-7412	2-7356
United States.....	Dollar.....		1-0000	-9837	-9812
Uruguay.....	Peso.....		-6583	-6476	-6460
Venezuela.....	Bolivar.....		-2985	-2937	-2929
Yugoslavia.....	Dinar.....		-0200	-0032	-0032

* September 17, 1949.

EDMOND CLOUTIER, C.M.G., O.A., D.S.P.
QUEEN'S PRINTER AND CONTROLLER OF STATIONERY
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BUSINESS & INVESTMENT
THE CHICAGO PUBLICITY
U.S.A. 211, W. F. D. -

foreign trade

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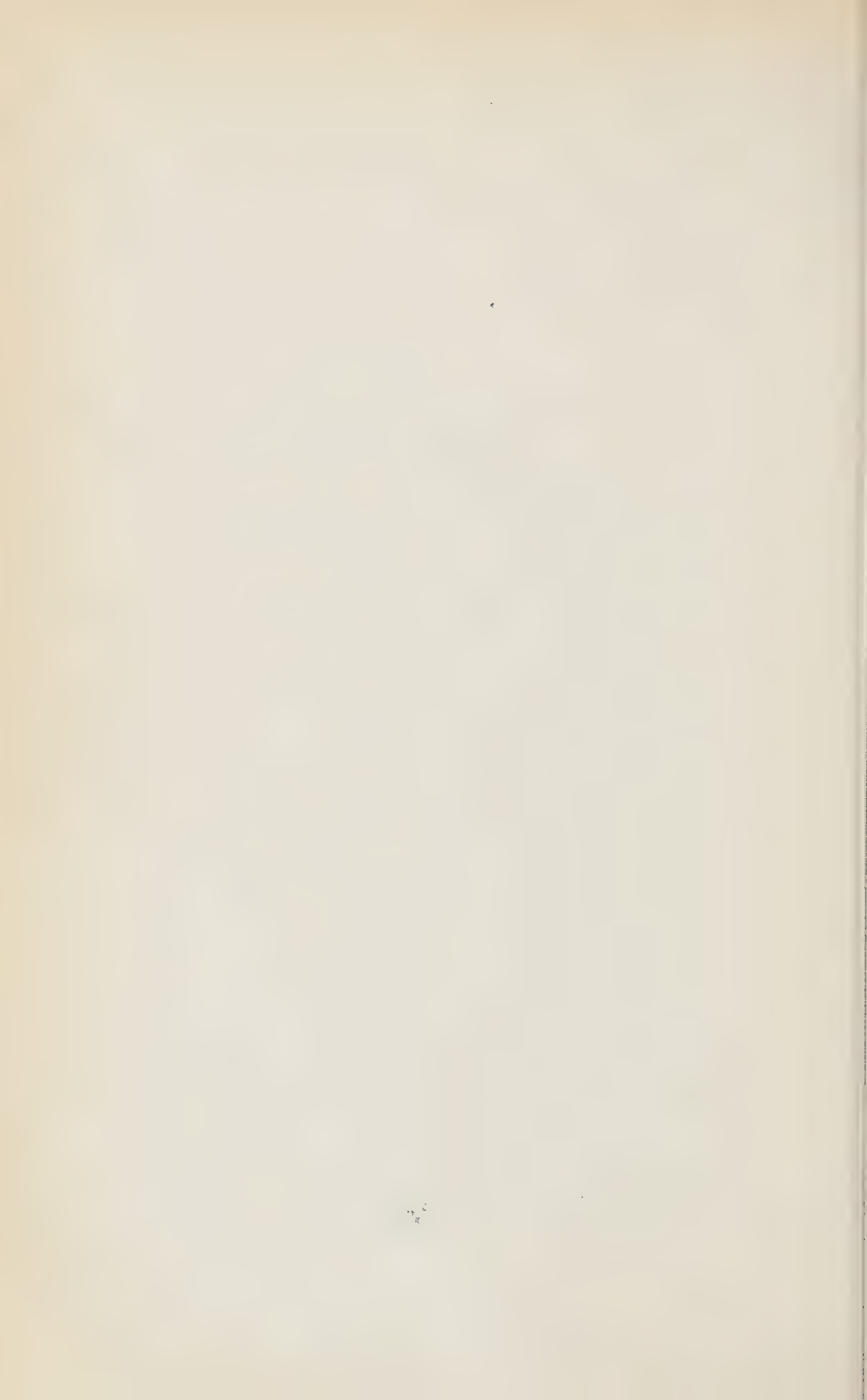
JUNE 21, 1952



OTTAWA
CANADA

Denmark's Trade Pattern (page 770)







foreign trade

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OTTAWA, JUNE 21, 1952.

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background, the spires
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the Parliament and the
Office. For an econ-
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70.
courtesy Danish Inform-
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Published weekly by the Foreign Trade Service,
Department of Trade and Commerce,
Under the authority of
The Right Hon. C. D. HOWE, Minister, and
WM. FREDERICK BULL, Deputy Minister.

Subscription: \$2.00 a year in Canada; \$3.50 abroad.

Single copies: 10 cents each.

Please forward all subscriptions and orders to:
The Queen's Printer, Government Printing Bureau, Ottawa.

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Denmark's Trade Pattern

Danish-Canadian trade flourished during 1951, with imports from Canada reaching a new high, and exports showing a marked increase.

by J. L. Muffer
Commercial Secretary for Canada

OSLO.—The salient features of the Danish economy in 1951 were a marked improvement during the second half of the year in the strained foreign exchange situation and the sharp check in the price rise.

The easing of the foreign exchange position may be credited to several concurrent factors. First, the substantial import surplus made money rather scarce and, in turn, led to a further tightening of credit. Second, the high cost of living reduced consumption and, consequently, the demand for foreign exchange. The Government accelerated this development by introducing new taxes and excises and instituting compulsory saving. All this reduced purchasing power. Third, the rise in prices of imported goods came to a temporary standstill halfway through the year and the last six months brought some improvement in export prices. Finally, rising freight rates and the expansion of the merchant fleet increased the foreign exchange earnings of the shipping trade.

Balance of Payments

Because of these economic developments, the balance of payments for the year 1951 is expected to show a deficit of about 350 million kroner (apart from the ERP grant), as against 830 million kroner in 1950. If the ERP grant is included, there should be a surplus of about 50 million kroner compared with a deficit of about 370 million kroner in 1950. According to balance of payments statistics, Denmark's total income in foreign exchange increased by 1,644 million kroner in 1951. This upward trend enabled the Government, in November, to lift the import restrictions on certain vehicles and to increase the annual amount of foreign exchange granted for travel abroad from 500 to 750 kroner per person.

The improved trend in foreign trade and shipping was reflected in the higher liquidity of the banks and, especially during the last quarter of the year, in a remarkable improvement in the foreign exchange position. The foreign debt totalled 39 million kroner at the end of the year, or 165 million less than at the beginning. This improvement must be ascribed mainly to the factors mentioned before. The extraordinary force with which the turn of the tide set in during the last quarter of the year suggests, however, that other developments were also at work. First, the prevailing uncertainty over some foreign currencies may have led to a

quicker withdrawal of foreign exchange holdings in these countries. Second, the stringent money market in Denmark may have caused importers to avail themselves more freely of foreign credit. Third, it is possible that the smaller imports towards the end of the year reduced stocks to some extent. It thus seems that the considerable improvement in the foreign exchange position may be transitory.

Foreign Trade

On the whole, Denmark's terms of trade were more unfavourable in 1951 than in 1950. Import prices surged upward during the first half of the year, but export prices remained practically unchanged. However, the second half of the year brought a reversal: the import price index was maintained at almost the same level, and the export price index began to rise as a result of better prices for agricultural exports. Total value of exports increased from 4,592 million kroner to 5,786 million, and of imports from 5,890 million kroner to 6,993 million. No less than 60 per cent of Denmark's exports consist of agricultural products, especially pork and bacon, butter, live cattle, eggs, cheese, slaughtered cattle, live horses, and potatoes.

Imports from Canada increased in value from \$923 thousand in 1950 to \$5.5 million in 1951. Leading items were barley; wheat; copper rods, strips and sheets; copper ingots, bars and billets; drugs and chemicals n.o.p.; milled asbestos fibres; planks and deals of Douglas fir; needles, automobile parts, and fodders n.o.p. Exports to Canada also showed a marked increase—totalling \$3.7 million as against \$1.4 million in the



—Danish Information Office

Among Danish exports to Canada are the silver manufactures for which Danish craftsmen are famous. Here is a silversmith in the Jensen plant.

preceding year. Largest exports were of butter, cheese, cryolite, grass seed n.o.p., machinery n.o.p. and parts, sugar, candy and confectionery, cordials and liqueurs, and silver manufactures, n.o.p.

Agriculture Profitable

On the whole, the year 1951 was a profitable one for Danish agriculture with a harvest yield about the same as in 1950. Bread grain crops decreased by approximately 80 thousand tons as compared with 1950 but feed grain crops increased by about 116 thousand tons. The sugar beet crop declined by 185 thousand tons but the quality improved. The potato crop increased by approximately 100 thousand tons, and the total fodder crops, excluding potatoes, were the same as in 1950. The hay crop declined slightly.

The total output of animal products continued to increase, although on a smaller scale than in 1950. The trend varied considerably with the different products. Production of milk, butter and eggs declined slightly (totalling 5,250 tons, 169 thousand tons and 120 thousand tons respectively) but the output of cheese increased from 61 thousand to 75 thousand tons, beef and veal from 167,700 to 210 thousand tons, and pork and bacon from 355,500 to 395 thousand tons.

Prices improved somewhat during the year but production costs rose. For example, the unfavourable relationship between the butter price and the prices of foreign feeding stuffs continued, and a similar relationship was evident between the bacon price and the price of fodder grain. The home market absorbed 2,250 million kroner, or 38 per cent of the total agricultural production. Exports (including the value of agricultural products which have become part of exported industrial goods, such as sugar and canned goods) totalled 62 per cent of the total production value.

Industrial Production

The steady upward trend in industrial production since 1945 came to a standstill in the course of the first four months of 1951. From May on, the monthly production index was lower than for the corresponding months of 1950. There has been no noticeable shortage of labour or raw materials and this decline in industrial production must therefore come from other causes. The higher prices and increased taxation probably limited consumer purchasing power. The uncertain price situation and the tightening of credit may have forced various industries to adopt a more reserved production policy. Certain companies, however, compensated for the decline of sales on the home market by increased exports. Exports of industrial goods amounted to 2,237 million kroner as against 1,540 million in 1950, and at least half this increase was a quantitative one.

Expansion and modernization of the Danish mercantile fleet continued during 1951 and newly constructed tonnage amounted to about 107 thousand gross registered tons. At the same time, however, a number of older ships were sold to foreign countries. The total Danish tonnage (at 1.26 million) is now about 15 per cent above the prewar figure, but as the rise in world tonnage is considerably higher, Denmark's share has not yet reached the prewar proportion. By December 1, 1951, orders had been placed for the building of 72 ships, totalling approximately 355 thousand gross registered tons, for delivery before December 1955.

Total catch of sea fish during 1951 was approximately 25 per cent larger than in 1950. This increase was, however, chiefly accounted for by the larger catch of inferior industrial fish (raw material for the manufacture of fish oil and meal), and thus the estimated value of the 1951 catch was only about 10 per cent higher than in 1950. During 1951 fish prices have, on the whole, risen, but so have the expenses of the fishing industry. While the export quantities have gone up slightly, the value of fish exports increased by as much as 13 per cent because of higher prices.

The increase in wholesale prices on the world market which set in a few months after the devaluation of sterling and other currencies tied to sterling in September 1949, was clearly reflected in the Danish wholesale price index. This index rose steadily from 257 in September 1949 to 390 in June 1951 (1935=100). It then declined slightly, to 375 in September; rose gradually during the last quarter of the year, reaching 383 in December. The total increase in wholesale prices from September 1949 to the end of 1951 thus amounted to approximately 50 per cent. During the same period, import prices increased by about 65 per cent, and export prices by 14 per cent only. As a result, Denmark's terms of trade with other countries have deteriorated by 32 per cent since the devaluation in September 1949 and this presents a real problem.

Indonesia Doubles Flour Imports

Possibilities for Canadian Exporters of flour

by D. S. Armstrong
Canadian Government Trade Commissioner

SINGAPORE—Indonesian flour imports during 1951, at 125,746 long tons, doubled the average for the three previous years. Australia supplied 62,522 long tons, or almost half the total; United States, 53,414 long tons or 42·5 per cent, and Canada 9,810 long tons. In 1950 imports totalled 53,647 long tons of which 31,289 long tons came from the United States, 22,319 long tons from Australia and a negligible 39 tons from Canada. Trade reports indicate that the tremendous increase in demand for flour, which was evident last year, is continuing in 1952.

Primarily, the increase stems from a severe shortage of rice, the staple diet of some 75 million Indonesians. Prewar, the Netherlands East Indies were self-sufficient in rice. Continuing internal difficulties, however, have forced Indonesia to seek supplies abroad. Last year, efforts were made to obtain 300 thousand tons of rice and this year import requirements are set at 600 thousand tons from such sources as Thailand, the United States and Italy.

It seems unlikely that the rice situation will improve materially in the near future and the population will thus be forced to take other cereals as substitutes. Indonesia may well develop into a good market for Canadian flour. At the moment flour consumption is small—less than four pounds a year per capita.

How Imports Are Used

Indonesia cannot be considered a good outlet for high-quality, hard spring wheat flour. Only about 20 to 30 per cent of total imports is used for bread baking; the remainder goes into Chinese noodles, biscuits and crude native pastries. Canadian exporters have therefore found that the chief demand is for flour milled from low-grade wheat.

The scope for an educational type of sales campaign to demonstrate the advantages of using good-quality flour in baking is limited for several reasons, one of which is the official policy on import control. Because of the necessity to restrict the use of foreign exchange—particularly of hard currencies—the authorities have adopted the principle of price ceilings. Flour is on the import control's "free list" and can be imported from any source and in any quantity. However, all applications for licences are subject to the price ceiling test before being approved. The ceiling, which is not made public, is determined by comparing a number of import licence applications received in a given period. Normally, the ceiling will not permit importation of high-quality Canadian flour.

Chinese Dealers Dominate Trade

The import trade is handled in several ways. The largest purchases are made by Chinese kongsies—i.e., groups of three or more Chinese merchants—on a share-the-profit-or-loss basis. Orders may be placed directly with overseas exporters or through European trading houses. Such purchases are invariably made on a purely speculative basis and the flour may change hands several times while it is on the water or in a local godown (warehouse).

Most European firms have exclusive arrangements with one or more suppliers in a particular country. In dealing with Canada and the United States, however, it is the usual company policy to place orders with New York buying offices. This system has advantages from the importer's point of view, but the one important defect is that direct relations between exporter and agent are hard to foster.

Besides selling to the "pasar" (market), which is composed of a number of Chinese kongsies, European traders buy for their own stock, for resale in the market, or to bakeries and other users. But the latter also buy on the market. This form of commodity market in flour is a natural outgrowth of the trading philosophy that treats flour as a standard item, like cement or iron bars. It is a third reason—together with the price ceiling and the low proportion of consumption by bakeries—why it is difficult to promote sales of high-quality flour. Price is the dominant factor in such a market; in fact, many of the pasar merchants and European import houses are completely unfamiliar with such essentials as

protein and ash content. A flour price list with eight or more brands looks like a foreign language menu and the guide to purchasing is the right-hand column.

In addition to direct imports of flour from Australia, Canada and the United States, purchases are also made from stocks held in Singapore. In general, this entrepôt trade is not steady business. It is influenced by temporary shortages in Indonesian ports, particularly those in Sumatra and other islands close to Singapore. Infrequent shipping to certain Indonesian ports from overseas countries is another reason for the entrepôt trade. To ensure sufficient supplies for local consumption and to abide by the spirit of the International Wheat Agreement, the Export Control in Singapore stipulates that IWA flour, and non-IWA flour imported for local consumption, may not be re-exported.

Unlike Malaya, where merchants have recently shown increasing interest in quality, Indonesia may be considered a market chiefly for the lower grades of flour. But with the increase in flour consumption because of difficulties with rice supplies, exporters should continually endeavour to instruct their Indonesian customers and agents on the advantages of Canadian hard spring wheat flour.

Iraq's Oil Finances Progress

by N. D. Andrews

Office of the Canadian Government Trade Commissioner

CAIRO—Ambitious development projects in Iraq will be financed over the next four years out of increased oil revenues. At present, 70 per cent of the oil royalties paid to the Iraqi Government is earmarked for these development schemes. In 1951, the royalties reached the equivalent of about \$21 million and this figure may rise to nearly \$197 million a year by 1956 when, Iraq hopes, most of the projects will be completed.

The projects themselves were recommended by the Development Board of the Iraqi Government, with the aid of a Mission sponsored by the International Bank for Reconstruction and Development in response to an invitation from Iraq itself. The Mission included specialists in agriculture, health, and education drawn from various UN bodies, and it worked closely with the Development Board in studying the most pressing needs of the country. These were set down as building new roads and bridges, irrigation schemes, hydro-electric development, elimination of swamps, development of mining and industry, and the provision of pure drinking water.

The soil of Iraq is basically rich and proper use of the large amount of water supplied by the Tigris and Euphrates Rivers could considerably increase land under cultivation. At present, agriculture is mainly devoted to raising winter crops such as barley and wheat. Other agricultural produce includes rice, cotton, tobacco, citrus and other fruits. In addition,

Iraq is the world's principal producer and exporter of dates. It is proposed to increase arable land through the construction of irrigation dams and channels and to step up the present low agricultural production by introducing modern methods of cultivation and animal husbandry. Distribution of government land to landless peasants is planned to encourage greater interest in tilling the soil.

Industrial Projects

In the industrial sphere, the possibility of producing hydro-electric power is being studied. One of the most interesting projects recommended by the International Bank Mission was the building of a chemical plant near Kirkuk, one of the world's largest and richest oilfields. This plant would use natural gas (which is now being wasted) and gypsum to produce ammonium fertilizer as well as elemental sulphur, carbon black and cement. Other projected industries include plants to turn out tires, matches, sugar and tar, as well as weaving mills and iron foundries.

The Development Board has already begun paving roads as a step towards improving transport facilities in Iraq. Other plans include the standardization of railway gauges and the building of bridges. Work on the development of the telegraph, telephone and wireless systems is already in hand and the civil airport and its installations are to be expanded.

In the field of health, the International Bank Mission recommended increased medical facilities for the people of Iraq, better housing, sewage disposal, and the provision of pure drinking water.

Technical Training

In the implementation of these ambitious plans, the services of foreign engineers and technicians have been secured by the Government of Iraq. Eventually, however, the Iraqi themselves will have to assume responsibility for the operation and maintenance of the projects mooted or under construction. To meet this problem, technical missions are being sent abroad and a large number of Iraqi students attached to various engineering institutions abroad for specialized training. Technical schools will be opened in Iraq.

The use of oil royalties, the assistance of the International Bank for Reconstruction and Development, the services of foreign technicians, the far-sighted policies of the Iraqi Government, and the projects planned and put into operation by its Development Board all combine to assure the five million inhabitants of Iraq a higher standard of living and the hope of a better future for their children.

Tour of Territory

T. R. G. Fletcher, Canadian Government Trade Commissioner in Hong Kong, will visit Formosa (Taiwan) July 21-26. Businessmen interested in this area should write Mr. Fletcher at Hong Kong before July 21.

Commodity Notes

AUSTRALIA

Oil—The Australian oil industry is planning to increase its output of refined petroleum to seven million tons a year within the next few years by building new refineries and extending plants. Present capacity of Australian oil refineries is only 850 thousand tons a year, while last year more than five million tons of petroleum products were used. It is estimated that the expansion program will cost about £80 million, and that by 1956 Australia will be able to produce about six million gallons of petroleum products a day—approximately 90 per cent of requirements. Up to now Australian refineries have been confined to distillation of crude oil into allied products, but with the construction of catalytic cracking units, production of high octane petrol will be possible—Melbourne, May 23.

BRAZIL

Tires—The first Dunlop tire factory in South America will be built in Campinas, State of São Paulo, with a projected area of 25 thousand square meters. The new factory, which will start production in 1954, will manufacture tires for automobiles, trucks and bicycles—São Paulo, April 10.

Antibiotics—Brazil will be self-sufficient in antibiotics within a year, when two plants now under construction are producing. Brazil's consumption of antibiotics has increased from six trillion Oxford units of penicillin in 1949 to 12 trillion in 1951, costing \$8 million in imports. National production in the only existing plant supplies only 10 per cent of requirements. This company is constructing additional facilities to raise their production from 1.2 trillion Oxford units to eight trillion. Another plant, almost completed, will produce eight trillion units. In 1950 Brazil imported 5.55 tons of streptomycin at a cost of \$3 million, and in the first half of 1951, four tons at \$2 million. Both new plants will also produce this—Rio de Janeiro, May 29.

CEYLON

Motor Vehicles—The Ceylon Motor Traders' Association reports Ceylon's import trade in motor vehicles has reached saturation point. Annual consumption approximates 6,500 units. Because supplies are available from the U.K. and some continental countries, and import controls applying to Canada and the U.S. relaxed, this quantity can now be obtained in most makes and models. With considerable relaxation in import controls in 1951, Ceylon imported 69 passenger cars and 92 commercial vehicles from Canada. Comparable figures for January-March 1952 were 21 and 47. At this rate, the volume of the trade is still much less than prewar when motor vehicles were the backbone of Canadian exports to Ceylon—Colombo, May 15.

MEXICO

Steel—Greatly expanded steel production is expected as the result of a \$6 million investment to increase production of finished steel goods at the northern plant of Compania Fundidora de Hierro y Acero, and plans to build the largest steel foundry in Mexico in the state of Durango. The Compania Fundidora de Hierro y Acero of Monterrey will maintain its output of unfinished steel, but is placing abroad orders for machinery and equipment, valued at \$4 million, to make larger quantities of structural steel and corrugated sheet.

Three hundred metric tons of fine steel will be produced daily at the foundry in Durango, according to the Banco Nacional de Comercio Exterior, a government agency. Initial capital of \$5.5 million will be invested by Mexican private interests, and German technicians are expected to install and run the plant. The foundry is to be built close to the Mercado iron ore deposits—Mexico, D.F., May 15.

PAKISTAN

Rayon—Figures released in Karachi indicate the annual demand for rayon piecegoods in Pakistan is approximately 50 million yards. Imports provide about thirty per cent and local production the rest. If rayon piecegoods could be imported freely, it is thought the demand would reach 75 million yards. At the end of March, 1952, 47 textile factories were operating in Pakistan with 742 power looms manufacturing rayon piecegoods from imported rayon yarn. It is anticipated that ten new factories with 1,085 power looms will be ready by the end of 1952.

Italy is the biggest exporter of rayon yarn and piecegoods to Pakistan, closely followed by Japan. Imports of rayon products of any description from the American Account Area which includes Canada is prohibited—Karachi, May 9.

PHILIPPINES

Tin Plate—Some time ago, the Philippines Government sold a nail-making factory, a unit of the wholly government-owned National Development Corporation. Parts of the \$80 thousand profit have been appropriated to purchase tin plates for the National Development Corporation can making plant, which is to be brought back into operation—Manila, April 18.

SINGAPORE

Textiles—The textile trade in Singapore is the most important single section of the Colony's import trade and the condition of the market in general is largely dominated by the condition of the piecegoods market. In 1951, with imports at S\$550 million and exports at S\$285 million, the trade was about 44 per cent higher in value but only 11 per cent higher in volume than in 1950. Over-importing at high prices during the 18 months subsequent to the Korean crisis has caused a serious glut in the market.

Singapore's re-export trade to adjacent territories such as Indonesia, Thailand and Burma has declined drastically because of a similar situation in these countries. Many textile merchants compare the present depression with that of the twenties and thirties and feel that no improvement can be expected before September—Singapore, May 7.

SOUTH AFRICA

New Automobile and Wood Screw Plants—Construction of a £1 million motor vehicle plant for the Austin Motor Company of South Africa Limited is under way in Cape Town. The new factory will be one of the biggest motor factories in the Southern Hemisphere and its main building will have a floor space of 180 thousand square feet. It will turn out the full range of Austin passenger cars and commercial vehicles.

Farther north, in Vereeniging, Transvaal, the United Steel Corporation of South Africa Limited is bringing its new wood screw plant up to peak production. Production in the next 12 months is estimated at 1½ million gross of screws. Company officials hope to increase production during the next few years—Johannesburg, May 16.

Pineapples—Unseasonable drought during the growing season has gravely affected the pineapple crop. Present indications are that the expected export of 400 thousand cases will be reduced to 140 thousand or less. Survey figures emphasize the remarkable extension of pineapple acreages which would normally have come into bearing this year and which in 1953 should produce the largest crop of pineapples in the history of the country—Cape Town, April 30.

SPAIN

Motorcycle Motors—A factory is being erected at Barcelona to manufacture motorcycle motors of 125 c.c. under the British "Villiers" licence, reports a trade journal. The plant will be ready this summer and delivery of the finished article will begin at the end of the year. Annual production is expected to reach some 5,000 units by the end of 1953—Madrid, May 19.

Agricultural Tractors—The Spanish "S.E. de Construcciones Babcock and Wilcox", Bilbao, are extending their plants to manufacture 600 Diesel and gasoline tractors, 10 and 60 h.p., a year, a trade journal states—Madrid, May 19.

Aluminum—An official trade bulletin reports that the important enterprise, "Aluminio Iberico," which is about to be established at Alicante with the participation of a Canadian industrial group, will be producing in approximately two years. Capital will be 300 million pesetas—25 per cent foreign. A large part of the machinery will be constructed in Spain under North American and Canadian patents and only the more intricate items will be imported. Apart from the rolling mill and container factory, the plant will make aluminum railway carriages and aluminum high tension cables—Madrid, April 22.

Trade and Taxation in New Zealand

Though 1951 proved a prosperous year, it brought also tighter credit controls and a close scrutiny of the Government's taxation policy.

by **P. V. McLane**
Commercial Secretary for Canada

WELLINGTON—When New Zealand reviewed its trading accounts for the year 1951, a favourable balance on net overseas exchange transactions of £16·1 million was revealed. This compared with a surplus of £14·5 million in 1950; included a favourable balance with the dollar area of £8·1 million, an increase of £700 thousand over 1950.

Receipts 1950	Payments 1950	Receipts 1951	Payments 1951
£213,160,000	£199,100,000	£276,100,000	£260,100,000

The biggest factor in the increase in payments was a rise of £60·1 million, or 43 per cent, in the value of private imports, but this was partly offset by a fall of £3·1 million in government imports. Import payments totalled £220·2 million, of which £77·1 million occurred in the last quarter of the year, compared with £44·9 million in the first quarter.

Exports and Imports

Private and government imports from the United Kingdom in 1951 increased by £31·4 million to £148·2 million and accounted for 67 per cent of all import payments. The rise of £61 million in total payments was, however, more than balanced by an increase in total receipts of £62·1 million. Larger returns from wool, mainly because of the higher prices received at auctions in the first three months of the year, accounted for more than £40 million of this.

Receipts from butter exports last year yielded £49·7 million (£37·2 million in 1950); from cheese, £14·8 million (£14·6 million); and meat, £29·5 million (£31·2 million).

Dollar receipts increased last year by £12·7 million. Here again, high wool prices were the principal factor. Receipts from the sale of wool to the dollar area, at £26·1 million, were 56 per cent above those for 1950 and comprised almost 64 per cent of the total dollar receipts, compared with 59 per cent in 1950. Payments for imports from dollar countries increased by £11·4 million. With other payments, dollar expenditures last year totalled £32·9 million, and receipts, £41 million.

The present discrepancy between the balance of payments surplus of £16 million for 1951 and the smaller increase of £8·8 million in the

net overseas assets of the New Zealand banking system over approximately the same period is mainly due to a customary method of paying for imports. This involves a time lag between the overseas supplier receiving payments out of overseas funds and the recording of the transaction in New Zealand when the importer pays the bill. The greatly increased volume of imports in recent months has accentuated the effect of this lag, but the difference in the figures should be only temporary.

New Zealand's dollar spending program for 1952 is, in the light of the sterling crisis and the recent London discussions, being reviewed. (See *Foreign Trade* of March 15, March 22, April 5). Until the New Zealand authorities clarify their import control policy, it is impossible to state to what degree Canadian exports will be affected. When specific details are available, a full report will appear in *Foreign Trade*.

Credit Control

The use of bank credit rose rapidly during the second half of 1951. The heavy arrivals of imports—after such factors as financing of wool exports at extraordinary price levels and the dislocation caused by the waterfront strike—made the demand for bank credit stronger than ever. Trading bank advances, which amounted to £110.5 million on December 27, 1950, rose steadily throughout the year to a high of £148.6 million on November 14, 1951. During the same period, the Reserve Bank's sterling funds fell from £48.3 million to £29.5 million.

The freeing of imports led to heavy buying and in recent months New Zealand imports have been outstepping available overseas income. This has meant additional bank financing. The danger of sterling assets being reduced below the safety margin, and of inflationary pressures within the country increasing, became apparent.

New Policy

The Reserve Bank therefore exercised its powers to check the volume of bank credit and on December 15 announced that it had adopted a new policy. The Trading Banks were requested to take the following action:

- All accounts with trading limits of over £10 thousand were to be examined and, where the customers were leaning too heavily on bank accommodation compared with their capital structure, the banks were to provide the Reserve Bank with details. The Reserve Bank would then use the information to decide whether specific policy action was called for.
- Except with the approval of the Reserve Bank, no increase in any importer's limit would be granted to enable him to buy overseas exchange.
- All trading limits below £10 thousand were to be watched closely, keeping in mind the relationship between overdraft and proprietors' funds. Increases were to be avoided wherever possible and programs for reduction adhered to.

During 1951 New Zealand also took time to consider its taxation problem. Gross national product for the year ending March 31, 1951, was estimated at £659 million, compared with £549 million for the previous 12-month period. Total government taxation amounted to £158 million and £136 million respectively. The size of this New Zealand tax bill has caused concern in recent years and a taxation committee was set up to study the problem. The committee recently presented its report. At present taxation levels, it pointed out, there was no room for increasing

the proportion of the national income taken in taxation, and the only sure method of increasing tax revenue was through expanding production. Fixed government expenditures, based on a high level of taxation, could prove very vulnerable should export earnings, and therefore tax yields, fall.

The major recommendations of the tax committee were:

- Personal exemption should be increased from £200 to £270 and the present flat rebate on income tax should be abolished.

- Special exemption for each child and other dependent relatives should be increased from £50 to £75 and exemption for a dependent wife (or husband) to £200.

- Because of administrative and other disadvantages, pay-as-you-earn taxation should not be extended, but people who pre-pay their income tax should be allowed a tax-free discount of $2\frac{1}{2}$ per cent a year.

- Double taxation agreements should be extended.

- The basic flock or herd should be treated as fixed capital in assessing taxable income from livestock.

The taxation problem will receive further attention, undoubtedly, during the present year.

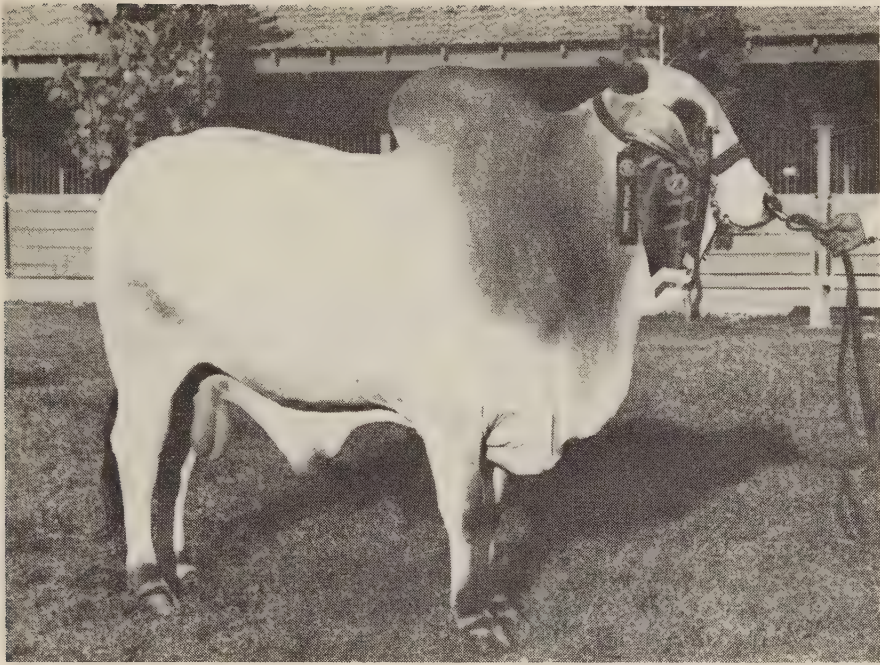
Could Cuba Export Beef?

by W. Ross Van

Assistant Commercial Secretary for Canada

HAVANA—The important part played by the beef industry in Cuba's economy is not always fully recognized. The combined production of meat and dairy products ranks second in value among the country's agricultural industries, preceded only by sugar. However, where sugar is the principal source of hard currency, the supply of beef is hardly sufficient for domestic needs and imports are necessary at certain times of the year, particularly January to March. In fact, because of the present rather desperate shortage of beef, the slaughter of cattle and the distribution, sale or consumption of beef on Fridays has been banned until July 31. (The ban also covers serving beef in hotels and restaurants.) Moreover, it is reported that the Cabinet has authorized imports of frozen beef and jerked beef during the period of shortage.

Cuba could easily become a beef exporter, many people believe, if the cattle industry received some assistance in its development projects. The country is fortunate in having vast grazing and pasture lands, most of which are suitable for at least some type of livestock. The principal beef cattle areas are in the eastern provinces, comprising approximately half of the Island and including Santa Clara, Camaguey and Oriente provinces. Here the land is flat or gently rolling, with scattered coastal mountains. A large part of this area is not suitable for the production of cultivated crops, therefore no waste is involved in turning the land over to cattle.



—Barceno-Foto, Havana.

This prize-winning bull is a Cebu, one of the principal types of cattle bred in Cuba. It has developed a good resistance to cattle tick.

Little effort is being made at present to maintain these lands for more profitable production. The blame for this lack of interest cannot be laid entirely at the individual rancher's or farmer's door. It is the result to a great extent of the extremely low ceiling price the Government has placed on beef cattle slaughtered for consumption. This price ceiling has undoubtedly helped to ensure supplies of beef for the lower income brackets. At the same time, however, it has meant annual shortages and, on the whole, a poor-quality product.

Present estimates show approximately $4\frac{1}{2}$ million head of cattle in Cuba, one-third of them dairy and dual purpose types. In the beef cattle industry itself, gradual decreases are noted, although well-informed sources think Cuba is quite capable of supporting over seven million head. With careful planning and action by ranchers, cattle associations and government agricultural agencies, and raising of the harmful price ceiling, the industry could increase its herds and improve the quality of beef.

Principal Breeds

The principal types of beef cattle bred in Cuba are the Cebus and Brahmas, and the Criollo. The latter is the native type originally introduced by the Spaniards centuries ago. It has produced, on the whole, a rather good animal, well adapted to the climate. Both the Criollo and the Cebus have been used freely for breeding and have proved suitable, especially in their resistance to cattle tick fever—the major cattle disease in Cuba. Crosses of the Criollo and Cebu, as well as Shorthorn-Cebu and Shorthorn-Criollo-Cebu, have produced a good strain for beef production.

A new phase in the Cuban beef industry is the mass introduction of Santa Gertrudis cattle. The Santa Gertrudis, $\frac{3}{8}$ Brahma and $\frac{5}{8}$ Shorthorn, were developed by the King Ranch in Texas. The president of this one-million-acre Texan ranch has shipped over 1,000 head of this breed to a 30-thousand-acre ranch in the province of Camaguey. The King Ranch will retain only a quarter-interest in this venture and the remaining shares will be vested in the Manati Sugar Company. High hopes are held for the new strain which matures faster than the present breeds. It is estimated that the type of beef cattle now produced in Cuba takes three to four years to reach the marketing stage. The Santa Gertrudis are said to reach full maturity within two years.

Premium Values

During the annual beef shortage the Government issued a temporary decree placing premium values on cattle brought in to slaughter. In an attempt to obtain a better quality of beef, higher premiums were placed on the lighter-weight animals, with decreasing premiums for additional poundage.

Cuba has the potentials for a thriving beef industry. Markets for Cuban cattle could be developed in the southwestern United States. The impediments to the development of the industry are artificial and once its importance to the economy is realized, they can easily be overcome.

Ceylon's Rubber Production

Output in 1951 was third highest on record, but trend to lower yields causes some concern.

by T. M. Burns

Assistant Canadian Government Trade Commissioner

COLOMBO—Last year's rubber production of 105 thousand tons is the third largest recorded in Ceylon and represents about $5\frac{1}{2}$ per cent of total world output. Previous records were 113,500 tons in 1950 and 105,500 tons in 1943.

The production decline in 1951 resulted mainly from the lower output by small holdings of less than ten acres, which normally account for some 20 per cent of the total. Considering the high world prices for rubber in 1951, the decline can only indicate reduced yields from these small estates.

Apart from 218 tons consumed locally, Ceylon's 1951 rubber output was exported. The United Kingdom was the largest buyer—31,821 tons—followed by the United States with 20,694 tons, and Germany with 9,849 tons. Canada was sixth with direct imports of 3,986 tons. This trade pattern differed considerably from 1950 because United States imports

dropped by over 41 thousand tons. In addition, Communist China, which was a negligible importer in previous years, took 5,543 tons and became the fifth largest market.

Export Duty Levied

Ceylon continued to levy an export duty on rubber during 1951. At the beginning of the year the rate was 15 Ceylon cents (3·1 cents Canadian) a pound. In March, as prices increased, it was raised to 50 cents a pound. However, prices declined during the rest of the year and the export duty proved too high for successful selling in world markets. It was replaced on September 9 by a sliding scale of duties related to average weekly export prices.

Replanting Needed

With an area of 655,500 acres under cultivation, Ceylon is the third largest rubber-producing area in the world, out-ranked only by Malaya and Indonesia, each with more than three million acres. Of the total rubber area in Ceylon, only 53,038 acres are planted with high-yielding types and the rest with ordinary rubber. Because of intensive tapping during the war and in the period of booming prices that followed, it is estimated that more than 200 thousand acres urgently need replanting. These wornout areas must be replaced rapidly if Ceylon is to compete in world markets.

Replacement is a difficult problem because there are some 124 thousand small holdings of less than ten acres, a total area of 171,500 acres. These small estates are peasant-owned and are more intensively tapped and less well cultivated than the larger plantations. Lack of capital is another difficulty. Of the 3,426 acres replanted in 1951, only 20 acres were small holdings.

Rubber is Ceylon's second largest industry, and the Government and the industry are concerned about the lower yield. A rubber rehabilitation loan scheme has been designed to speed up replanting but its effect is not yet apparent.

A JAVA TECHNIQUE

Adapting the singing commercial technique to help increase agricultural production seems a distinctly new idea. But it is apparently working well in Java. There an agricultural expert known as "Singing Supraptor" tells farmers how to get a bigger rice crop by *singing* his advice. Sample ditty:

"Our rice must be planted in rows,
With manure to make sure that it grows
We must pick the best seeds
And hoe out the weeds . . ." (and so on).

General Notes

AUSTRALIA

Growth of Life Insurances—New business written in the ordinary departments of Australian life insurance offices in 1951 amounted to £215 million, an increase of £55 million. New industrial life insurances totalled £31 million, a slight increase over 1950. Whole-life insurances have increased in popularity, although endowment policies represent the greater part of business written.

The investment trend of life insurance companies away from government securities toward loans on mortgages, company shares and debentures continued during 1951. In 1947 the percentage of investments represented by government securities was 57; by 1951 it had dropped to 46—Sydney, May 29.

CUBA

Seed Distribution Carried Out—On instructions from the Ministry of Agriculture, district agricultural inspectors are increasing the distribution of seeds for planting rice, corn, peanuts and other produce among farmers requiring such assistance—Havana, April 1.

EGYPT

Grain Silos Proposed—The Ministry of Commerce and Industry has announced that an Egyptian company with a capital of £E.5 million will be formed to construct grain silos. Because of inadequate storage facilities, vast quantities of wheat, maize, rice, etc., costing millions of pounds, are destroyed each year by weevils and rain. Existing silos, constructed in 1944, are considered inadequate. It is proposed to construct one silo at Cairo with a storage capacity of 200 thousand tons, another at Alexandria of 90 thousand tons and a third at Suez of 10 thousand tons, and smaller ones at other points if necessary—Cairo, May 5.

INDIA

Survey Manganese Resources—A party of six officers of the Geological Survey of India, accompanied by an official of the United States Geological Survey who is in India under the Point Four program has begun a detailed large-scale mapping of the manganese belt in Madhya Pradesh. The survey of the entire belt to find new deposits will take about five years—New Delhi, April 20.

Deficit Trade with Dollar Area—India had a deficit of Rs.501.7 million (Rs.1=21 cents approx.) in her trade with the dollar area in 1951, as against a surplus of Rs. 146.5 million in 1950. Exports last year were valued at Rs.1,745.8 million and imports at Rs.2,247.5 million; in 1950,

exports were Rs.1,367 million and imports Rs.1,121·4 million. India had a surplus trade balance with the soft currency area for both years, amounting to Rs.395·5 million in 1951 and Rs.208·3 million in 1950—New Delhi, April 6.

SOUTH AFRICA

Industrial Expansion—Within the past three months, plans have been passed for the construction, or the extension, of factories and plants within the nine principal urban centres of the Union to the total value of more than £9·3 million. The major portion of this amount will be spent on building construction for industrial development on the Witwatersrand, the Union's biggest commercial and manufacturing market. It is estimated that, since 1945, almost ten times this amount has been invested in new manufacturing plants, warehouses and other industrial buildings.

Import and exchange controls have been a major contributing factor to this industrial expansion and have led to the development and manufacture of a wide range of products formerly imported. Vast strides have been made in the manufacture of engineering and electrical equipment, largely because of increasing demands from the gold-mining industry—Johannesburg, May 16.

UNITED STATES

Winter Cotton Station in Mexico—The establishment at Iquala, Mexico, of a Co-operative Winter Cotton Breeding Service has made it possible to obtain a 40-fold increase in seed from one U.S. planting season to the next, the U.S. Department of Agriculture reports. The Service which was set up in 1950 by the Department of Agriculture, the National Cotton Council, State experiment stations, and various commercial cotton breeders, provides cotton breeders with the same quick-increase methods used by breeders of other crops. Because cotton is grown only in the South, this has been made possible only by the co-operation of Mexico which provided land and facilities at one of its own crop experiment stations—Washington, D.C., April 22.

Foreign Trade Zone No. 4—The Los Angeles foreign trade zone (No. 4) handled 132 different kinds of commodities from 31 countries during the 1951 fiscal year, compared with 61 different commodities from 30 countries during the preceding ten months, the zone's initial period of operation. Last year, 14,782 short tons, valued at \$5·9 million were received; and 13,347 short tons, valued at \$5·3 million were forwarded. The five leading commodities of foreign origin were cotton, aluminum ingots, wood pulp, sewing-machine heads and aluminum sheets. The five leading countries of origin were Mexico, Canada, Japan, Finland and Australia. In order of importance, the leading foreign countries of destination were Japan, Belgium and Luxembourg, Germany, United Kingdom and Argentina. In anticipation of Pacific Coast shortages, the zone was used to stockpile some 6,000 tons of aluminum ingots imported from Canada—Los Angeles, May 10.

Trade and Tariff Regulations

Brazil Prohibits Machinery Imports for Resale

Rio de Janeiro, May 13, 1952—FTS—Because of the serious shortage of convertible currencies, no import licences will be granted, until further notice, for industrial machinery to be bought in such currencies and imported for resale. All requests for such licences in possession of the Export and Import Bureau of the Bank of Brazil will be refused.

Brazil Extends Prohibited Imports List

Rio de Janeiro, May 30, 1952—FTS—The Advisory Committee on Foreign Trade has decided to deny import licences for the following items:

- rolled or flaked oats
 - syrups or concentrated mixtures for the manufacture of beverages
 - artists' paints for oil, water colour and tempera paintings
 - lead seals of any type, for sealing railway cars
 - jiggers (machinery for dyeing open textiles)
 - twisted rayon thread (crepe-viscose, fricotine, flammé, bouclé)
 - rayon viscose cord for tires
 - cut rayon fibre (staple fibre)
 - acetate fibre (cellulose acetate)
 - jute
 - 17 types of aniline dyes
 - special nylon cloth for typewriter ribbons
 - acid and alkali-resistant tiles
 - tailors' tables
 - flexible copper rope (used in the manufacture of electric brushes)
 - paint for boats (except with methylic resin base)
-

Brazil Permits Certain Imports

Rio de Janeiro, May 30, 1952—FTS—Import licences for wheelchairs will be granted to specialized concerns, orthopaedic hospitals and invalids; and for gold cyanide and its compounds, gold and potassium cyanide and gold and sodium cyanide to direct consumers for a six months' supply payable in any currency.

Because of the scarcity of turpentine, the Export and Import Bureau of the Bank of Brazil has decided to grant immediately new import licences for a three months' supply payable in hard currencies, and with no quantitative restrictions if payable in soft currency.

Chile Suspends Luxury Imports

Santiago, June 4, 1952—FTS—As a temporary measure and until a way has been found to counteract smuggling of high duty goods, the import of luxury articles has been suspended. As a result the import of goods payable with wine dollars has been held up, and proceeds of wine sales have remained frozen in importing countries.

Iran Revises Import Regulations

KARACHI—FTS—The Prime Minister of Iran recently announced new import regulations for the year March 21, 1952, to March 20, 1953. Imports are divided into two major groups: "authorized goods" and "prohibited goods". Authorized imports are, in turn, subdivided into two categories according to their necessity and importance to the Iranian economy. Export goods have also been divided into two categories, according to the need for encouraging their export. Exchange obtained from exports has been allotted to the two corresponding categories of imports.

Any importer who wishes to import by opening a letter of credit or against documents must submit export certificates to the Bank Melli equivalent to the value of goods which he wishes to import. Export certificates are issued by an authorized bank to the exporter for the total amount of an export. The exporter may use these sales certificates to import authorized goods, for sale to a bank, or for transfer to another importer. The authorized bank may sell such certificates to an importer for the purpose of opening a documentary credit.

Category I export earnings may normally be used only to pay for category I imports. Category II export earnings may be used to pay for either category of imports. The Ministry of National Economy is, however, authorized to permit, if necessary and under certain conditions, import of category II goods against export of category I goods. Any importer who can obtain foreign exchange abroad by any means can use it to import category I goods and the Ministry of National Economy will issue import permits in such cases without transfer of foreign exchange.

Imports are limited to quotas specified for each item in the lists of authorized imports. If, in the course of the year, exports are increased and import quotas are found insufficient to meet the country's requirements, the Ministry of National Economy can increase the latter at the same rate as the increase in exports.

The following are the categories of imports, with quotas expressed in millions of rials (the rial at the present rate of exchange is nominally worth 33.03 cents Canadian). The quotas cover total imports in all currencies. Import authorizations in any particular currency will depend on the availability of that particular currency.

Category I Imports

	Quotas (in millions of rials)
Milk in powder, concentrated or condensed form	2
Plants and extracts used for tanning or dyeing	5
Vegetable extracts and juice (non-alcoholic) for medicinal uses	.5
Lump and granulated sugar	350
Cigar and cigarette tobaccos for the Tobacco Monopoly's use	(as required by the Government)
All types of lubricating oil	3
Industrial chemicals	50
Pharmaceuticals and patent medicines	100

Category I Imports—continued

	Quotas (in millions of rials)
Pure sodium carbonate for crystal and glassware industry	1.5
Films for medical photography and radiography	1
Dyes, paints and colours	62
Chemical fertilizers, including those mixed with nicotine	1
Hides	20
Leather belting and patent leather	2
Natural or artificial raw rubber	4
Rubber tires and tubes	120
Turned wooden articles, such as spindles, bobbins, etc.	1
Paper and cardboard articles used in spinning and match-making	2
Newsprint of every description	15
All types of paper required in tobacco industry	(as required by the Government)
Books and publications, educational films, etc.	10
Silk nettings for industrial use	1
Washed white wool	10
Wool and soft wool yarns	15
Cotton piece goods	450
Iron and steel articles	300
Copper, bronze and brass in various forms	3
Other non-precious metals, except lead	30
All types of machinery (industrial, agricultural and road-making) and parts	400
Railway box cars and requirements	(as needed by the Government)
Commercial vehicles	100
Spare parts for cars and other vehicles	50
Bicycles	15
Scientific, optical and medical instruments	20
Plastic raw materials	5

Category II Imports

	Quotas (in millions of rials)
Extracts and flours prepared for children and invalids	3
Industrial and edible oils	6
Yeasts	1
Cement	30
Tar and other petroleum extracts	1
Other kinds of petroleum products	2
Films and photography requirements	9
Various types of inks	3
Typewriter ribbons and stationery	4
Various essences	1
Soaps for cleaning mouth or teeth	2
Explosives	1.5
Rubber goods and secondhand inner tubes	6
Wood and timber	4
All kinds of cardboard	6
Paper	15
Writing paper	25
All kinds of trimming articles	4
Woollen piece goods	50
Rubber shoes and overshoes	4
Hats	3
Stones and bricks for industrial purposes	3.5
Chinaware	15
Glass and glassware	10
Electric bulbs and lampshades	4
Metalware	31
Bath geysers, tubs and closets, fire extinguishers, refrigerators, sewing machines, typewriters, cream separators and other machines	30

Category II Imports—continued

	Quotas (in millions of rials)
Electrical appliances and equipment	70
Telephones and parts	20
Passenger cars, station wagons and jeepsters	75
Airplanes and boats and parts	50
Measuring instruments, cameras and photographic equipment	20
Watches and parts	10
Sports goods	3
Buttons	1
Fountain pens, pencils and parts	2

Complete lists of the goods in the various import and export categories, and the list of prohibited imports, are on file in the Foreign Tariffs Division.

Trade Commissioners on Tour

TO familiarize themselves with conditions in this country and the special requirements of businessmen, Canadian Trade Commissioners return to Canada periodically. Exporters and importers are invited to discuss with the Trade Commissioner the markets and sources of supply in his territory.

F. W. Fraser, Commercial Secretary for Canada in Melbourne since 1945, began his tour in Victoria on June 6. He will be in Ottawa on June 22nd.

F. H. Palmer, Consul General of Canada and Trade Commissioner in Manila since 1949, will begin his tour in Vancouver on June 15. His itinerary is:

Vancouver—June 15-23
Winnipeg—June 26
Ottawa—July 3-12

Saint John—July 16
Halifax—July 18

W. Gibson-Smith, Canadian Government Trade Commissioner in Leopoldville, Belgian Congo, began a Canadian tour on March 24. His itinerary follows:

Halifax—June 25

St. John's—June 30

R. E. Gravel, formerly Commercial Secretary for Canada in Lima, Peru, will become the first Canadian Government Trade Commissioner at Ciudad Trujillo, Dominican Republic. On May 8 he began a tour of Canada before taking up his appointment in the autumn. His detailed itinerary is:

Ottawa—June 30-July 10
St. John's—July 14-16
Halifax—July 17-18

Saint John—July 21
Fredericton—July 22

Businessmen can reach these officers through the Canadian Manufacturers Association office in Winnipeg; Chamber of Commerce in Fredericton; Boards of Trade in Halifax and Saint John; the Department of Trade and Commerce in Vancouver (355 Burrard St.) and in St. John's (Stott Bldg.).

Nominal Foreign Exchange Quotations

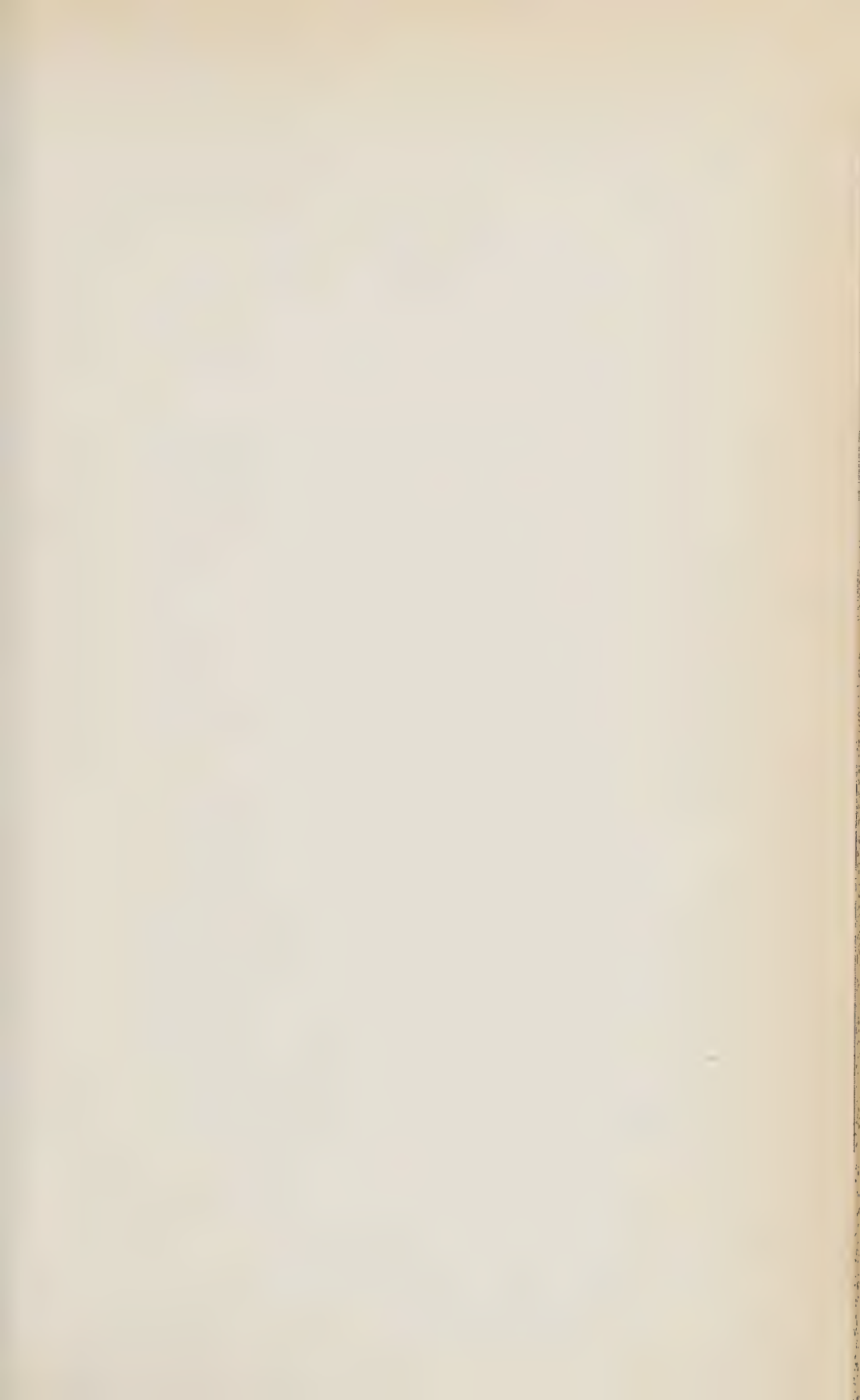
The following nominal quotations may prove useful in checking prices or considering statistics.

Importers and exporters are, however, urged to check with their banks before making any financial arrangements for the purchase and sale of commodities.

Country	Monetary Unit	—	Nominal Quotations Sept. 17*	Nominal Quotations June 10	Nominal Quotations June 17
Argentina.....	Peso.....	Basic Ex. Free Export	·2977 ·2085	·1962 ·0703 ·0459	·1959 ·0705 ·0458
Austria.....	Schilling.....				
Australia.....	Pound.....		3 2240	2 1885	2 1840
Belgium and Belgian Congo.....	Franc.....		·0228	·0194	·0194
Bolivia.....	Boliviano.....		·0238	·0163	·0163
British West Indies (except Jamaica).....	Dollar.....		·8396	·5699	·5687
Brazil.....	Cruzeiro.....		·0544	·0530	·0529
Burma.....	Rupee.....		·3022		
Ceylon.....	Rupee.....		·3022	·2061	·2057
Chile.....	Peso.....		·0233	·0083	·0078
Colombia.....	Peso.....		·5128	·3925	·3919
Costa Rica.....	Colon.....		·1800	·1752	·1749
Cuba.....	Peso.....		1 0000	·9812	·9797
Czechoslovakia.....	Koruna.....		0 2000	·0196	·0196
Denmark.....	Krone.....		·2084	·1421	·1418
Dominican Republic.....	Peso.....		1 0000	·9812	·9797
Ecuador.....	Sucre.....		·0740	·0566	Off. ·0653 Free 0566
Egypt.....	Pound.....		4 1330	2 8177	2 8132
El Salvador.....	Colon.....		·4000	·3925	·3919
Fiji.....	Pound.....		3 6306	2 4625	2 4595
Finland.....	Markka.....		·0062	·0042	·0042
France, Monaco and French North Africa.....	Franc.....		·0037	·0028	·0028
French Empire—African.....	Franc.....		·0073	·0056	·0056
French Pacific Possessions.....	Franc.....		·0201	·0155	·0154
Germany.....	Deutsche Mark		·3000	·2336	·2333
Guatemala.....	Quetzal.....		1 0000	·9812	·9797
Haiti.....	Gourde.....		·2000	·1962	·1959
Honduras.....	Lempira.....		·5000	·4906	·4898
Hong Kong.....	Dollar.....		·2519	·1710	·1706
Iceland.....	Krona.....		·1541	·0602	·0601
India.....	Rupee.....		·3022	·2061	·2057
Iran.....	Rial.....		·0212		
Iraq.....	Dinar.....		4 0300	2 7356	2 7300
Ireland.....	Pound.....		4 0300	2 7356	2 7300
Israel.....	Pound.....		3 0000	2 7356	2 7300
Italy.....	Lira.....		·0017	·0015	·0015
Jamaica.....	Pound.....		4 0300	2 7356	2 7300
Japan.....	Yen.....		·0028	·0027	·0027
Lebanon.....	Piastre.....		·4561		
Mexico.....	Peso.....		·1157	·1134	·1133
Netherlands.....	Florin.....		·3769	·2582	·2578
Netherlands Antilles.....	Florin.....		·5308	·5203	·5195
New Zealand.....	Pound.....		4 0150	2 7356	2 7300
Nicaragua.....	Cordoba.....		·2000	·1962	·1959
Norway.....	Krone.....		·2015	·1374	·1372
Pakistan.....	Rupee.....		·3022	·2966	·2961
Panama.....	Balboa.....		1 000	·9812	·9797
Paraguay.....	Guarani.....		·3200		
Peru.....	Sol.....		·1538	·0633	·0632
Philippines.....	Peso.....		·4975	·4906	·4898
Portugal and Colonies.....	Escudo.....		·0400	·0341	·0341
Singapore.....	Straits Dollar		·4702	·3192	·3185
Spain and Colonies.....	Peseta.....	Off. Free Mkt. Ex.	·0916	·0252	·0252
Sweden.....	Krona.....		·2783	·1897	·1894
Switzerland.....	Franc.....		·2336	·2268	·2265
Thailand.....	Baht.....		·1000		
Turkey.....	Lira.....		·3571	·3504	·3499
Union of South Africa.....	Pound.....		4 0300	2 7356	2 7300
United Kingdom.....	Pound.....		4 0300	2 7356	2 7300
United States.....	Dollar.....		1 0000	·9812	·9796
Uruguay.....	Peso.....		·6583	·6460	·6449
Venezuela.....	Bolivar.....		·2985	·2929	·2924
Yugoslavia.....	Dinar.....		·0200	·0032	·0032

* September 17, 1949

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foreign trade

JUNE 28, 1952



OTTAWA
CANADA

Ocean Lakers for Canadian Shippers
(page 794)





foreign trade

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Published weekly by the Foreign Trade Service,
Department of Trade and Commerce,
Under the authority of
The Right Hon. C. D. HOWE, Minister, and
WM. FREDERICK BULL, Deputy Minister.

Subscription: \$2.00 a year in Canada; \$3.50 abroad.

Single copies: 10 cents each.

Please forward all subscriptions and orders to:
The Queen's Printer, Government Printing Bureau, Ottawa.

Material appearing in this magazine may be freely
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the source.

"Ocean-Lakers" Serve Canadian Shippers

Some 41 vessels, specially built for the trade, are this season offering direct shipping service from European to Great Lakes ports.

by H. A. Hadskis
Transportation and Communications Division

MANY years ago, the cry in this country was "Westward Ho!". Back in 1928, the shipping industry took up this motto and more and more ships began pushing their way west into the industrial interior of Canada and the United States. Shippers to and from ports on the Great Lakes welcomed the trend because it eliminated transshipment at Atlantic or St. Lawrence ports and cut down transportation costs.

This season, eight different shipping companies are operating 41 vessels on regular, scheduled liner-berth sailings to and from the United Kingdom, Northwest Europe, and the Mediterranean. In addition, there will probably be ten to 15 other chartered voyages.

History of Route

All-water ocean-going services from the Great Lakes had their start in the late twenties, with shipments to points east of Montreal, though not across the Atlantic. By 1929, Newfoundland-Canada Steamships Ltd. offered service farther east to the Maritimes and Newfoundland. This venture proved successful and in 1932 the service was extended to British and Continental European ports, using Norwegian time-chartered vessels. In 1935 the Norwegian owners took over the trade and the Fjell Line, the first of the foreign shipping lines in this service and still active in it, established regular liner-berth sailings to the same destinations, and also to Scandinavia. The Fjell Line fleet has increased from four vessels in 1935 to ten this year. Six of them operate to Antwerp, London, Glasgow and Rotterdam and the other four run to Copenhagen, Bergen, Oslo and Stavenger.

A Dutch shipping company was the next to enter the Great Lakes trade with the Oranje Line. In 1938 it had two ships on the Great Lakes but maintained only an irregular service. The following year two new vessels were added to the fleet and a regular scheduled service established. This was discontinued during the war. Immediately after, the Oranje Line was again active on the Great Lakes with the ships that had survived. Today the Oranje Line has seven modern vessels in the service, calling regularly at Hamburg, Bremen, Antwerp and Rotterdam, with calls at Le Havre or Rouen every other sailing.

Two Swedish shipping lines soon recognized the possibilities of this route. The Swedish-Chicago Line started in 1939 with chartered tonnage and made 13 voyages. Then came the war and not until 1947 was the service resumed. Now, in the 1952 season, the fleet consists of five ships which run to Gotenburg, Malmo, Stockholm, Copenhagen, and Helsinki twice a month. The Swedish-American line has six vessels operating this year. They maintain a sailing every two weeks to the same ports as the Swedish-Chicago Line, except that Antwerp is a port of call instead of Copenhagen.

Service Extended

Last year two new shipping lines entered the Great Lakes service. The first was the Hamburg-Chicago Line, jointly owned by two German shipping companies. Five vessels began the service and made 16 sailings during the navigation season. This year new vessels were added, designed for the trade, and some 20 sailings are expected to be made by the six modern motor vessels. Ports of call in Europe are Hamburg, Bremen, Rotterdam and Antwerp. The other new service, Fabre Line, opened a new range, the Mediterranean, for shipments to and from the Great Lakes. It commenced operations in mid-season with two vessels, each making two round trips before navigation on the Lakes closed. This year the Fabre Line has six vessels and offers a fortnightly schedule to Marseilles, Genoa, Leghorn, Naples, Barcelona, Seville, Casablanca and Algiers. Next year it will have two more ships, each with refrigerated space, a new feature in the Great Lakes trade.

The house-flags of two other lines are seen on the Atlantic, St. Lawrence and Great Lakes route this year—the F.A.R.M. Line, with an irregular service to the Continent, and the Manchester Line. The entry of Manchester liners into the Great Lakes trade has been warmly received by shippers in both Canada and the United Kingdom. Manchester liners can look back on a half-century of service to Montreal and Canadian Atlantic ports. Through the year, Manchester liners have linked the industrial heart of England with Canada and now this extension has forged a further link with Canadian industrial centres adjacent to the Great Lakes.

Manchester liners are operating a monthly service from Manchester, England, with two new ships especially designed for navigation through the St. Lawrence canal system. These are the first British-flag ships to be regularly employed on the Lakes. Unlike the other services to the Great Lakes, which also call at United States ports, only Canadian ports are scheduled, principally Toronto and Hamilton.

Vessels Specially Designed

Virtually all the ships employed in the Great Lakes trade have been built since the war. Ocean-Lakers, as these vessels are sometimes called, have to be specially designed to pass through the canal lock system and yet large and seaworthy enough to cross the Atlantic. The biggest of these vessels has a deadweight of no more than 3,100 tons and most of them average about 2,800 tons. To increase cargo capacity, the builders sometimes forsake the normal lines of ocean-going vessels and the hull looks somewhat blunt and square.

During the winter months, when navigation on the St. Lawrence and the Great Lakes is closed, these ships are not, as a rule, used on the Atlantic crossing to Saint John or Halifax because of their small size. Most of them are employed between the Mediterranean and the United Kingdom and Northwest Europe, often in the fruit trade. A few serve on the West African range.

Volume of Cargo Increasing

Statistics point clearly to the greatly increased volume of cargo to and from Canadian Great Lakes ports. For the past three years imports unloaded at Great Lake ports from overseas were approximately:

1949	20,000 tons
1950	25,000 "
1951	26,500 "

Exports from Canadian Great Lakes ports direct to Europe show a much greater increase in volume for 1950 as compared with preceding years. The year 1951 saw this gain held but not increased. With the greater number of sailings this year, exports are expected to climb again.

1949	12,500 tons
1950	30,000 "
1951	30,000 "

These figures do not include cargo loaded or discharged at Montreal. This comprises a proportion of liftings because the 14-foot depth of water over canal sills limits the loading of the ocean-lakers for passage through the St. Lawrence canal system. The operators overcome this by soliciting balance of capacity for loading or discharging at Montreal or other St. Lawrence ports.

High Revenue Cargo

Most of the traffic is high-revenue cargo. Imports to Canada from Northwest Europe and the United Kingdom consist of spirits, steel and iron products, automobiles, agricultural implements, chemicals and chemical products, flower bulbs, cheese, glass and glassware, cellulose pulp, and a variety of general cargo. From the Mediterranean comes marble, cork, dried fruit, wines, steel, condiments and general cargo.

Exports from Canada are similar to those from Northwest Europe and the Mediterranean and comprise tractors, automobiles and spare parts, asbestos, wood pulp, synthetic rubber, milk powder, aluminum and petroleum coke.

Cargo-offerings of these many vessels are ensuring the success of the Great Lakes trade route, first pioneered a quarter of a century ago. Perhaps the part played by these small ocean-going vessels in the expanding foreign trade of Canada is a significant indication of development that will follow completion of the St. Lawrence Seaway, when ocean vessels of greater tonnage can sail into the heart of the Great Lakes industrial region.

*Canada's Trade with Continental Europe

In 1951, despite exchange difficulties, Europe's share in our foreign trade increased substantially—and the trend is continuing.

IN Canada's foreign trade pattern, the countries of Continental Europe have always occupied a significant place. Their role as valuable markets for particular Canadian commodities, and as a source of many imports, enhance their importance.

Until 1951, European countries greatly improved their current trade balances with Canada. The general trend from 1947 on was towards steadily diminishing Canadian exports to Europe. At the same time, European exporters increased their share of the Canadian market. This reflected the spread of European restrictions against dollar imports on the one hand and, on the other, the gradual recovery of Europe's capacity to export, stimulated by the extensive devaluations of 1949. The proportion of Canadian imports coming from Continental Europe rose steadily from a low point of two per cent of the total in 1946 to 4·3 per cent of the total in 1951. Our exports to Continental Europe, which represented almost 14 per cent of total Canadian exports in 1946, had declined to 6·5 per cent of the total by 1950.

The past two years have been dominated by the Korean war and the rearmament drive. As a result of heavy demand in Europe for essential materials, the decline in Canada's exports to Europe was reversed in 1951. At the same time, however, our imports from Europe are continuing their steady increase.

Canadian Market for European Goods

Canada's imports from Europe consist largely of finished products, manufactured goods, machinery, textiles, a wide range of consumer goods, and warm-climate agricultural products.

European countries have already done much to develop their exports to Canada of specialized consumer goods, such as leatherwork, glassware, pottery, embroidery—quality products traditional in long-established industries. At the same time, because of the great economic expansion and the high rate of new plant development in our country, the Canadian demand for productive machinery and specialized equipment of many kinds has also been increasing. It is evident that European industries have

* Adapted from an article prepared in this department and reproduced in the June 28, 1952, issue of the *Continental Daily Mail*.

not fully appreciated this long-term importance of the Canadian market, of which they might well obtain a much larger share.

Canada continues to absorb a wide variety of European goods. This diversity can be illustrated statistically. The 26 principal items imported from Europe—covering food products and many manufactured goods—made up only about 60 per cent of the value of all Canadian imports from that area in 1950 and 1951. None of these items is large but the variety is great and they add up to a substantial total.

Almost all of Canada's imports from Europe increased in value in 1951, while only four of the principal items (canned and preserved fruits, scrap iron and steel, clocks and watches, and fertilizers) fell in value as compared with 1950.

Europe not only supplied a greater dollar value of Canadian import requirements in 1951 but also provided a greater proportion of our total imports. The importance of Europe as a source of supply for certain Canadian imports is particularly notable. This is the case, for example, in such things as florist and nursery stock; wines; cheese; lace and embroidery; corkwood; clocks and watches; unset diamonds; wool yarns; synthetic fibres; canned fruits; olives and olive oil.

Exports to Europe

In the immediate postwar years, Canada shipped to Europe a wide variety of manufactured products needed for relief and reconstruction. Now the proportion of these has shrunk and that of basic raw materials and primary foodstuffs has increased. This is illustrated by the fact that substantial increases took place in 1951 in the value of exports to Europe of wheat, barley, woodpulp, trucks and automobiles, and copper. European purchases of items felt to be less essential, however, such as whisky, canned salmon, salt cod, processed milk, and hides and skins were reduced.

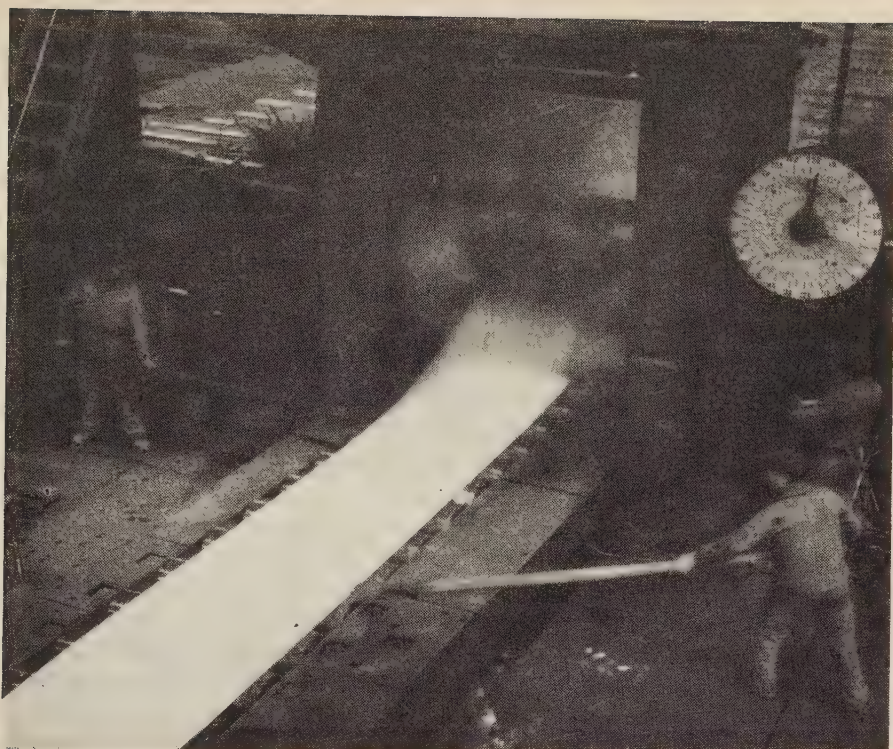
Trade by Countries

Canada's natural trade partners in Continental Europe have always been the industrial countries of Western Europe, the economies of which are to a large extent complementary to our own. The countries of Eastern Europe, which are also large producers of primary agricultural commodities, have traditionally played a less important part in these trade relations.

Belgium-Luxembourg came to the fore as Canada's main market in Continental Europe in 1949. It replaced France, which had held first rank since the end of the war and became Canada's third largest market after the United States and the United Kingdom. In 1951, however, in spite of the spread of dollar restrictions in Europe, Canadian exports to all major markets increased sharply to record levels.

The main European markets for Canada, apart from the United Kingdom are (1951 figures):

Belgium-Luxembourg	\$94.4 million
Italy	48.8 "
France	46.5 "
Germany	37 "
Norway	32.2 "
Netherlands	26 "
Switzerland	25 "



U.K. Information Office.

Rolling out sheet steel at the famous Schneider-Creusot works in France. Iron and steel rolling mill products rank first among Canada's imports from that country; reached \$5.2 million for the year 1951.

Certain other countries, although the total value of Canadian exports to them may not be as great, represent important traditional markets for particular Canadian industries.

Imports from European countries increased substantially in 1951 as compared with the previous year and even compared with the general increase in imports from other areas. Belgium stood eighth in 1951 as a source of supply for Canada, coming well after the United States, the United Kingdom, Venezuela, but only just under Malaya, Australia, India and Brazil. The most striking development in 1951 was the increase in imports from Western Germany, which more than doubled over the 1950 level. Similar sharp increases were noted in imports from Sweden and Spain.

Canada's main sources of supply in Continental Europe in 1951 were, in their order of importance:

Belgium-Luxembourg	\$39	million
Germany	31	"
France	24	"
Switzerland	16.4	"
Italy	14.2	"
Netherlands	14	"

Belgium-Luxembourg is by far the most important market for Canadian exports in Continental Europe, taking Canadian goods to the amount of \$66 million and \$95 million in 1950 and 1951 respectively. Shipments of wheat far exceeded all other single export items in this trade, reaching

\$36 million in 1951. Exports of barley, at \$16.6 million, were the only other item exceeding \$10 million in 1951. However, exports of flaxseed, rye, oats, lead, asbestos, zinc, automobiles and wood pulp were substantial, exceeding \$2 million in each case.

Barley exports registered the largest increase last year, rising from \$3.2 million in 1950 to \$16.6 million in 1951. Increases also occurred in Canadian exports of wheat, oats, rye, and tobacco. Shipments of flaxseed, lead, canned fish, whale oil, and evaporated milk declined in 1951 as compared to 1950.

Canadian imports from Belgium-Luxembourg amounted to \$39 million in 1951—more than imports from any other country in Continental Europe. Imports of iron and steel rolling mill products to the value of \$19 million in 1951 were easily the most important. Imports of diamonds, tin, wool carpets and rugs, and glass all exceeded \$2 million each. The remainder of this import trade was made up of numerous items of much smaller individual values.

Belgium-Luxembourg was, until recently, one of the few remaining European markets open without restrictions to Canadian goods. It came as a severe blow to many Canadian exporters, therefore, when Belgium introduced her dollar import restrictions late last year. Since that time, an increasing number of Canadian goods have come under import licence in Belgium and many of these are finding it difficult to maintain their position in this valued market.

Western Germany

Canada's trade with Germany increased sharply in 1951 over previous levels, returning Germany to its former position as one of Canada's leading trade partners on the European continent.

Canadian exports to Germany in 1951 rose by almost five times their 1950 value to a total of \$37 million. Among the main items contributing to this increase were:

Wheat	\$10.6 million
Wood pulp	6.4 "
Drugs and chemicals	3.7 "
Lead	2.2 "
Pulpwood	1.8 "
Aluminum	1.8 "
Copper	1.4 "
Asbestos	1.4 "
Rye	1 "

Exports to Germany of all these commodities and of many others were substantially higher in value in 1951 than in the preceding year.

Canadian imports from Germany also went up sharply—from \$11 million in 1950 to \$31 million in 1951. They covered an extremely wide range of products, including miscellaneous consumer goods of many kinds, substantial shipments of textiles, iron and steel rolling mill products, chemicals, specialized machinery, electrical and other apparatus. Among the most important commodity groups imported from Germany were synthetic fibres; iron bars and billets; steel sheets and plates; metalworking machinery, and chemicals (ethylene glycol for antifreeze and many others). It is worth noting, however, that of this very wide range of

German products, only three or four items taken singly were valued at over \$1 million. These were synthetic fibres (\$3.9 million), bars and billets (about \$1.5 million) and steel sheets (about \$3.5 million).

Trade with Italy

Canadian exports to Italy rose sharply from \$15.5 million in 1950 to \$48.8 million in 1951, to make that country the second largest market for Canadian products in Continental Europe. An increase in wheat shipments from \$4.7 million in 1950 to \$23.7 million in 1951.

Together with wheat, shipments of wheat flour (\$8.5 million), cod-fish (\$2.9 million), and aluminum (\$1 million) made up over 50 per cent of the total value of Canadian exports to Italy in 1951. Italy is one of the most important traditional markets for Newfoundland and other Canadian salt cod.

Canadian imports from Italy rose to over \$14 million in 1951. A marked increase in shipments of wool piece goods—from \$0.8 million in 1950 to \$2.8 million in 1951—made this item by far the largest Canadian import from Italy. Other main Canadian imports are nuts, canned and preserved fruits, machinery, musical instruments, hats and hatters' materials, cotton piece goods, and cheese, although none of these reached values of up to \$1 million in 1951.

France and Canada

The increase from \$18.4 million in 1950 to \$46.5 million in 1951 in Canada's exports to France was accompanied by certain changes in the content of this trade. Items such as asbestos, copper, and drugs and chemicals substantially increased in value, while certain non-ferrous metals, zinc, farm machinery and tractors continued important.

Certain items which were either not exported at all in 1950 or were exported in relatively small amounts rose to prominence in last year's trade. These were: flaxseed, wheat, barley, pulpwood, pigments, trucks and automobiles, planks and boards, and canned salmon. On the other hand, synthetic fibre thread and yarn, jewellers' sweepings, and needles, the export values of which were substantial in 1950, fell off in 1951.

Canadian imports from France rose to almost \$24 million in 1951 from \$14.7 million the previous year. Apart from iron and steel rolling mill products (\$5.2 million), lace and embroidery (\$2 million), yarns and warps of wool (\$1 million), this total trade was made up of a wide range of items, none of which exceeded one million dollars in value in 1951. Apart from an increase of almost \$5 million in Canadian imports of iron and steel rolling mill products, the overall rise in imports from France was made up of much smaller increases in such items as printed books, brandies, wines, and silk piece goods.

Swiss Trade

Canadian exports to this relatively unrestricted market were maintained at high levels in 1951, although the total of \$25.3 million was slightly below the previous year's. Wheat shipments were reduced by over \$6 million from the previous year, but continued to be by far the most important single item in the trade, amounting to \$10.6 million in

1951. Together with wheat, exports of barley, rubber tires and tubes, aluminum, copper, and drugs and chemicals (each of which exceeded \$1 million) accounted for over 60 per cent of the total value of Canada's exports to Switzerland. Other items which were important in the 1951 total were oats, pulpwood, and zinc.

Substantial increases in the value of Canadian exports to Switzerland of oats, tires and tubes, iron and steel bars, furs, upper leather, pulpwood, wood pulp, aluminum, zinc, and drugs and chemicals made up in large measure for a considerable decline in shipments of wheat, eggs, flaxseed, fish and seal and whale oils.

Canadian imports from Switzerland, totalling \$16.4 million in 1951, were composed principally of clocks, watches and parts (\$5.3 million), machinery (\$1.9 million), cheese (\$1.7 million), and dyes (\$1.6 million). Switzerland is traditionally one of the principal suppliers of Canadian imports of clocks and watches, and of cheese.

Netherlands

Canadian exports rose from \$8.6 million in 1950 to \$26.2 million in 1951. Grain shipments accounted for most of this increase. Oats and rye, which were not shipped at all in 1950, amounted to approximately \$2.7 million and \$1 million respectively in 1951, and shipments of wheat rose from \$60,000 to over \$13 million. Wheat, oats and aluminum were the only items in this trade reaching values of over \$1 million each in 1951.

Other major exports to the Netherlands were copper, herring oil, zinc and wood pulp. Exports of hides and skins, which amounted to almost \$1.3 million in 1950, did not appear in 1951. This, however, was more than compensated for by marked increases in most of the other major items noted.

Canadian imports from the Netherlands increased by over \$5 million in 1951 to bring the total value of this trade up to \$14 million. With the exception of relatively large imports of florist and nursery stock (\$1.4 million) and unset diamonds (\$1 million), this total value was made up of a fairly wide range of items of much smaller values, such as eggs, cotton piece goods, butter, and cordage and twine. The Netherlands is one of the largest suppliers of Canadian imports of florist and nursery stock.

CANADA IN NEW ZEALAND

Recently, Canada's exports to New Zealand included one large packing box crammed with more than 150 books, booklets, pamphlets, maps and prints. When the crate arrives in New Zealand, its contents will be arranged as an attractive display and exhibited in all the main centres. The books and pamphlets were chosen from the 20 thousand titles offered for sale by the Queen's Printer; range from bound copies of *Hansard* to the new *Canadian Woods* and the Report of the Massey Commission. Coloured wall maps of Canada and colour prints of original Canadian paintings add variety to the display.

The Cotton Textile Industry in the U.K.

The postwar boom in cotton textiles has petered out, leaving manufacturers facing many problems.

by R. P. Bower
Commercial Counsellor for Canada

LONDON—The sellers' market for United Kingdom cotton yarns and piece goods, which flourished almost uninterrupted since the end of the war, has come to an end. In fact, faced with high costs and contracting markets, the cotton textile industry is worrying about whether or not it is becoming a declining factor in world markets.

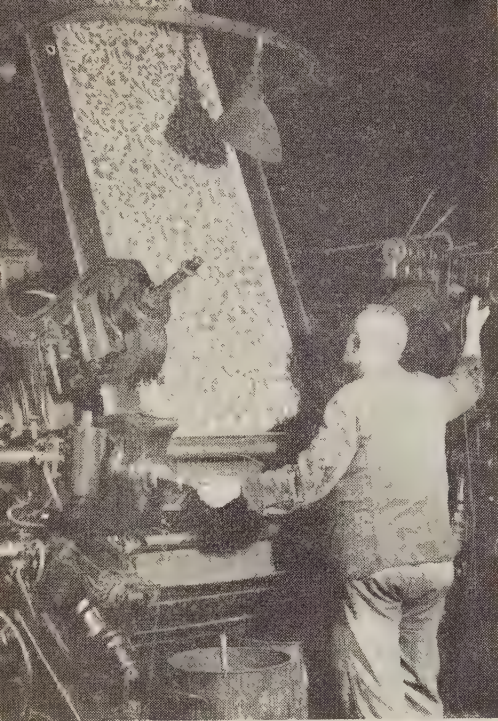
Before the war ended, the manufacturers had begun to fear that peacetime would bring a slump. During the war, the cotton industry was "concentrated". This meant the closing down of selected mills and the concentration of required production in others. At war's end, the re-opening of the concentrated plants was a difficult operation; labour had been scattered and showed some reluctance to return. Many long-established trading connections had been severed or weakened.

Heavy Postwar Demand

However, postwar markets for cotton in almost all forms continued strong. In addition to the pent-up demand built up by wartime shortages, demobilization requirements were heavy. Production in Western Europe and Japan had yet to be restored and the result was a flood of orders placed on the United Kingdom. In addition, many importing countries were short of dollars and tried to buy from sterling sources whenever possible. The effect of all this was a full order book for almost every British manufacturer of cotton. A shortage of labour aggravated the position and at one stage some manufacturers had orders on hand for as long as 18 months or two years ahead.

Prices Remained High

Two important influences operated during these years to keep the prices for U.K. cotton above those for similar goods made in North America. First, the soft currency world demand was largely concentrated on the United Kingdom. Second, the dollar difficulties of the United Kingdom itself influenced the government-sponsored Raw Cotton Commission to obtain as much raw cotton as possible from soft currency sources. As this was invariably more expensive than dollar cotton, grade for grade, British manufacturers faced higher raw material costs than their North American competitors. Even where United States staples were used, the prices quoted by the Raw Cotton Commission to United Kingdom spinners were above the corresponding New York levels. Early



—U.K. Information Office

Printing cotton in a U.K. mill. The postwar seller's market for British cotton textiles has changed almost overnight to a buyer's market and some mills are feeling the pinch.

in 1951, for example, the spread was as much 40 cents a pound in favour of New York. Even in February of this year, the spread reached 34 cents a pound.

Under these circumstances, and with full order books, there was little incentive for exporters to cut prices or make special constructions in order to get dollar business. The Utility Scheme introduced during the war tended to standardize constructions and these standards did not always conform with what overseas markets were demanding.

Recently the current position and outlook has been dramatically reversed. A sellers' market has become a buyers' market almost overnight. Production of cotton and waste yarns amounted to 968 million pounds in 1951 compared with 954 million in 1950, and production of cotton piece goods totalled 2,202 million yards compared to 2,123 million the previous year. Exports of piece goods, at 865 million square yards in 1951, were about 43 million square yards greater than in 1950. These increases were not matched by higher sales, however, and inventories accumulated and pipelines became clogged. The falling-off in demand occurred almost simultaneously in the home and overseas markets. The value of home sales by wholesale textile houses in February 1952 was 33 per cent lower than the year before, but stocks in hand were 34 per cent higher.

In a number of cases, mills had either to shut down indefinitely or to run on short time. The outlook does not warrant continued production for stock, even if current interest rates and other factors did not make this course difficult. In fact, the position is more apt to deteriorate than to improve. The full impact of Commonwealth import restrictions against British textiles has yet to be felt. Australia, the largest United Kingdom customer, has announced cuts of 80 per cent. Estimates of the value of markets for all textiles threatened by fiscal measures in Australia, New Zealand and South Africa vary, but will probably be in the neighbourhood of \$300 million for a full year. Competition in export markets from Japan, Germany and other world producers is bound to be more severe in future.

Proposed Remedies

The obvious difficulties of the industry have generated pressure for some form of government assistance. There is little that can be done. Import licences for grey cloth are to be restricted. In 1951, imports amounted to 339 million yards valued at \$87.5 million, with Japan the

principal supplier. Government orders for military cloths are to be used to absorb soft spots wherever possible, although the total requirements are only enough for about two weeks of full production in Lancashire.

Other steps have been suggested, including the abolition of the purchase tax on textiles. It is doubtful if this would help much. The textile industry is depressed all over the free world—and whether or not purchase taxes exist. The Government is unlikely to alter the purchase tax on textiles because it would be of doubtful benefit, and would constitute a dangerous precedent. Serious attempts are to be made to develop new markets, both in and outside of the dollar area. An international co-operative effort “along the lines of the International Wheat Agreement to ensure adequate supplies and stable prices of raw cotton”, has also been suggested, as has another meeting of Commonwealth Finance Ministers. The purpose of such a meeting would clearly be to explore ways and means of ameliorating the effects of recently imposed import restrictions in Commonwealth countries and could hardly be very productive.

The trade has consistently emphasized the adverse effect of high raw material costs on the export prices for British cottons. In December 1951, the Government set up a Cotton Import Committee to “consider and report to the President of the Board of Trade . . . on the question how, in the current foreign exchange position, cotton can best be supplied to the United Kingdom cotton industry on the most advantageous terms as to quality and price”.

Committee Recommends

The committee has now made certain recommendations which are to be adopted. From now on, spinners will be given an option to obtain their needs either through the Raw Cotton Commission or direct from merchants or brokers. The spinners must indicate their intentions either to “contract out” or to remain with the Commission for the ensuing season. Where a spinner wishes to “contract out” for one type of cotton and to obtain another type through the Commission, that arrangement will be possible. To control the dollar outlay on American cottons, spinners will receive a special “dollar entitlement” in strict proportion to that granted to the Commission. Dollar entitlements will be transferable.

When the Raw Cotton Commission was the sole United Kingdom buyer of cotton, it became necessary to develop a “cover scheme” to provide a hedge for spinners, manufacturers, doublers or convertors against subsequent price fluctuations. The cover scheme is to remain and will be available to those who contract out or who buy through the Commission.

Outlook

Irrespective of what steps are taken, it is unlikely that the outlook will improve markedly in the near future. It may be assumed, however, that the forceful advent of a buyers' market, coupled with the changes outlined in cotton buying policies, will make British prices and deliveries more attractive to Canadian buyers than they have been at any time since the end of World War II.

Commodity Notes

AUSTRALIA

Parchment Paper—Parchment paper for butter and food wrappings will soon be produced at one of the leading paper mills at Burnie, Tasmania. Trial runs have already been started on the first machine, recently installed. Formerly this type of paper was imported, but it is expected the new mill will make Australia and New Zealand independent. The initial production is expected to be 2,000 tons a year—Melbourne, May 22.

BRAZIL

Soybeans—In Rio Grande do Sul, the 1951 soybean harvest is officially estimated at 60 thousand metric tons, compared with 35 thousand tons in 1950 and 23 thousand tons in 1949. Because of favourable prices and steady foreign market demand, the trade forecasts the 1952 soybean harvest at 85 thousand tons—given good weather. There are no ceiling prices on soybeans which therefore bring better prices and more profits than do edible beans. The Mammoth Yellow is the prevailing variety of soybean produced. In the past three seasons only 2,000 to 3,000 metric tons of seed have been crushed for oil and about 10 thousand metric tons have been retained in the producing areas for seed, animal feed and other purposes. The remainder of the crop has been exported—some 14,980 metric tons in the first nine months of 1951. Two mills are now being built in Rio Grande do Sul and will increase consumption of soybeans and production of soybean oil in 1952—São Paulo, April 10.

BURMA

Newsprint—Burma plans to produce her own newsprint from bamboo by 1954. The Government has approved the expenditure of Rs.30 million to set up a mill for this top-priority project, capable of turning out 50 tons of paper a day. Work is expected to begin in November. American and Japanese experts invited by the Government have completed a three-week survey of the mill site at Buthidaung, 70 miles north of Akyab. The site is now being guarded by the army.

The Government survey has shown nearly 1,000 square miles of "kayin" bamboo in Arakan district, with an estimated three million tons of reserve. A hydro-electric station which the Government plans to establish at the Saingdin Falls, on Mayu River, should provide cheap power—Bombay, May 30.

CEYLON

Railway Ties—Exports of railway ties to Ceylon have averaged 100 thousand pieces over the last five years. These ties originate in British Columbia and have to be prepared specially for use on Ceylon's broad gauge railway lines, not only in size, but also in type, examination testing,

and creosoting, to ensure their adaptability to the climate. Because Ceylon cannot produce its own railway ties and because of difficulties in obtaining stocks from other sources, recent demands for this equipment from Canada will probably continue—Colombo, May 15.

IRELAND

Cattle Bile—A plant for processing cattle bile has been started at Ballygall Road East, Dublin. All the bile produced will be shipped to the United States where it will be used to produce colic acid for the manufacture of cortisone. Sponsors of this new industry have arranged to buy bile from a number of slaughterhouses throughout the Republic. When the venture gets fully under way, it may link up with every available slaughterhouse in the country, as well as secure supplies from Northern Ireland. For the first year it is hoped to earn some \$20 thousand. When the industry is fully developed earnings should be about \$50 thousand a year—Dublin, May 20.

NEW ZEALAND

Salt—About 600 tons of salt were produced from this season's harvest at Lake Grassmere. This was New Zealand's first production of salt in commercial quantities—Wellington, June 4.

Butter and Cheese—In the nine months ended April 30, 1952, a total of 153,749 tons of butter (151,220 creamery and 2,529 whey) and 85,559 tons of cheese (84,811 white and 748 coloured) were graded for export, compared with totals of 147,572 tons and 95,693 tons respectively in the corresponding period last season. The increase in the total for butter is 4·2 per cent; the decrease for cheese, 10·59 per cent—Wellington, June 4.

Timber—The Minister of Works has announced the Government's acceptance of tenders for the import and erection of 1,000 houses—500 for Wellington and 500 for the Tamaki State housing area in Auckland. The houses will not be prefabricated, but erected from imported pre-cut timber by imported labour. Construction will start in seven months—Wellington, June 4.

SOUTH AFRICA

Wool—Italy has become one of South Africa's biggest wool customers, according to statistics published by the South African Wool Board. During the past nine months Italy bought 73,999 bales of grease and scoured wool from the Union, compared with purchases of 140,225 bales by Britain, 95,665 by the United States and 93,885 by France. Sheepskin sales by the Union were: to France, 6·8 million lbs.; to Britain, 6·1 million lbs.; and to Italy 1·7 million lbs.

The market value of the 204·9 million lbs. of wool sold in the Union in the past nine months was £43·2 million. In the previous season the figures were 198·9 million lbs. at £81·2 million. In 1951 Canada imported 909,256 lbs. of wool in the grease and scoured valued at \$1,311,734—Johannesburg, May 16.

SWEDEN

Coal—Trial shipments of coal from the Faeroe Islands are being received in Sweden. At present export is on a limited scale because of the shortage of modern mining equipment, but it is hoped to create a market in Sweden when operations have been improved—Stockholm, May 10.

Wallboard—AB Myresjöhus has requested the co-operation of the Irish Peat Board in prospecting for peat bogs in Ireland. It intends to build a factory for the production of soft wallboard and certain types of paper if the peat bogs are sufficiently rich. A large part of the cost of the factory, estimated at £150 thousand, would be financed by the Irish side—Stockholm, April 18.

UNITED KINGDOM

Coal—U.K. coal production of 212 million tons in 1951 was nearly eight million tons higher than in 1950. But the National Coal Board, which controls the nationalized industry, reported a loss of £1.8 million last year, compared with a surplus of more than £8 million in 1951. The chief cause was the sharp rise in wages at the end of the year without a compensating increase in the price of coal—London, May 29.

UNITED STATES

Pulp Mill—A contract has been awarded for the construction of a pulp mill at Ketchikan, Alaska. Cost estimates for the plant are said to be about \$45 million. Present plans are for the production of approximately 105 thousand tons of dissolving pulp a year, and the employing of between 700 and 800 persons. Ketchikan Public Utilities, municipally-owned, will supply power for the new pulp mill. Raw material is to be drawn from the Tongass National Forest in southeastern Alaska, which is estimated to be capable of the sustained production of one billion board feet of lumber annually—Washington, D.C., May 21.

URUGUAY

Flaxseed—The Uruguayan Government has announced a quota of 50 thousand metric tons of flax for export, which can be exported without a proportionate quantity of linseed oil. For the past five years the policy has been to permit shipments of flax only up to 150 per cent of the quantity of oil exported. Policy was changed because European offers are for seed and not for oil; because sharply reduced foreign earnings as a result of the weak market for wool make it necessary to export whatever is possible, and because there is pressure from the producers to move the flax crop.

Flax production for the crop year 1951-52 is estimated at 118 thousand metric tons, as compared with 93,602 tons last year, and is the largest crop since 1945-46—officially estimated at 131,039 tons. At the end of March the trade placed the exportable surplus of flax at 85 thousand tons. Stocks of linseed oil at the same date were believed to be in the vicinity of 6,000 tons—Buenos Aires, April 22.

India Builds a Fertilizer Plant

The new \$45 million industry at Sindri marks an important step in both the country's industrialization program and its "grow more food" campaign.

by Bruce I. Rankin
Commercial Secretary for Canada

BOMBAY—India's program of industrialization has been slowed down in recent years by the need for greater food production. At present, the country is compelled to import approximately five million tons of food grains and, despite the intensive "grow more food" campaign, it is likely that substantial food grain imports will continue for several years.

To meet the need for industrialization and, at the same time, to assist the local production of foodstuffs, is the objective of the Sindri Fertilizers & Chemicals Ltd., the outstanding industrial development since India obtained her independence. This Rs.230 million* fertilizer factory of the Government of India is designed to produce 350 thousand tons of synthetic ammonium sulphate a year. This will be used to enrich the impoverished and deficient soil and is expected to stimulate food production to the extent of about a million tons a year.

The Government hopes that the Sindri plant will become the nucleus of further heavy industries. In this, its situation beside India's richest coal deposits, and within easy access of ample supplies of cheap power and water when the Damodar Valley Scheme is completed, should prove important. Plans are being discussed for a cement plant and a plastics industry.

Planning for this large undertaking commenced in July 1943, and resulted in the employment of two foreign firms, the Chemical Construction Corporation of America and the Power-Gas Corporation of the U.K., to help build the factory. Preliminary work at the site in the State of Bihar began in the middle of 1945 and included survey work, purchase of land, erection of temporary accommodation and levelling of sites. Actual construction work followed a year later. A large thermal station with an installed capacity of 80 thousand kilowatts has been built to supply all the electric power, process steam and boiler feed requirements of the factory and to export, in addition, a part of the output to the Damodar Valley Grid system.

Construction Involved

To ensure a continuous supply of 12 million gallons of water a day to the plant, a dam was thrown across the Gowai River, a tributary of the Damodar, creating a reservoir of about one billion gallons of water. An infiltration gallery has been constructed about 800 feet from the river

* One rupee=21 cents Canadian (approx.).

on the bedrock of the Damodar to trap some of the vast quantity of water which flows through the sands even when the surface supply disappears entirely during the off monsoon seasons.

Sindri lies in a remote countryside and it was therefore necessary to extend the railway line from the terminus to the factory and to construct a large marshalling yard capable of handling the trainloads carrying thousands of tons of raw materials into the factory and taking out hundreds of tons of the finished product.

Overall planning included the purchase of nearly ten square miles for a township with sanitary and medical facilities, shops, markets, schools, etc.

Ten thousand workers laboured for five years on the project and the materials handled included 90 thousand cubic yards of reinforced concrete; 11 thousand tons of structural steel; 45 thousand tons of plant machinery, about 100 miles of pipes, and over 200 miles of cables.

To produce Sindri's present capacity of 1,000 tons of ammonium sulphate a day, the plant requires 1,000 tons of coal, 600 tons of coke and 1,800 tons of gypsum. The latter is transported from Rajasthan.

Production Begins

The first boiler was lit towards the end of 1950 and the other sections of the plant were gradually brought into operation until the first quantity of ammonium sulphate was sent to the storage silo on October 31, 1951. This auspicious event coincided with Devali, the festival of lights, an important Hindu holiday.

Up to April of this year, the plant had reached a daily maximum production of 591 tons and expects to attain a thousand-ton daily target well before the end of this year.

The Sindri plant will play a big role in the country's objective of achieving self-sufficiency in food by placing cheap fertilizer within easy reach of farmers. India's imports of fertilizers—about 400 thousand tons a year—will eventually be reduced. This in turn will effect a saving in foreign exchange of about Rs.100 million a year.

STATISTICS ON WORLD TRADE

The United Nations has recently issued two new numbers in its series of external trade statistics—*Direction of International Trade*, January-December, 1951; and *Commodity Trade Statistics*, January-December, 1951. Aim of these publications is to bring together, for the use of economists and others, figures which have to be culled from widely dispersed national sources. *Direction of International Trade* analyzes trade by countries of origin and destination; *Commodity Trade Statistics* carries tables showing imports and exports, by countries, of 150 commodity groups internationally agreed upon by members of the United Nations. In addition, the office publishes the *Monthly Bulletin of Statistics* which carries total figures for each country and certain important aggregates. All these publications may be obtained from the Statistical Office of the United Nations, New York City, New York.

General Notes

BRAZIL

Trade with Germany—According to statistics just released, Germany exported to Brazil in January this year goods valued at Cr.\$319 million, recovering her prewar position as Brazil's second largest supplier and replacing the United Kingdom. The United States is the largest supplier—Rio de Janeiro, May 29.

Trade with France—Trade with France in 1951 almost balanced, at \$90 million each way, about twice the 1950 figures. France bought over \$30 million worth of Brazilian cotton and some 50 thousand tons of coffee. Brazil purchased from France chemical products, fertilizers, wool yarn, non-ferrous metals, semi-finished steel products and light machinery—Rio de Janeiro, May 29.

CHILE

Customs Charges—By a decree published in the Official Gazette of May 23, 1952, the Chilean steel companies are freed from charges on all products and sub-products exported, and from duties and other charges—with the exception of storage and mobilization—of all merchandise imported—Santiago, May 28.

SCOTLAND

Power Station—The first of a series of new power stations designed to produce electricity from the very lowest grade of coal is to be erected by the British Electricity Authority at the Barony Pit, Auchinleck, Ayrshire. This was decided after discussions on arrangements for burning the lowest form of washery residues whose heat content is too low to justify transport. It is pointed out that the steps taken by the electricity industry to utilize the lower grades of fuel, for which there is no other outlet, will help the export drive for the better quality coals—London, May 6.

TURKEY

Crop Prospects—Drought in the grain and cotton districts during March and April worried growers and government officials, but in May heavy rainfall in most parts of the country dispelled fears and raised hopes for a grain harvest 10 to 15 per cent larger than last year's record crop. The main problem last year—no doubt it will be aggravated at the next harvest—was storage and transportation for the surplus grain. Failure to realize the fantastic 1950 cotton prices for the 1951 crop has caused a slight reduction in cotton acreage this year, estimated at 5 to 10 per cent.

A severe frost in the Aegean coastal area in April seriously damaged the grape vines. Sultana production will therefore be lower, some estimates say by 20 per cent. But since a bumper harvest was first estimated, the actual crop should not be much below normal. Prospects for other crops including tobacco are average to good, making the production picture a bright one—Istanbul, May 22.

New Zealand's Forest Industries

by P. V. McLane
Commercial Secretary for Canada

WELLINGTON—New Zealand's timber industry is booming, with production of rough sawn timber outdoing all previous records, with new mills being built, and with plans for a newsprint and pulp industry in the Kaingaroa State Forest going forward.

The new high in output of rough sawn timber was reached in the year ended March 31, 1951—a record 525 million board feet. This represented an increase of about 50 million board feet over the previous year. The most significant fact is that exotic species accounted for 80 per cent of the increase.

The number of mills registered also increased and on March 31, 1951, stood at 702 as against 527 at the end of March 1947. Some 6,500 men were employed in the industry in October 1950 but, as everywhere in New Zealand, there is a shortage of labour for bush and mill operations.

The building industry has received the newcomer, pinus insignus, with suspicion. However, if it is properly treated, it can be used for certain parts of houses and light wooden buildings and tests have proved that it can be successfully pressure-treated with preservatives. It is still not accepted for weather-boarding or floors, but further tests are being made. More imported timber will have to be used in building in New Zealand because the reserves of better-quality timbers are declining.



Conservation takes an important place in New Zealand's plans for expanding her forest industries. Here for example, is a view of a man-made forest. On resources like these her timber trade is based and a pulp and paper industry is planned.

Statistics for the year 1950 are not yet on hand but preliminary figures indicate that imports fell 15 million board feet below 1949. Rising overseas prices and freights reduced the quantity of North American softwoods which it was possible to buy with the dollar allocation, and less shipping for timber cargoes reduced the quantity of Australian hardwoods. Imports of Japanese oak were, however, slightly higher than the average imports in prewar years. The principal items as compared with the previous year were:

	Million Board Feet	
	1950	1949
Douglas fir	7	12
Australian hardwoods	18	26
Japanese oak	3	2

Figures showing timber exports are not yet available, but indications are that they declined by 9½ million board feet compared with 1949 figures—from eight to four million board feet in indigenous species, and from 16 to 10½ million board feet in exotic species.

The reduction in exports of indigenous species was expected, but the fall in insignis pine exports caused some concern. Market conditions afford New Zealand a unique opportunity of securing widespread recognition for its exotic species in Australia and a substantial volume of exports at this juncture would help to lay the foundations of a large future trade between the two countries. Shipping difficulties were largely blamed for the low export total.

Pulp and Paper Industry

The Government has decided to go ahead with the establishment of the newsprint, pulp and timber industries to be centred on the Kaingaroa State Forest. A proposal to this effect was made earlier in the year by New Zealand and American interests. The operating company will be known as the Tasman Pulp and Paper Company and management and financial control will be in New Zealand hands. The scheme is to be launched in 1952, provided financing can be arranged and certain adjustments agreed on. It is estimated that it will take about three years to get the industry running if there is no hold-up in the supply of materials from overseas. No final decision has been announced by the end of 1951 nor had the question of financing been settled, but prospects are encouraging.

TRANSPORTATION

The Transportation and Communications Division of the Department of Trade and Commerce will be glad to supply shippers and others interested with information on water, rail, air and road transport services to and from Canada.

The Division has compiled a list of the principal Canadian trade routes and of the steamship companies maintaining services on them. To obtain this list and any further help with international transportation problems, write to the Director, Transportation and Communications Division, Department of Trade and Commerce, Ottawa.

Guatemala's External Trade

High prices for the 1951 coffee crop kept trade figures up, though other exports declined.

by J. C. Depocas
Canadian Government Trade Commissioner

GUATEMALA CITY—Guatemala increased its total trade by over \$22 million in 1951 to reach a new high of \$156·9 million. With imports up 13·6 per cent over 1950 and exports up only 12·54 per cent, however, the unfavourable balance stood at \$4·7 million as against \$3·6 million the previous year.

Main reason for the substantial increase in the value of exports was the high prices received in world markets for Guatemala's main product, coffee. The leading exports were:

Coffee	\$58,464,000
Bananas	6,010,000
Essential oils	2,245,000
Chicle	2,038,000
Abaca	2,029,000
Minerals and ores	1,963,000

Nearly 71 per cent of the country's total trade was carried on with the United States, which bought \$66·6 million worth of goods and sold to Guatemala \$54·3 million worth. Part of the trade with Canada is, however, included in these statistics, such as exports of coffee, bananas and essential oils and imports of Canadian newsprint and of certain textiles.

Canada, according to Guatemalan trade statistics, remained in the list of countries enjoying a favourable trade balance. The trade was practically unchanged. New articles of Canadian manufacture made their appearance in the market, but their value was more than offset by the decreased value of whisky, which had been imported in considerable quantities at the end of 1950 to arrive before the application of the new duty on alcoholic beverages.

Here are further details on the leading Guatemalan exports:

Coffee

During 1951, Guatemala exported about 1·1 million quintals of 100 lbs., compared with 1·2 million in 1950. The figure of \$58·4 million represented 76 per cent of all exports. The crop estimate for the fiscal year 1951-52 is 1·2 million quintals or, as the Oficina del Cafe reports, an increase of 150 thousand quintals over the previous year. If these 150 thousand quintals are to be added to the export figures of 1951 and the high price of 1951 prevails during 1952, Guatemala should have a banner year.

In spite of strikes and a disastrous hurricane which wiped out most of the United Fruit Company's plantations, 1951 exports of bananas were not as low as estimated. The United Fruit Company alone exported 4,697,440 stems and exports by individuals should increase that figure by something between 10 and 20 per cent.

A number of coffee planters have looked on bananas as a sort of by-product and have given them secondary consideration. Their products were unable to compete with the United Fruit Company's quality fruit and the planters were satisfied to use banana trees as shade for coffee trees. With this fruit in temporary short supply in Guatemala, and with improving market conditions in the United States, air shipments, which had to be discontinued during the latter part of the year, have been resumed recently on two airlines from Guatemala to New Orleans. Coffee planters are thus taking full advantage of the opportunity provided by the hurricane which destroyed the United Fruit plantations. The cargo planes which are daily available on both the Pan Air and TACA routes haul approximately 10 thousand pounds of bananas.

Sugar

Before 1951 Guatemala was almost self-sufficient in sugar and had to import only a nominal amount to meet requirements. In 1951 sugar was in short supply and the Government had to appoint a Sugar Control Board and organize a sugar distribution system. It also imported 5,621 short tons to meet the deficiency. This shortage did not stem from reduced acreage nor from unfavourable climatic conditions, but was the consequence of a law which prohibited the use of molasses for alcoholic purposes. This created a big demand for panela, a sort of brown sugar in loaf made on the plantation by a primitive process at low cost. With a ceiling price on sugar which more or less froze the price of cane, the price for panela rose four or five times. The result was a decrease in the production of white sugar to a point far below the nominal demand. The law prohibiting the use of molasses for alcoholic purposes has been changed to allow its use in distilleries with the necessary machinery for its purification. As the majority of small distillers cannot meet that condition, the demand for panela will remain large and the estimated increase of white sugar production from 8,125 to 35,500 short tons may be optimistic.

During 1951 Guatemala had to import 5,621 short tons and may have to import an additional 5,000 tons in 1952. In 1951 the Government placed an order with Cuba at a price which forced the consumer to pay nine cents per pound for either imported or domestic sugar. This year the new Minister of Economy abolished the sugar control and returned the import of sugar to private initiative, provided that imports do not exceed 10 thousand short tons. The ceiling price to the consumer has not been decreased.

Cotton

It was most unfortunate that the 1951 crop, estimated at 5.9 million pounds, suffered from the depredations of boll weevil which, weather permitting, could have been eradicated by airplane spraying. This infection destroyed about 30 per cent of the crop which otherwise would have

satisfied the local demand and left a small surplus for export. The next crop, according to estimates, should show a 100 per cent increase over the previous years and should reduce imports by more than 50 per cent, which means a saving of about \$500 thousand in foreign exchange. The country owes this most promising success to the Instituto de Fomento de la Produccion, which promoted the production and carried on research in their experimental farm at Cuyuta. Under normal conditions and with an increased acreage to take care of possible losses, the local textile industry can compete with El Salvador and Nicaragua in world markets.

Citronella and Lemon Tea

These two products caused disappointment and grave concern to all growers in Guatemala during 1951, with the return of the traditional supplying nations to world markets. During and after World War II, the small number of growers in Guatemala found in the United States and in a number of European countries a remunerative market for their limited supply of these essential oils. In fact, the growers were in a position to dictate their own prices and terms. Within a few years the number of growers increased. The national production rose to such heights that many observers forecast that this new industry would some day be a leading exporter and a source of foreign exchange, running close behind coffee and bananas. No thought was given to the fact that the local production would eventually equal or even exceed the world demand, and that sooner or later other suppliers would return to their old markets.

The Guatemalan production probably does not exceed the world demand for all qualities of citronella, but may exceed it for the high-quality type required for the manufacture of synthetic menthol, etc. Inferior citronella oil from Formosa serves for the manufacture of repellents, soaps, etc., and is cheaper than the Guatemalan product. In 1951 Formosa became a competitor of Guatemala in the United States. Guatemala may still be the largest supplier, but at prices much lower than two years ago and very close to the cost of production. A number of local growers have decreased their production and others have shifted their attention to cotton, sugar and new products. With prices so low, there is no future in citronella and lemon tea, but this does not mean that the idea has been completely abandoned. It has ceased, however, to be a boom.

Chicle

This product, which used to rank third among Guatemalan exports, passed through a crisis during 1949 and 1950 but recovered during 1951. The 1948 exports at \$2,741,000 dropped to \$1,844,000 in 1949 and to \$1,306,000 in 1950. During the first half of 1951 exports were valued at \$1,189,000, the unit price remaining practically unchanged.

Minerals and Ores

In the wild and inaccessible northwestern area of the republic lead and zinc deposits have long been left unexploited because of transportation difficulties and the low price for lead. Now that these two minerals are on the United States critical list, two American companies are about to exploit these mines after building roads and other facilities.

One company, known as the Cia. Minera de Huehuetenango, S.A., will operate two groups of mines after the completion of a smelter now under construction. The other company is the Cia. Minera, S.A., owned by the Allen Hoover interests. It has been operating since 1949 in the north central area of the republic, near Coban, and exports lead and zinc concentrates to the United States and Canada. Neither of these is in full operation yet.

These pioneers of the mining industry in Guatemala may be followed by other large American mining interests who already have representatives in the field. The under-soil wealth of that region is not fully explored but the known mineral reserves include lead, silver, copper, zinc, chromium and bismuth.

Inaccessibility remains, however, the big hurdle in development but the working conditions in a tropical climate and in the wilderness may yet prove a greater difficulty.

Trade Commissioners on Tour

TO familiarize themselves with conditions in this country and the special requirements of businessmen, Canadian Trade Commissioners return to Canada periodically. Exporters and importers are invited to discuss with the Trade Commissioner the markets and sources of supply in his territory.

F. H. Palmer, Consul General of Canada and Trade Commissioner in Manila since 1949, began his tour in Vancouver on June 15. His itinerary is:

Ottawa—July 3-12

Halifax—July 18

Saint John—July 16

R. E. Gravel, formerly Commercial Secretary for Canada in Lima, Peru, will become the first Canadian Government Trade Commissioner at Ciudad Trujillo, Dominican Republic. On May 8 he began a tour of Canada before taking up his appointment in the autumn. His detailed itinerary is:

Ottawa—June 30-July 10
St. John's—July 14-16
Halifax—July 17-18

Saint John—July 21
Fredericton—July 22

Businessmen can reach these officers through the Chamber of Commerce in Fredericton; Boards of Trade in Halifax and Saint John; the Department of Trade and Commerce in St. John's (Stott Bldg.).

Trade and Tariff Regulations

Bermuda Prohibits Imports of Certain Items

Hamilton, June 18, 1952—FTS—The Bermuda Supplies Commission, in a notice of May 20, advised importers of the cancellation of a notice of April 30 which permitted imports of cast iron soil pipe and galvanized nails from dollar countries.

The effect of the new notice is that applications for permits will not be considered for the importation of these items from dollar countries.

British Guiana Permits Imports of Nails and Sheets

Port of Spain, June 17, 1952—FTS—The Controller of Supplies and Prices, British Guiana, advised importers on June 11 that licences for the importation of galvanized or aluminum nails and sheets will now be issued on any source.

India Amends Open General Licence

Mr. Richard Grew, Commercial Counsellor for Canada in New Delhi, advises in a cablegram of June 19 that India has issued a new Open General Licence, No. 24, applicable to dollar countries, to replace Open General Licence No. 23 which expires on June 30.

Over eighty items admissible under O.G.L. No. 23 are omitted from the new O.G.L. The principal Canadian commodities affected are: fresh, frozen, and canned fish; condensed and preserved and powdered milk; butter and cheese; arsenical preparations; polystyrene; and aluminum sheets and circles.

Products which are removed from O.G.L. No. 23, the cablegram states, must be shipped by June 30, without any period of grace.

Particulars of O.G.L. No. 23 were given in *Foreign Trade* of January 26, 1952, page 107. Exporters unable to meet the June 30 deadline for goods ordered under O.G.L. 23 should seek confirmation of the licensing position from their customers before shipping. Further details will be published when available.

Ireland Increases Tariff on Knitted Woollen Fabric

Dublin, June 18, 1952—FTS—By Emergency Imposition of Duties (No. 277) (Knitted Woollen Fabric) Order, 1952, the Government of the Republic of Ireland has increased the import duty on knitted fabric made wholly or mainly of wool, imported in the piece, as shown at Tariff Ref. 132/4.

The new rates, with former rates shown in brackets, are as follows: 50 per cent ad valorem preferential rate and 75 per cent ad valorem full rate (25 per cent and 37½ per cent ad valorem).

The rate of duty on knitted fabric of all other descriptions imported in the piece remains as before, i.e., 25 per cent and 37½ per cent ad valorem under the preferential and full rates respectively.

The preferential rates are accorded to products of the British Commonwealth; the full rates apply to all other countries. The item carries a provision for duty-free importation under licence.

Newsprint Enters Philippines Free

A cable dated June 23 has been received from W. D. Wallace, Acting Consul General and Trade Commissioner in Manila, to the effect that Canadian newsprint imported into the Philippine Republic by newspaper publishers on a direct purchase or indent basis may enter free of duty, effective June 21.

This concession is the result of an Act whereby a proviso has been written into the Philippines Tariff paragraph No. 147 dealing with printing paper.

The language of the tariff paragraph currently in effect is:

“Printing paper, white or coloured, suitable for books or newspapers, not printed or otherwise elaborated, and sand, glass, emery, carborundum, and similar papers, and sheathing and roofing paper, ten per cent ad valorem; provided that printing paper, white or coloured, suitable for newspapers, not printed or otherwise elaborated, whenever imported by or for publishers for exclusive use in the publication of newspapers, shall be exempted from payment of duty.”

The Consul General previously wrote that paper dealers do not believe they will be able to import Canadian newsprint paper and stock it for future sales to publishers without paying the 10 per cent duty. It is their opinion that only newsprint consigned directly to newspaper publishers will enjoy the exemption from duty.

Data for Exporters

The International Trade Relations Branch of the Department of Trade and Commerce has prepared bulletins covering shipping documents and customs regulations of the following countries: Austria, Belgium, Belgian Congo, Brazil, Chile, Colombia, Cuba, Dominican Republic, Egypt, Finland, France, Western Germany, Greece, Guatemala, Haiti, Iceland, Indonesia, Israel, Italy, Mexico, Netherlands, Netherlands Antilles, Nicaragua, Norway, Panama, Peru, Surinam (Netherlands Guiana), Sweden, Switzerland and Venezuela.

If you wish copies, write to the Branch. Data on other countries will be compiled from time to time and will be added to this list.

Foreign Trade Service Aboard

† Indicates a change since previous publication.

Bentley's Second Phrase Code is used by Canadian Trade Commissioners.

TERRITORY	OFFICER	CITY ADDRESS	MAIL AND CABLES, OFFICE TELEPHONE
Argentina Paraguay, Uruguay	C. S. Bissett, Commercial Counsellor W. B. McCullough, Agricultural Secretary	Canadian Embassy, Bartolome Mitre 478, BUENOS AIRES Canadian Embassy, Bartolome Mitre 478, BUENOS AIRES	Mail: (City Address) Cable: CANADIAN Tel.: 33-8237 Mail: (City Address) Cable: CANADIAN Tel.: 33-8237
Australia (Capital Territory, New South Wales, Queensland, Northern Territory) Dependencies Australia (Victoria, South Australia, Western Australia, Tasmania) Australia	C. M. Croft, Commercial Counsellor for Canada R. W. Blake, Acting Commercial Secretary for Canada R. W. Blake, Agricultural Secretary for Canada	City Mutual Life Building, 60 Hunter Street, SYDNEY 83 William Street, MELBOURNE 83 William Street, MELBOURNE	Mail: P.O. Box 3952 G.P.O. Cable: CANADIAN Tel.: BW 9351 Mail: (City Address) Cable: CANADIAN Tel.: MU 4716 Mail: (City Address) Cable: CANADIAN Tel.: MU 4716
Belgian Congo Angola, French Equatorial Africa	W. Gibson-Smith, Canadian Government Trade Commissioner	Forescom Building, LEOPOLDVILLE	Mail: Boite Postale 373 Cable: CANADIAN Tel.: 2706
Belgium Luxembourg	Acting Commercial Secretary	Canadian Embassy, 35 rue de la Science, BRUSSELS	Mail: (City Address) Cable: CANADIAN Tel.: 11-33-88
Brazil	C. R. Gallow, Commercial Secretary	Canadian Embassy, Edificio Metropole, Av. Presidente Wilson 165, RIO DE JANEIRO	Mail: Caixa Postal 2164 Cable: CANADIAN Tel.: 42-4140
Brazil	C. J. Van Tighem, Consul of Canada and Trade Commissioner	Canadian Consulate, Edificio Alois, Rua 7 de Abril 252, SAO PAULO	Mail: Caixa Postal 6034 Cable: CANADIAN Tel.: 36-6301
Ceylon	Paul Sykes, Canadian Government Trade Commissioner	Galle Face Hotel, COLOMBO	Mail: P.O. Box 1006 Cable: CANADIAN Tel.: 5876
Chile	M. R. M. Dale, Commercial Secretary	Canadian Embassy, Bank of London and South America Building, SANTIAGO	Mail: Casilla 771 Cable: CANADIAN Tel.: 64189
Colombia Ecuador	W. J. Millyard, Canadian Government Trade Commissioner	Calle 19, No. 6-39, BOGOTA	Mail: Apartado 1618 Airmail: Apartado Aero 3562 Cable: CANADIAN Tel.: 12-251
Cuba Dominican Republic, Haiti, Puerto Rico	A. W. Evans, Commercial Secretary	Canadian Embassy, Avenida de las Misiones 17, HAVANA	Mail: Apartado 1945 Cable: CANADIAN Tel.: M-9839
Egypt Aden, Anglo-Egyptian Sudan, Cyprus, Ethiopia, Hashemite Kingdom of the Jordan, Iraq, Lebanon, Saudi Arabia, Syria	Acting Canadian Government Trade Commissioner	Osiris Building, Sharia Walda, Kasr-el-Doubara, CAIRO	Mail: P.O. Box 1770 Cable: CANADIAN Tel.: 74010
France Algeria, French Morocco, French West Africa, Tunisia France	J. P. Manion, Commercial Counsellor for Canada J. H. Tremblay, Agricultural Secretary for Canada	3 rue Scribe, PARIS 3 rue Scribe, PARIS	Mail: (City Address) Cable: CANADIAN Tel.: OPeRa 42-30 Mail: (City Address) Cable: CANADIAN Tel.: OPeRa 42-30
Germany Federal Republic	B. A. Macdonald, Commercial Counsellor	Canadian Embassy, 22 Zitelmannstrasse, BONN	Mail: (City Address) Cable: CANADIAN Tel.: 38927

TERRITORY	OFFICER	CITY ADDRESS	MAIL AND CABLES OFFICE TELEPHONE
Germany	Wm. Van Vliet, Agricultural Secretary	Canadian Embassy, 22 Zittemannstrasse, BONN	<i>Mail:</i> (City Address) <i>Cable:</i> CANADIAN <i>Tel.:</i> 38927
Greece Israel	T. J. Monty, Commercial Secretary	Canadian Embassy, 31 Vassilissis Sophias Ave., ATHENS	<i>Mail:</i> (City Address) <i>Cable:</i> CANADIAN <i>Tel.:</i> 72-853
Guatemala Costa Rica, El Salvador, Honduras, Nicaragua, Panama and Canal Zone	J. C. Depocas, Canadian Government Trade Commissioner	28, 5a Avenida Sud, GUATEMALA CITY	<i>Mail:</i> P.O. Box 400 <i>Cable:</i> CANADIAN <i>Tel.:</i> 5590
Hong Kong French Indo-China, South China, Macau, Taiwan	T. R. G. Fletcher, Canadian Government Trade Commissioner	Hong Kong and Shanghai Banking Corporation Bldg., HONG KONG	<i>Mail:</i> P.O. Box 126 <i>Cable:</i> CANADIAN <i>Tel.:</i> 28336
India	Richard Grew, Commercial Counsellor	Office of the High Commissioner for Canada, 4 Aurangzeb Road, NEW DELHI	<i>Mail:</i> P.O. Box 11 <i>Cable:</i> CANADIAN <i>Tel.:</i> 40191
India Burma	B. I. Rankin, Commercial Secretary for Canada	Gresham Assurance House, Mint Road, BOMBAY	<i>Mail:</i> P.O. Box 886 <i>Cable:</i> CANADIAN <i>Tel.:</i> 20672
Ireland	H. L. E. Priestman, Commercial Secretary for Canada	66 Upper O'Connell St., DUBLIN	<i>Mail:</i> (City Address) <i>Cable:</i> CANADIAN <i>Tel.:</i> 44251
Italy Libya, Malta, Yugoslavia	S. G. MacDonald, Commercial Counsellor	Canadian Embassy, Via Saverio Mercadante 15, ROME	<i>Mail:</i> (City Address) <i>Cable:</i> CANADIAN <i>Tel.:</i> 80-842
Jamaica Bahamas, British Honduras Jamaica	M. B. Palmer, Canadian Government Trade Commissioner E. M. Gosse, Canadian Trade Commissioner (Fisheries)	Canadian Bank of Commerce Chambers, KINGSTON Canadian Bank of Commerce Chambers, KINGSTON	<i>Mail:</i> P.O. Box 225 <i>Cable:</i> CANADIAN <i>Tel.:</i> 2858 <i>Mail:</i> P.O. Box 225 <i>Cable:</i> CANADIAN <i>Tel.:</i> 2858
Japan Korea	J. C. Britton, Commercial Secretary	Canadian Embassy, TOKYO	<i>Mail:</i> (City Address) <i>Cable:</i> CANADIAN <i>Tel.:</i> 48-4116
Mexico	M. T. Stewart, Commercial Secretary	Canadian Embassy, Edificio Internacional, Paseo de la Reforma, MEXICO, D.F.	<i>Mail:</i> Apartado 126-Bis <i>Cable:</i> CANADIAN <i>Tel.:</i> 36-27-90
Netherlands	J. A. Langley, Commercial Counsellor	Canadian Embassy, Sophialaan 1-A, THE HAGUE	<i>Mail:</i> (City Address) <i>Cable:</i> CANADIAN <i>Tel.:</i> 18-51-06
Netherlands Belgium, Denmark, Luxembourg	Acting Agricultural Secretary	Canadian Embassy, Sophialaan 1-A., THE HAGUE	<i>Mail:</i> (City Address) <i>Cable:</i> CANADIAN <i>Tel.:</i> 18-51-06
New Zealand Fiji, Western Samoa	P. V. McLane, Commercial Counsellor	Office of the High Commissioner for Canada, Government Life Insurance Bldg., WELLINGTON	<i>Mail:</i> P.O. Box 1660 <i>Cable:</i> CANADIAN <i>Tel.:</i> 70-644
Norway Denmark, Greenland	J. L. Mutter, Commercial Secretary	Canadian Legation, Fridtjof Nansens Plass 5, OSLO	<i>Mail:</i> (City Address) <i>Cable:</i> CANADIAN <i>Tel.:</i> 33-30-80
Pakistan Afghanistan, Iran	A. P. Bissonnet, Commercial Secretary	Office of the High Commissioner for Canada, Hotel Metropole, Victoria Rd., KARACHI	<i>Mail:</i> P.O. Box 531 <i>Cable:</i> CANADIAN <i>Tel.:</i> 5826
Peru Bolivia	Acting Commercial Secretary	Canadian Embassy, Edificio Boza, Carabaya 831, Plaza San Martin, LIMA	<i>Mail:</i> Casilla 1212 <i>Cable:</i> CANADIAN <i>Tel.:</i> 39150

TERRITORY	OFFICER	CITY ADDRESS	MAIL AND CABLES OFFICE TELEPHONE
Philippines	F. H. Palmer, Consul General of Canada and Trade Commissioner	Tuason Building, 8-12 Escolta, Binondo, MANILA	<i>Mail:</i> P.O. Box 1825 <i>Cable:</i> CANADIAN <i>Tel.:</i> 3-33-35
Portugal Azores, Madeira	L. S. Glass, Commercial Counsellor	Canadian Legation, Rua Rodrigo da Fonseca 103, LISBON	<i>Mail:</i> (City Address) <i>Cable:</i> CANADIAN <i>Tel.:</i> 53117
Puerto Rico	E. Templeman, Canadian Trade Commissioner (Fisheries)	23 Clinica Miramar Apt., 604 Olimpo Avenue, Santurce, SAN JUAN	<i>Mail:</i> P.O. Box 3981 <i>Cable:</i> CANADIAN <i>Tel.:</i> Santurce 2-5626
Singapore Brunei, Federation of Malaya, Indonesia, North Borneo, Sarawak, Thailand	D. S. Armstrong, Canadian Government Trade Commissioner	Room D-5, Union Building, SINGAPORE	<i>Mail:</i> P.O. Box 845 <i>Cable:</i> CANADIAN <i>Tel.:</i> 7739
South Africa (Natal, Transvaal) Southern Rhodesia, Northern Rhodesia, Nyasaland, Portuguese East Africa, Kenya, Tanganyika, Uganda, Zanzibar	C. B. Birkett, Canadian Government Trade Commissioner	Mutual Building, Harrison Street, JOHANNESBURG	<i>Mail:</i> P.O. Box 715 <i>Cable:</i> CANTRACOM <i>Tel.:</i> 33-2628
South Africa (Cape Province, Orange Free State), Southwest Africa, Mauritius, Madagascar	K. F. Noble, Canadian Government Trade Commissioner	Grand Parade Centre Bldg., Adderley Street, CAPE TOWN	<i>Mail:</i> P.O. Box 683 <i>Cable:</i> CANTRACOM <i>Tel.:</i> 2-5134/5
Spain Balearic Islands, Canary Islands, Gibraltar, Rio de Oro, Spanish Morocco, Tangiers	E. H. Maguire, Canadian Government Trade Commissioner	70 Avenida Jose Antonio, MADRID	<i>Mail:</i> Apartado 117 <i>Cable:</i> CANADIAN <i>Tel.:</i> 21-41-13
Sweden Finland	Acting Commercial Secretary	Canadian Legation, Strandvagen, 7-C, STOCKHOLM	<i>Mail:</i> P.O. Box 14042 <i>Cable:</i> CANADIAN <i>Tel.:</i> 67-92-15
Switzerland Austria, Czechoslovakia, Hungary	Yves Lamontagne, Commercial Counsellor	Canadian Legation, Thunstrasse 95, BERNE	<i>Mail:</i> (City Address) <i>Cable:</i> CANADIAN <i>Tel.:</i> 4-59-17
Trinidad Barbados, Windward and Leeward Islands, British Guiana, Dutch Guiana, French Guiana, French West Indies	T. G. Major, Canadian Government Trade Commissioner	†Colonial Building, 72 South Quay, PORT-OF-SPAIN	<i>Mail:</i> P.O. Box 125 <i>Cable:</i> CANADIAN <i>Tel.:</i> 4787
Turkey	G. F. G. Hughes, Commercial Secretary for Canada	Istiklal Caddesi, Lion Magazasi Yaninda, Kismet Han 3/4, Beyoglu, ISTANBUL	<i>Mail:</i> P.O. Box 2220, Beyoglu, Istanbul <i>Cable:</i> CANADIAN <i>Tel.:</i> 43670
United Kingdom (South of England, East Anglia, Scotland), Iceland, British West Africa (Gambia, Gold Coast, Nigeria, Sierra Leone) United Kingdom	R. P. Bower, Commercial Counsellor R. Campbell Smith, Commercial Secretary D. A. B. Marshall, Commercial Secretary (Agricultural)	Office of the High Commissioner for Canada, Canada House, Trafalgar Square, LONDON, S.W.1 Office of the High Commissioner for Canada, Canada House, Trafalgar Square, LONDON, S.W.1	<i>Mail:</i> (City Address) <i>Cable:</i> SLEIGHING <i>Tel.:</i> Whitehall 8701 <i>Mail:</i> (City Address) <i>Cable:</i> SLEIGHING <i>Tel.:</i> Whitehall 8701

TERRITORY	OFFICER	CITY ADDRESS	MAIL AND CABLES OFFICE TELEPHONE
United Kingdom	R. D. Roe, Commercial Secretary (Timber)	Office of the High Commissioner for Canada, Canada House, Trafalgar Square, LONDON, S.W.1	<i>Mail:</i> (City Address) <i>Cable:</i> TIMCOM <i>Tel.:</i> Whitehall 8701
United Kingdom (Midlands, North England, Wales)	M. J. Vechsler, Canadian Government Trade Commissioner	Martins Bank Building, Water Street, LIVERPOOL	<i>Mail:</i> (City Address) <i>Cable:</i> CANADIAN <i>Tel.:</i> Central 0625
United Kingdom (Northern Ireland)	H. L. E. Priestman, Canadian Government Trade Commissioner	36 Victoria Square, BELFAST	<i>Mail:</i> (City Address) <i>Tel.:</i> 21867
United States Delaware, Maryland, Virginia, West Virginia	J. H. English, Commercial Counsellor	Canadian Embassy, 1746 Massachusetts Ave., N.W., WASHINGTON, 6, D.C.	<i>Mail:</i> (City Address) <i>Cable:</i> CANADIAN <i>Tel.:</i> DEcatur 1011
United States	Dr. W. C. Hopper, Agricultural Counsellor	Canadian Embassy, 1746 Massachusetts Ave., N.W., WASHINGTON, 6, D.C.	<i>Mail:</i> (City Address) <i>Cable:</i> CANADIAN <i>Tel.:</i> DEcatur 1011
United States (Connecticut, New Jersey, Pennsylvania, eastern New York State), Bermuda	A. E. Bryan, Deputy Consul General of Canada and Trade Commissioner	Canadian Consulate General, 620 Fifth Ave., NEW YORK CITY	<i>Mail:</i> (City Address) <i>Cable:</i> CANTRACOM <i>Tel.:</i> JUDson 6-2400
United States	M. B. Bursey, Consul of Canada and Trade Commissioner (Fisheries)	Canadian Consulate General, 620 Fifth Ave., NEW YORK CITY	<i>Mail:</i> (City Address) <i>Cable:</i> CANTRACOM <i>Tel.:</i> JUDson 6-2400
United States (Massachusetts, Maine, Rhode Island, Vermont, New Hampshire)	J. A. Strong, Consul General of Canada	Canadian Consulate General, 532 Little Building, 80 Boylston Street, BOSTON 16	<i>Mail:</i> (City Address) <i>Cable:</i> CANADIAN <i>Tel.:</i> HANcock 6-4320
United States (Illinois, North Dakota, South Dakota, Minnesota, Wisconsin, Indiana, Iowa, Kansas, Nebraska, Kentucky, Missouri)	D. S. Cole, Consul General of Canada	Canadian Consulate General, Chicago Daily News Bldg., 400 West Madison Street, CHICAGO 6	<i>Mail:</i> (City Address) <i>Cable:</i> CANADIAN <i>Tel.:</i> STate 2-7312
United States (Michigan, Ohio, western New York State)	B. C. Butler, Consul of Canada and Trade Commissioner	Canadian Consulate, 1035 Penobscot Building, DETROIT, 26	<i>Mail:</i> (City Address) <i>Cable:</i> CANADIAN <i>Tel.:</i> WOODward 5-2811
United States (City of Los Angeles, Southern California, Arizona)	V. E. Duclos, Canadian Government Trade Commissioner	510 West Sixth Street, LOS ANGELES 14	<i>Mail:</i> (City Address) <i>Cable:</i> CANADIAN <i>Tel.:</i> VANdike 7114
United States (Louisiana, Texas, Oklahoma, Arkansas, Mississippi, Tennessee, Alabama, North Carolina, South Carolina, Georgia, Florida)	G. A. Newman, Consul of Canada and Trade Commissioner	Canadian Consulate, 201 International Trade Mart, NEW ORLEANS	<i>Mail:</i> (City Address) <i>Cable:</i> CANADIAN <i>Tel.:</i> RAYmond 2136
United States (Northern California, Montana, Oregon, Idaho, Washington, Wyoming, Nevada, Utah, Colorado, New Mexico), Hawaii	Acting Consul General of Canada	Canadian Consulate General, 3rd Floor, Kohl Building, 400 Montgomery Street, SAN FRANCISCO 4	<i>Mail:</i> (City Address) <i>Cable:</i> CANADIAN <i>Tel.:</i> SUTter 1-3039
Venezuela Netherlands Antilles	J. A. Stiles, Consul of Canada and Trade Commissioner	Canadian Consulate General, Edificio Pan American, Puente Urapal, CARACAS	<i>Mail:</i> Apartado 3306 <i>Cable:</i> CANADIAN <i>Tel.:</i> 55818
Venezuela Colombia	Vice-Consul of Canada and Acting Agricultural Trade Commissioner	Canadian Consulate General, Edificio Pan American, Puente Urapal, CARACAS	<i>Mail:</i> Apartado 3306 <i>Cable:</i> CANADIAN <i>Tel.:</i> 55818

Nominal Foreign Exchange Quotations

The following nominal quotations may prove useful in checking prices or considering statistics.

Importers and exporters are, however, urged to check with their banks before making any financial arrangements for the purchase and sale of commodities.

Country	Monetary Unit	—	Nominal Quotations Sept. 17*	Nominal Quotations June 17	Nominal Quotations June 23
Argentina.....	Peso.....	Basic Ex.	·2977	·1959	·1956
Austria.....	Schilling.....	Free	·2085	·0705	·0704
Australia.....	Pound.....	Export	3·2240	2·1840	2·1770
Belgium and Belgian Congo.....	Franc.....		·0228	·0194	·0194
Bolivia.....	Boliviano.....		·0238	·0163	·0163
British West Indies (except Jamaica).....	Dollar.....		·8396	·5687	·5669
Brazil.....	Cruzeiro.....		·0544	·0529	·0528
Burma.....	Rupee.....		·3022		
Ceylon.....	Rupee.....		·3022	·2057	·2053
Chile.....	Peso.....		·0233	·0078	·0078
Colombia.....	Peso.....		·5128	·3919	·3911
Costa Rica.....	Colon.....		·1800	·1749	·1745
Cuba.....	Peso.....		1·0000	·9797	·9778
Czechoslovakia.....	Koruna.....		0·2000	·0196	·0195
Denmark.....	Krone.....		·2084	·1418	·1416
Dominican Republic.....	Peso.....		1·0000	·9797	·9778
Ecuador.....	Sucre.....		·0740	Off. ·0653	·0652
Egypt.....	Pound.....		4·1330	Free 2·8132	2·8078
El Salvador.....	Colon.....		·4000	·3919	·3911
Fiji.....	Pound.....		3·6306	2·4595	2·4516
Finland.....	Markka.....		·0062	·0042	·0042
France, Monaco and French North Africa.....	Franc.....		·0037	·0028	·0028
French Empire—African.....	Franc.....		·0073	·0056	·0056
French Pacific Possessions.....	Franc.....		·0201	·0154	·0154
Germany.....	Deutsche Mark		·3000	·2333	·2328
Guatemala.....	Quetzal.....		1·0000	·9797	·9778
Haiti.....	Gourde.....		·2000	·1959	·1956
Honduras.....	Lempira.....		·5000	·4898	·4889
Hong Kong.....	Dollar.....		·2519	·1706	·1701
Iceland.....	Krona.....		·1541	·0601	·0600
India.....	Rupee.....		·3022	·2057	·2053
Iran.....	Rial.....		·0212		
Iraq.....	Dinar.....		4·0300	2·7300	2·7212
Ireland.....	Pound.....		4·0300	2·7300	2·7212
Israel.....	Pound.....		3·0000	2·7300	2·7212
Italy.....	Lira.....		·0017	·0015	·0015
Jamaica.....	Pound.....		4·0300	2·7300	2·7212
Japan.....	Yen.....		·0028	·0027	·0027
Lebanon.....	Piastre.....		·4561		
Mexico.....	Peso.....		·1157	·1183	·1130
Netherlands.....	Florin.....		·3769	·2578	·2573
Netherlands Antilles.....	Florin.....		·5308	·5195	·5185
New Zealand.....	Pound.....		4·0150	2·7300	2·7212
Nicaragua.....	Cordoba.....		·2000	·1959	·1956
Norway.....	Krone.....		·2015	·1372	·1369
Pakistan.....	Rupee.....		·3022	·2961	·2955
Panama.....	Balboa.....		1·000	·9797	·9778
Paraguay.....	Guarani.....		·3200		
Peru.....	Sol.....		·1538	·0632	·0630
Philippines.....	Peso.....		·4975	·4898	·4889
Portugal and Colonies.....	Escudo.....		·0400	·0341	·0340
Singapore.....	Straits Dollar.....		·4702	·3185	·3175
Spain and Colonies.....	Peseta.....	Off. Free	·0916	·0252	·0252
Sweden.....	Krona.....	Mkt. Ex.	·2783	·1894	·1890
Switzerland.....	Franc.....		·2336	·2265	·2268
Thailand.....	Baht.....		·1000		
Turkey.....	Lira.....		·3571	·3499	·3492
Union of South Africa.....	Pound.....		4·0300	2·7300	2·7212
United Kingdom.....	Pound.....		4·0300	2·7300	2·7212
United States.....	Dollar.....		1·0000	·9796	·9778
Uruguay.....	Peso.....		·6583	·6449	·6437
Venezuela.....	Bolivar.....		·2985	·2924	·2919
Yugoslavia.....	Dinar.....		·0200	·0032	·0032

* September 17, 1949.

EDMOND CLOUTIER, C.M.G., O.A., D.S.P.
QUEEN'S PRINTER AND CONTROLLER OF STATIONERY
OTTAWA, 1952

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